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SPORT

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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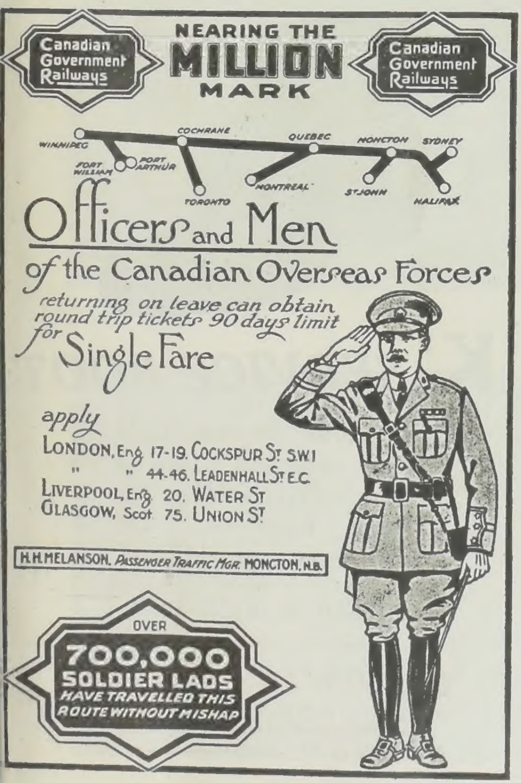

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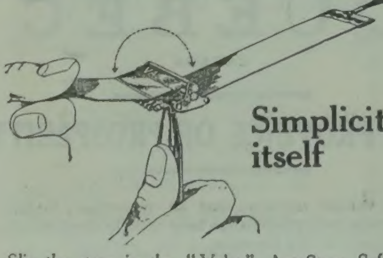

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CANADA

No. 678 SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919 Vol. LIII. 9D WEEKLY

CHRISTMAS AT THE BEAVER HUT.

THE LINE-UP FOR DINNER.

AT THE DINNER-TABLE.

IN THE LOUNGE.
Photographs: E. Hilton.

F C I
v. 52

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THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

THE people of Great Britain have shown by their choice of Parliamentary representatives the return to that hard common sense which they seem to reserve for occasions of serious national danger. The innovation of the women's vote has proved eminently satisfactory. For years past the Old Country has not only permitted but even encouraged cranks, demagogues, and political adventurers to misrepresent and often to mislead public opinion. The real voice of the people was definitely expressed last Saturday, and it was worthy of the country which has saved the liberty of the world.

Every politician or demagogue, beloved and flattered by the "cocoa" Press, was contemptuously rejected at the polls. This striking proof that the political school known as "Little Englanders" can no longer successfully cozen and deceive the general public will give great comfort and encouragement to all Britons beyond the seas. The rejection of Mr. Asquith is the measure of the temper of the people. In normal times it was inconceivable that so prominent a public man would not have been returned for his old constituency, even in spite of his very tiresome "wait and see." But these are not normal times. The spirit of the country has been profoundly stirred, and all the past triumphs of a popular and urbane ex-Premier were forgotten in face of his failure in leadership in time of war. His special political colleagues were equally rejected for the same good reason. England to-day—a re-awakened England—will not trust those who did not trust the people. The false prophets of Labour have been unmasked, and the new Parliament has been purged of many undesirable elements, though others have crept in.

While it is a commonplace that the future of Europe is in the melting pot, this is equally true of the whole British Commonwealth, which is much larger than Europe. But while in one case it may be hoped that when the dross and scum is removed a workable amalgam will remain, in our own case we may confidently look for a more homogeneous blending of the finest metal. It is, therefore, of peculiar importance to all the younger nations of the Commonwealth to-day that the Parliament of the Mother Country should be in sympathy with their views and aspirations. This, we believe, will be found to be the case, because the new Parliament certainly contains proportionately fewer members of the narrow, insular type of party politician than is usual at Westminster. The new Government will have exceptional opportunities and facilities for constructive Imperial legislation, and though Mr. Lloyd George, prior to the war, showed few indications of broad Imperial statesmanship, he has learnt much since 1914, and the largest body of his supporters fortunately are those who will willingly support such policy.

* *

SOME USEFUL OBSERVATIONS.

SHORTLY before his return to Canada Major-General A. D. McRae prepared a memorandum on immigration, which he regards as "the keystone of reconstruction," and which contains many shrewd observations.

General McRae is here dealing with a subject peculiarly his own, as he was prominently connected with the largest and most successful settlement of United States farmers in Canada. He takes for granted that Canada should enjoy the highest standard of living, and points out that the world cannot return to pre-war standards. While giving cogent reasons for the most speedy demobilisation of Canada's citizen soldiers, he insists that the Government should not find it necessary to make sustentation grants to returned soldiers, if in conjunction with the Provinces large schemes of public improvement are undertaken. His argument that capital expended in this manner would be preferable to a continuation of army pay in any form is obviously sound.

In regard to settlement on the land, the view taken by General McRae is that only a small percentage of the men in khaki—he puts it at 15 per cent.—will be content to become farmers. As the whole future of the Dominion is acknowledged to be dependent on the increase of agricultural settlers, it is evident that vacant farming lands can only be filled up by immigration from the States or from Europe. From the former the tide has not ceased to flow, and will doubtless largely increase in volume with the coming spring, but no European immigration can be expected or, in fact, could be taken care of, for at least twelve months, even under the most favourable circumstances. The writer of this memorandum strongly urges that this interval should be utilised to the full by Government organisation on broad lines for these potential settlers, whose arrival is vital to the growth and development of the Dominion.

In the meantime the expert mechanics who so capably operated the munition factories must find suitable employment, and to this end a great export trade must be built up. This is recognised and foreseen by the Government, who now have a Canadian Trade Mission in London, engaged in ascertaining the requirements both of raw materials and of manufactured goods of the British and Allied Governments. In this connection it would seem to us that General McRae is eminently suited to take a prominent part. His work as Canadian Q.M.G. brought him into touch with many Government purchasing departments, therefore his experience should be of great advantage during this reconstruction period.

We regret that the limitations of space prevent our reproducing in full this useful memorandum on the keystone of reconstruction, which contains so much that is sound and practical. The writer, both by his previous experience and the ideas now expressed, would seem eminently fitted to assist and advise the Government during the reconstruction period.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Happy New Year! To all our readers—in Canada, in Great Britain, in Germany, France, Belgium, and Russia, on one or other of the Asiatic fronts—we wish a Happy New Year. May it prove happier in every way than the memorable one which has just closed! And may its early months see the home-coming of those who are still far from their own firesides!

The aspirations and promises of the New Year will be found admirably summed up in the Messages received from Dominion and Provincial Ministers, which, following our usual custom, we give on another page. These Messages echo the admiration that is felt by those at home for the men who have sacrificed and suffered so much on their behalf; and they bespeak for them on their return a welcome which may help to make up to them for what they have gone through amid the privations and the horrors of war. The return of her soldiers will, as one of the Messages says, be the outstanding feature for Canada in 1919, and the main problems to be found by her statesmen will arise out of their return. Numerous adjustments have already been made, but many will still require to be made to meet the new conditions. Both Dominion and Provincial Goverrments have these tasks in hand, and their co-operation should largely assist the returning soldier to re-establish himself in civil life and to build up a new Canada better and more prosperous than even the years before the war knew.

* * *

Princess Patricia. From every part of the Empire congratulations will come to Princess Patricia of Connaught upon the announcement of her engagement to the Hon. Alexander Ramsay. Among the warmest will be those from Canadians on both sides of the Atlantic. Ever since she landed on their shores in October, 1911, Princess Patricia has been regarded by Canadians as particularly identified with themselves. During the five years' residence of the Duke of Connaught at Rideau Hall she took a special interest in Canadian life, and endeared herself to all who came in contact with her.

The association of her name with the P.P.C.L.I. had no little to do with the success of that gallant regiment, whose colours were worked by the Princess's own hands, and nothing could have been more fitting than her designation as its Colonel-in-Chief. Although it was at Malta, not in Ottawa, that Princess Patricia first met Commander Ramsay, who can say what part their eight months' residence together at Rideau Hall played in their romance, so typical of the national spirit?

* * *

President Wilson's Visit. President Wilson's visit to England was a success in every sense of the term. The welcome extended to him everywhere was of the heartiest, and as he himself was quick to grasp and to acknowledge, it was not only a personal greeting, paying tribute to his own statesmanlike qualities and broad humanity, but was also a greeting from one great English-speaking democracy to another.

Numerous and varied as were the functions in which the President took part, they were essentially democratic in their spirit. Even at the historic State banquet at Buckingham Palace Mr. Wilson happily linked himself with the King when he spoke of them both as presiding over their respective peoples and embodying their spirit—"I temporarily." The British people have not been slow to recognise in Mr. Wilson, instead of the academic recluse that he is sometimes pictured, the alert, far-sighted man of affairs; and he, on his part, expressed himself as delighted to find himself in the company of a body of men united in ideals and in purpose. The President's visit should go far not only to facilitate the Peace deliberations, but also to bind still more closely the bonds of friendship between the United States and ourselves.

* * *

The Graduated Gratuity. We are very glad indeed to see that the matter of the discharge gratuity has now been officially revised, and the new scale will give general satisfaction. There was a very strong feeling on this matter throughout the O.M.F.C., and, while we did not maintain, as so many of our correspondents urged, that Canada should exactly follow the lines of the British War Office, the plea that the amount of the gratuity should bear some relation to the length of service seemed to us most just and reasonable. The Government has acknowledged this in referring to the grant as "A War Service Gratuity."

Those who have served for three years will receive six months' pay and allowances, while shorter terms of service receive proportionately less. This is a fair settlement, and will relieve many cases of financial embarrassment.

The Question of Dependents. Now that the matter of the War Service Gratuity has been satisfactorily settled, we do not believe that we are too optimistic in anticipating an equally satisfactory settlement of the grievance connected with the transportation of soldiers' dependents. The Government has been urged from all quarters to treat the matter on the broadest and most generous lines, and this, we feel sure, accords both with their inclinations and their interests.

As has been well said, the surrender of the enemy came sooner than was expected, and very many millions of dollars were thereby saved to the people of Canada, so they will not grudge the expenditure of a few millions in sending their great army home happy and contented. This is the least that can be done, and we are unaware that any member of the Government or any political party would urge a niggardly policy at the present time. The days for severe economy, when public expenditure will be most rigidly scrutinised, are now upon us, but until the boys are all safely home, a few more dollars will not be grudged.

* * *

Discharge Gratuity of R.A.F. Officers. In a recent issue we published a letter from a Canadian officer in the R.A.F., who complained that, having been seconded to the Air Force, in order to obtain his discharge he had to be attached temporarily to the Canadian Infantry, and thus reverted to the pay of an infantry lieutenant, and was informed that his post discharge pay would be based on that reduced rate. This seems to us a very just grievance, and one which affects a number of very gallant Canadians who were seconded to the R.A.F., and who brought great credit to the name of Canada.

This grievance has been brought to the notice of the authorities, and is now under consideration, and we have every confidence that it will be dealt with in a broad and generous spirit. The flying arm of the Service needs exceptional qualities in its officers, and it may be fairly argued that Canadians in that Service should not be treated less generously in the matter of their discharge gratuity because they were seconded instead of joining as cadets, and thus entitled to the larger gratuity paid by the Imperial Government.

* * *

The Status of Canada. The anxiety expressed in a large section of the Canadian Press that Canada should have a seat at the Peace table as sign and proof of her nationhood, directly raises the question of national independence. Already Canada has asserted her fiscal independence, willingly acknowledged by the Mother Country and grudgingly recognised by Germany in 1910.

If difficulties are raised as to the direct representation of the younger nations at the Peace conference it will be largely due to regard for the susceptibilities of our Allies, who can hardly be expected to see one Ally speak with five sovereign voices. There are difficulties, but they do not originate in Downing Street.

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SIR ROBERT BORDEN AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Important Conferences in London.

Sir Robert Borden spent Christmas Day at the Duchess of Connaught (Canadian Red Cross) Hospital at Cliveden. Whilst there he addressed a number of Canadian patients in the recreation hall, and spent some time in visiting the various wards. He also was present for a time at the hospital dance.

The following day (Thursday) he returned to London to represent Canada at the official welcome extended to President Wilson. In the evening he was a guest at the State banquet at Buckingham Palace, and on the 28th ult. he attended the ceremony at the Guildhall. That evening, in company with other members of the War Cabinet, he met President Wilson at a dinner given by Mr. Lloyd George.

The Prime Minister has been kept busy with meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and with conferences with his Ministers now in England. Consideration of the demobilisation arrangements, also, have taken up a good deal of his time.

Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. C. J. Doherty (Minister of Justice) have taken part in the deliberations of the committee which is to formulate the British proposals, with respect to the suggested League of Nations, for consideration by the Peace Conference.

Canada and the Food Situation.

Canada, whose mission (to quote Sir George Foster) is to "refill the empty shelves of Europe," has a great interest in the present food situation in Europe. The Prime Minister and his Ministerial colleagues have made many representations to the proper quarter on behalf of Canada in this matter, and arrangements have been made whereby much of the surplus food of the Dominion will be diverted to the Allies in Europe.

Adjustments have been made and action taken affecting Canadian bacon, lard, packers' offal, peas, beans, apples, canned vegetables, etc. Canada has become one of the chief sources of supply for devastated Europe, and her partnership in furnishing food is recognised as having been a sound and strong support to her co-operation by means of her Army.

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THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE SQUADRONS.

The two squadrons of the Canadian Air Force are stationed at Hayford Camp, twelve miles from Oxford, where they are specialising in photography and wireless telephony. They expect to be returned to Canada in squadrons at an early date.

The total *personnel* of the camp is about 200, and each squadron has 18 machines.

The commander of the Scout Squadron is Major A. E. McKeever, D.S.O., M.C. (with Bar), and among his officers are Capt. D. R. McLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.; Capt. G. O. Johnson, M.C. and Croix de Guerre; Capt. C. W. Warman, D.S.O., M.C.; and Capt. C. F. Falkenberg, D.F.C. (with Bar). The commander of the Bombing Squadron is Capt. W. D. Lawson.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Anderson.—At Ottawa, Ontario, on December 22, the wife of Maj. Stanley J. Anderson, D.S.O., a daughter.

Harvey.—On December 21, in Haslemere, Surrey, England, to Phyllis (*née* Iles, of Montreal), the wife of Capt. O. R. Harvey, 12th Battalion Canadian Engineers—a daughter.

Leadlay.—On December 23, at 1, Rossetti House, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, the wife of Maj. Edward Leadlay, M.C., C.A.S.C.—a son.

Vair.—At Otterville, Ontario, on December 21, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Vair (*née* Aggie Jane Lyon) a son.

MARRIAGES.

Leach—How. On December 24, at St. James', Piccadilly, by the Rev. Prebendary Cronshaw, Maj. R. J. Leach, M.C., Canadian Heavy Artillery, eldest son of F. H. Leach, 4, South Drive, Toronto, to Constance Isobel How, youngest daughter of Thos. How, 8, Chestnut Park, Toronto.

Pillman—Hastings. On December 21, at St. Columba's, Pont Street, S.W., Charles Henry Pillman, M.C., Capt., 4th Dragoon Guards, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Pillman, The Cottage, Foots Cray, Kent, to Agnes Stuart, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Hastings, of Winnipeg.

Robertson—Benvie. At St. Aidan's Parish Church, Edinburgh, on December 26, by the Rev. Andrew Laidlaw, D.D., St. George's-in-the-Fields, Glasgow, assisted by the Rev. J. Fraser Grahame, D.D., Belmont Parish, Glasgow, James Murray Robertson, M.B., C.A.M.C., Toronto, to Bertha Crighton, younger daughter of the Rev. Andrew Benvie, D.D.

DEATHS.

Horsey. On December 26, in London, John Haydn Horsey, manager of the Dominion Bank of Canada, London. Funeral at Golders Green.

Owen-Jones. On December 21, at The Bank House, Southborough, Kent, Charles John Owen-Jones, son of Mrs. Magee, Ye Olde Magee Holmestead, Magee, Point Grey, Vancouver, aged 41.

Thom. At 103, Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh, on December 26, A. Bisset Thom (late of Galt, Canada), only son of the late Adam Thom, LL.D., formerly Judge of Rupert's Land, B.N.A., aged 75 years.

On Service.

[illegible]. On December 26, at 83rd Dublin General Hospital, Boulogne, 644070 Pte. W. R. Lamble ((116th Battn.), of Orillia, Ontario, died of wounds received on August 8, 1918, near Hangard Wood. "One of the best."

McIntyre. Killed in air fighting over Alsace-Lorraine, on August 16, 1918, Lt. James Bennett McIntyre (bombing pilot), Independent Force, Royal Air Force, in his 24th year, only son of William and Sarah McIntyre, 11, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, formerly of Portage la Prairie, Man.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

To the People of Canada.

We enter the New Year upon the morrow of the most startling and significant events ever chronicled in the history of humanity. During the past two months great empires have been disintegrated, Governments founded in absolutism have crashed, nationalities long held in bondage have been emancipated, new nations and with them untried international relationships have sprung into existence.

The victory which has been won by the forces of liberty and justice makes possible a higher and more enduring victory, which will secure to a war-desolated world the solemn and certain assurance of lasting peace. Unless that assurance can be given and fulfilled our present civilisation rests upon unstable foundations. Centuries of slow and painful progress have culminated in a world-wide struggle, rendered infinitely more terrible by the advancement of science and by increased control over the forces which nature has placed at the disposal of mankind.

The approaching Peace Conference must in the first place address itself to the establishment of a new world order of peace. That proposal is confronted by difficulties and complexities which it is almost impossible to overestimate. So to control the material and territorial ambitions and jealousies of nations that their power and influence shall be held in trust for the common purpose of maintaining the world's peace, and of punishing lawlessness or aggression by any recalcitrant State, is a task of almost incredible difficulty. Yet the sacrifice, the suffering and the sorrow through which humanity has passed imperatively demand that this nobler victory shall be won.

Attendant upon the task are a score of questions not easy of solution and involving economic, financial and territorial considerations, each of sufficient magnitude and intricacy to engage the full attention of the approaching council of nations.

The deliberations of the Peace Conference will touch closely the present and future interests of Canada at almost every point. For that reason, and because it was urged upon me by the highest authority that terms of peace were already under consideration, I arrived in England more than a month ago. Since then I have been closely occupied with my colleagues in deliberations respecting the conditions of peace and in preparation for the approaching Peace Conference. Four years ago our country, absorbed as it was in internal problems of development, was inevitably brought into a conflict which vitally affected the destiny of the Britannic States. The deliberations now in progress for assuring the world's peace are thus of infinite concern to us as to all the nations. I realise that my duty as Prime Minister demands my close attention to the internal affairs of the people who more than a year ago entrusted me with so high a mandate; but I am convinced that during these deliberations, or at least until definite conclusions shall have been reached, my first duty to my country demands my presence here. As Canada has worthily and unselfishly taken a proud part in the struggle now happily ended, so must she take a not less worthy and conspicuous part in achieving the results without which her sacrifice and that of all the nations would be meaningless.

The burdens with which the future confronts us are heavy, but they are insignificant in comparison with the heritage which is ours. With solemn thankfulness for the blessing of peace, and animated, in spite of all war-weariness, by the spirit which has hitherto maintained our purpose, let us face the New Year with courage, with determination and with confidence.

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CANADIAN BALL IN BRUSSELS.

Major-General Sir David Watson and the officers of the 4th Canadian Division gave a ball on Tuesday at the Hôtel de Ville, Brussels, to which the King and the Queen of the Belgians were invited, and at which people eminent in the Belgian capital were present. The invitations were inscribed: "To dance in the glorious year of peace."

The last great ball at which British officers on active service danced in Brussels was the famous one given by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Waterloo.

"CANADA'S" NEW YEAR MESSAGES.

The following New Year Messages from prominent Canadians have been received by the Editor of "Canada."

Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, G.C.M.G., M.P., Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

To all Canadians in khaki here and across the Channel —a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

After four years of war and four Christmas seasons spent in camp and trench, you approach the fifth War Christmas with victory assured and peace in sight. For you, active warfare is over, its wonderful experiences, woven into your lives, through suffering and triumphs, belong to the past in whose gathering shadows there sleep so many of your comrades whose courage and heroism you will never forget. You look back a moment, swallow the lump that rises in your throat and brush away the tear that blurs your sight, and then face forward to the peace work which must now be undertaken.

For this happy season forget your cares. Thank God for a victory and a life spared for future service, and enjoy it to the full, as your friends in the old home will do in the thought of a quickly coming reunion.

A Happy New Year—it rises like a new dawn upon a world stricken and suffering, it is true, but a world free at last from the domination of a cruel and savage menace. It will be for you and me and all of us to face forward, strengthened by a great experience and a complete victory to do our part towards making it better and happier.

G. E. FOSTER.

Hon. Sir Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., M.P., Minister, Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

To all Canadian soldiers and workers Overseas I wish a Happy New Year.

It seems truly wonderful to be able once again after these long years of war to send such greetings, and to be able to look forward to an era of peace and prosperity. There will indeed be many who will carry forward into the New Year sad memories of dear ones who have laid down their lives for the sake of their country. For such may the fact that through those sacrifices victory has been achieved and peace again come into the world afford some consolation in their sorrow.

I hope that before very long Canadian soldiers will be back once again in their homes, and that they will face the task of reconstruction and the responsibilities of civil life with that same fortitude and courage which has marked their conduct on the field of battle. There will, no doubt, be many difficulties to overcome, but if we preserve the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding which has been developed during the times of struggle, we can confidently look forward to a period of increased freedom and prosperity.

I hope that the year 1919 will bring you all much happiness and a safe return to Canada.

A. E. KEMP.

Hon. A. L. Sifton, M.P., Dominion Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Greeting to Canadians Overseas.—Having completed your great work for this year, you will, for 1919, have the consciousness of a good work well done. May you all have a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The most wonderful year in our Christian era has now come to an end, and as we review what has happened, we have every reason to be both proud and thankful. Throughout the war we have looked forward to the future with a hope and cheerfulness which has been amply justified. We have always felt that victory would come to the side having the best nerve and staying power. Such has been the case, and once more our race has shown tha knows not defeat.

During last spring we had many anxious weeks, but our loyal and devoted soldiers barred the way to Paris, and under the inspired guidance of Marshal Foch their courage and endurance proved too much for the enemy and they were able at the proper moment to break h last desperate advance.

In bringing this about our Canadian troops have again borne a distinguished part. Under the brilliant leadership of our Corps Commander they have won half-a-dozen great battles this year. Amiens, Arras and Cambrai testify to their courage and wonderful fighting qualities. In breaking the Drocourt line they accomplished what many considered impossible, and in so doing they contributed in no small degree to the destruction of the morale of our foes and to our own final and complete victory.

VICTORY ARCH

MONTREAL'S VICTORY ARCH.

Erected on Phillips Square, by the merchants of St. Catherine Street during the Victory Loan campaign.

Photograph: Harry Richards

Well may Canada be proud of her veteran Army and its magnificent record!

With sore hearts we realise that in accomplishing all this we have lost thousands of our bravest and best. With loving sympathy we join with their relatives in mourning for those who have suffered and died, and can only trust that they will be comforted by the knowledge that the superb heroism of our troops will always remain an inspiration and example for all Canadians.

The coming of the New Year naturally takes our thoughts to the future and its urgent problems. We hope that during the year all may return to Canada, and we rely on them to take their part in building up our great Dominion. The world is not as it was before the war, and now we must get used to these new conditions, regarding which we have had no previous experience. By the bravery of our troops and the grit of our women and men at home our country has been saved from the danger of German militarism. Now we must consider in a sane way the problems of peace and reconstruction. In doing this we look for assistance to our officers and men, and we believe that in the same way that they have fought to save our Dominion they stand ready to do everything possible to make it a prosperous and contented nation. With that feeling we may look forward to the future with courage and the certainty that Canada will grow in strength and provide a home for many millions of liberty-loving and law-abiding people.

I extend to all members of the Canadian forces warmest congratulations on their achievements and best wishes for the New Year.

GEORGE H. PERLEY.

Hon. J. A. Calder, M.P., Dominion Minister of Immigration and Colonisation.

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 6.

As Canada in the autumn of 1914 sternly faced and grappled with the demands of war, so Canada at the commencement of the New Year stands prepared to cope with the many serious reconstruction problems that require her attention upon the dawn of Peace.

A right royal welcome awaits our soldiers on their return. Their brilliant record in the war has commanded world-wide admiration. Canadians at home reflect with pride on their achievements, which are as incapable of acknowledgment as of reward. They have exhibited all that is best and noblest in the Canadian character in the great world struggle, and we look forward to their return, so that Canada may benefit by the exercise of their splendid qualities in the more profitable pursuits of industry and commerce.

The tremendous significance of the Armistice which has been signed is apparent to all. Difficulties strew the path leading to the reconstruction period. The Canadian Government for months past has been grappling with the problems which require to be faced. Prompt steps have already been taken to cope with the question of repatriation, with especial care for the sick, wounded and unemployed. Comprehensive schemes for soldier settlement and land settlement generally have been carefully worked out. The "housing" question has received attentive consideration, and practical methods are being evolved to meet the situation. Steps have also been taken to perfect a nation-wide organisation to deal effectively with the problem of unemployment. Generally speaking, every precaution is being taken to place the nation on a normal peace basis as rapidly as possible and with a minimum of industrial disturbance.

J. A. CALDER.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, M.P., Dominion Minister of Labour.

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 9.

One may well hesitate to attempt a general forecast of the coming year, but it is probably safe to predict that its great and outstanding freature for us in Canada will be the return to our shores of the survivors of those gallant troops whose bodies formed part of that rampart against which the mighty forces of the enemy beat in vain. The welcome we shall give our sons and brothers will be worthy of their soldierly virtues—of the steadfast hearts with which they endured bitter privations and horrors unprecedented in war, and of the splendid valour which made them in attack simply irresistible.

Problems will no doubt arise for settlement as our soldiers resume their life and work as citizens. The concerted and careful efforts of those in authority, cordially supported by countless private organisations, have so far as possible anticipated those problems.

Many agencies are at work tending to make Canada, already rich in prosperity and opportunity, more than ever a land of promise, plenty and content. I feel confident that the New Year will see substantial progress made in lifting the commercial and industrial life of Canada to a yet healthier and happier plane than that which we now enjoy, and our returned soldiers, fresh from the sacrifices of the battlefield and inspired with courage for any human task, will be a powerful influence to that end.

G. D. ROBERTSON.

Hon. Sir William Hearst, M.P.P., Premier of Ontario.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 6.

Ontario sends hearty New Year's greetings to its glorious and gallant soldier citizens.

In no part of the world will the returning soldier find a more generous and appreciative public than in this Province, ready and anxious to help him in every possible way. The Government and all public bodies feel the keenest interest in the welfare of the returning soldier and a sincere desire to assist him in re-establishing himself in civil life.

Our hope is that the coming year, with its victorious peace, will bring to you all every happiness and blessing.

W. H. HEARST.

Hon. W. E. Foster, M.P.P., Premier of New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N.B., DECEMBER 9.

I fear that I will not be able to find words that would suitably express the welcome that our boys should have, the welcome to which they are entitled, for surely it is not possible for even the most gifted litterateur in Canada or the most eloquent speaker within our boundaries to express the feelings which are in the hearts of our people towards those who have been fighting their battles, enduring, suffering, and perishing for the freedom which will make life worth living for all their remaining years.

"Welcome" is one of the sweetest and most significant words in the English language, and yet it really fails to express the gladness with which we will welcome our sons, brothers, and fathers back to Canada.

Our joy will be tempered because there will be many with saddened faces and tearful eyes who will stand aloof, unable to extend the greetings that we are privileged to give because their sons and brothers and fathers who also fought are lying side by side on the fields of France and Flanders. Not only in the hour of our rejoicing, but for all days to come, we must treasure the memory and honour the sacrifice of those who have fought and died for Empire and Liberty.

Is it necessary that any assurance be given that the interests of such men will not be forgotten by their fellow-countrymen? I hope not! While some of us may differ as to the form that interest will take, all will vie in their endeavour to see that the reward is adequate and competent.

The people of New Brunswick are not as wealthy in a per capita sense as many of the other Provinces of the Dominion, but so far as they are able they will gladly assist any of the returned heroes in their efforts to start life again upon a stable basis.

W. E. FOSTER.

Hon. T. C. Norris, M.P.P., Premier of Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 22.

The people of Manitoba send proud greetings to all Canadians overseas.

A real Western welcome, born of true appreciation, awaits the return of every Manitoban.

T. C. NORRIS.

Hon. Charles Stewart, M.P.P., Premier of Alberta.

EDMONTON, DECEMBER 21.

On behalf of the people of Alberta, I send a message of thankfulness to the gallant troops of this Province beyond the seas on this New Year's Day.

Twice happy—first, because of decisive victory for right, and, second, for the immortal part the Alberta regiments contributed to the consummation of an event so fraught with happiness for the whole world—Alberta greets you, valiant and victorious sons, and prepares for your joyous homecoming.

CHARLES STEWART.

Hon. W. W. Halfyard, M.P., Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
DECEMBER 31.

This ancient British Colony, the first outpost of Empire, sends greetings to the Motherland and to the Sister States on this auspicious occasion. During the past four years we have fought shoulder to shoulder and on sea and shore. Our brave men have commingled their blood in defence of liberty and truth.

The menace of militarism which has shadowed the world for a generation has been removed, and the close of the year sees mankind engaged in an earnest endeavour to establish the reign of freedom on a sure basis. May the New Year bring to birth an era of abiding peace established upon the recognition of the brotherhood of man and the eternal principles of liberty, justice, and righteousness.

W. W. HALFYARD.

NEW YEAR HONOURS LISTS.

Canadians Decorated for War Services.

The names of the following Canadians appear in the various New Year Honours Lists, published in a "London Gazette" Supplement dated January 1, 1919.

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH (K.C.B.)

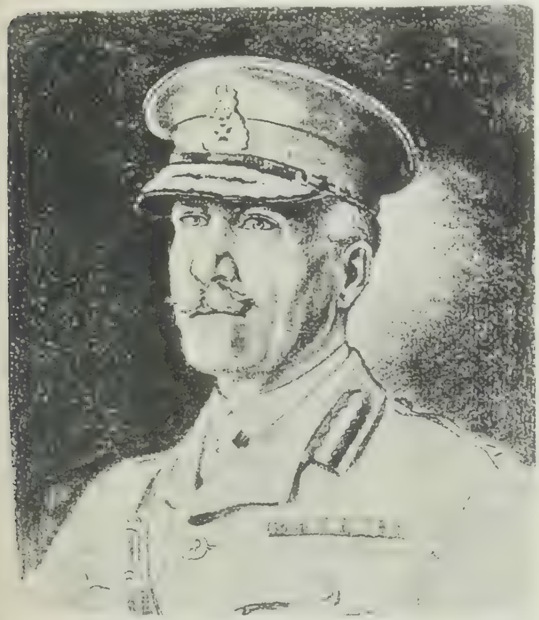
Major-General Archibald Cameron MacDonell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Winnipeg; Commanding the First Division).

COMPANIONS OF THE BATH (C.B.)

Brig.-Gen. Charles Johnstone Armstrong, C.M.G., Engrs.
Brig.-Gen. Hugh Marshall Dyer, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sask.
Brig.-Gen. William Antrobus Griesbach, C.M.G., D.S.O., Alberta.
Brig.-Gen. Frederick William Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O., W. Ont.
Brig.-Gen. James Howden MacBrien, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.D.
Brig.-Gen. Henri Alexandre Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.H.A.
Brig.-Gen. John William Stewart, C.M.G., Rly. Troops.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (G.C.M.G.)

Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.O.C. Canadian Corps.



MAJ.-GEN. SIR A. C. MACDONELL, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
From a sketch by Lt. E. Le Messurier.

C.M.G.

Brig.-Gen. John Munro Ross, D.S.O., B.C.
Brig.-Gen. Dennis Colburn Draper, D.S.O., Que.
Brig.-Gen. Daniel Mowat Ormond, D.S.O., Alberta.
Brig.-Gen. John Smith Stewart, D.S.O., C.F.A.
Brig.-Gen. Alexander Ross, D.S.O., Sask.
Col. Robert Percy Wright, D.S.O., C.A.M.C.
Col. Alexander MacPhail, D.S.O., Engrs.
Maj. and Bt. L.-Col. William Beaumont Anderson, D.S.O., Engrs.
Lt.-Col. Herbert John Dawson, D.S.O., Sask.
Lt.-Col. Archibald de Mowbray Bell, C.A.S.C.
Lt.-Col. Spurgeon Campbell, C.A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. William Robert Bertram, D.S.O., Man.
Lt.-Col. Stratton Harry Osler, D.S.O., Engrs.
Lt.-Col. Johnson Lindsey Rowlett Parsons, D.S.O., Sask.
Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Kenric Rud. Marshall, D.S.O., C. Ont.
Lt.-Col. John Franklin Kidd, C.A.M.C.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (MILITARY DIVISION).*

C.B.E.—Lt.-Col. Count Henry Robert, Visart de Bury and de Bocarme, Ordnance Corps; Major (T./Lt.-Col.) William Samuel Fetherstonhaugh, C.M.G., Forestry Corps; Lt.-Col. Arthur Murray Jarvis, C.M.G., General List.; Lt.-Col. George Hamilton Johnson and Lt.-Col. John Lawrence Miller, Forestry Corps; Principal Matron Miss Ethel Blanche Ridley, R.R.C., C.N.S.

O.B.E.—Major William Frederick Alderson, C.A.S.C.; Major George Grassie Archibald, 1st C. Ont.; Capt. Nevill Alexander Drummond Armstrong, 16th Bn.; Lt. (A./Major) George Russell Birch, Ordnance Corps; Lt.-Col. Percy Gordon Brown, C.A.M.C.; Major John Frederick Burgess, C.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. Frank John Carew, Forestry Corps; Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) Harry James Cowan, Sask.; Lt.-Col. Anson Dulmage, Sask., attd. Labour Corps; Hon. Capt. George Wilfred Fisher, Y.M.C.A.; Capt. John Dennin Grimsdick, Man.; Major William Sinclair Herchmer, Forestry Corps; Capt. Hedley Hill, C.A.P.C.; Hon. Capt William Burton Hurd, Y.M.C.A.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt William Henry Lettice, 47th Bn.; Major Norman James Lindsay, C.A.S.C. (M.T.).

Major Robert James McEwan, C.A.M.C.; Major James William McLeod, C.A.S.C.; Capt. William Cameron Mackintosh, 28th Bn.; Lt. Charles Barker Maxwell, General List; Lt.-Col. Henry Montgomery-Campbell, N.S.; Lt.-Col. Hugh Edwin Munroe, C.A.M.C.; T./Major Kenneth A. Murray, Postal Corps; Major Harold Orr, C.A.M.C.; Capt. (A./Major) Creighton Ross Palmer, C.A.P.C.; Capt. (A./Major) Samuel Charles Richards, C.A.V.C.; Capt. Albert Angus Richardson, Engrs.; Capt. William Adam Robertson, C.A.V.C.; Major Charles Wilson Robinson, Forestry Corps; Major William Henry Robinson, C.A.S.C.; Lt.-Col. Charles McAdam Scott, C.A.S.C.; Capt. Cecil Compton Thomas, C.A.S.C.; Major William Raymond Thomson, C.A.P.C.; Capt. (A./Major) Frederick William Utton, 14th Bn.; Major Harold Weatherald Webster, C.A.S.C. (M.T.); Matron Miss Bertha Jane Willoughby, R.R.C., C.A.M.C.

M.B.E.—Hon. Capt. Thomas Herbert Hutchinson, Y.M.C.A.; Lt. Allan McLachlan, 87th Bn.

BAR TO D.S.O.

Maj. Charles Edward Connolly, D.S.O., L.S.H.; *Brig.-Gen. George Stuart Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Sask.

D.S.O.

Maj. Florent Georges Arnold, C.A.S.C.; Maj. John Beswick Bailey, 54th Bn.; Maj. Roderick Ogle Bell-Irving, M.C., 16th Bn.; Maj. Arthur Hardie Bick, C.F.A.; Maj. Beverly W. Browne, M.C., 16th Bn.; Maj. William James Gordon Burns, 32nd By., 8th Bde., C.F.A.; Col. Royal Burritt, Man.; Maj. David James Corrigall, M.C., 1st C. Ont.; Capt. (A./Maj.) Selkirk George Currie, M.C., P.P.C.L.I.; Maj. John Carnegy de Balinhard, Sask.

Maj. Wallace Hugh Dobbie, 1st Siege By., C.G.A.; Brig.-Gen. William Okell Holden Dodds, C.M.G., C.F.A.; Maj. Alexander Stuart Donald, 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; Maj. Andrew Eastman Duncanson, 123rd Bn.; Maj. Philip Earnshaw, M.C., 1st Div. Sig. Coy., Engrs.; Maj. Ernest Flexman, D/22nd By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; Maj. John Fortescue Foulkes, Gen. List; Maj. Daniel William Fraser, 6th Bn., Rly. Troops; Lt.-Col. Albert Coleman Garner, 12th Bn., Rly. Troops; Maj. Elliot Anson Greene, 61st By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; Maj. Robert Dickson Harkness, M.C., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; Maj. Patrick Hennessy, M.C., C.A.S.C.; Maj. Arthur Hibbert, M.C., 3rd Tunn. Coy., Engrs.; Lt.-Col. John Houliston, Engrs.

Major Norman Holliday Macaulay, C.F.A.; Lt.-Col. Walter Adam McConnell, 10th Bn., Rly. Troops; Maj. Cuthbert Finnie McEwan, Lt. Horse; Lt.-Col. Walter Norwood Moorhouse, 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.; Maj. John Alexander McIntosh, 18th Bn.; Maj. James Ivan McSloy, 4th Bde., C.F.A.; T./Lt.-Col. Allan Angus Magee, Que.; Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) Harry Frederick Victor Meurling, M.C., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; Maj. Ernest Russell Morris, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt.-Col. William Aird Munro, 11th Bn., Rly. Troops; Qr.-Mr. and Maj. Edward Albert Oliver, 38th Bn.; Maj. Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, 75th Bn.; Maj. Frederick Ross Phelan, M.C., 87th Bn.

Maj. Francis Arthur Robertson, 12th Siege By., C.G.A.; Maj. Robert Porteous Saunders, M.C., 19th Bn.; Maj. Kenneth Stuart, M.C., 7th Bn.; T./Maj. William George Swan, 2nd Bn., Rly. Troops; Maj. Edward Vivian Thompson, 33rd By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; T./Lt.-Col. Charles Walter Vipond, 9th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Maj. William Basil Wedd, M.C., 1st C. Ont.; Maj. Henry Willis-O'Connor, E. Ont.; Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) James Henry Wood, 2nd Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col James Gordon Weir, M.C., 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.

M.V.O.

Lt.-Col. Sydney Lewis Penhorwood, Canadian Forestry Corps

BAR TO M.C.

*Capt. (A./Maj., now Maj.) Edwin Day, M.C., 5th Bn.; T/Capt. James Nisbet Edgar, M.C., P.P.C.L.I.; *Lt. James Cowan Franklin, M.C., Corps H.Q. Sig. Co., Engrs.; *Lt. William Francis McGovern, M.C., 13th Bn.; *Lt. Thomas Burnham Woodyatt, M.C., 58th Bn.

MILITARY CROSS

Hon. Capt. Frank Guy Armitage, Y.M.C.A.; Lt James Ballantyne, R.C.R.; Qr.-Mr. and Capt. Thomas Barclay, 13th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Capt. Kenneth Hubert Bovill, C.F.A., Hdqrs. 5th Div. Arty.; Lt. Charles Chandler Brooks, C.M.G.C., attd. Intell Corps.; Lt. (A./Capt.) John William Moore Carey, 78th Bn.; Capt. John Hawland Chipman, 15th Bn.; Hon. Capt. James Clarke, Y.M.C.A.; Lt. Harry Frederick Charles Cocks, 5th C.M.R.; T./Capt. Edward Francis Coke, 8th Bn.; Hon. Capt John William Coupe, R.C.R.; Capt. Veysie Curran, 27th Bn.; T./Lt. Vladimir Curtis, 24th Bn

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* Persons already appointed to the Order who are qualified for the newly instituted Military Division will, on the recommendation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War or the Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force, as the case may be, be transferred to the Military Division. The Insignia for both Military and Civil Divisions will be the same, but the ribbon of the Military Division will be distinguished by a vertical red stripe in the centre of the existing ribbon.

Note.—In the cases marked by an asterisk the announcements of awards have not yet been published in the *London Gazette*. These awards will be published in due course

Capt Francis Murray Dawson, 8th Bn., Engrs.; Lt Alexandre Deslauriers, 2nd Bn.; Capt. Geoffrey Noel Douglas, 2nd C M.G.C.; Lt. (T./Capt.) James Lewis Duncan, C.F.A; Capt. James Ewen Eastlake, C.F.A; Capt William Arthur Grafftey, 42nd Bn.; Capt. Alexander Aitken Gray, 75th Bn.; T./Capt. Bernard Cecil Hall, M.M., 3rd Tunn. Coy., Engrs.; T./Capt. Stanley Horace Hawkins, 10th Bn Engrs.; Lt. Arthur Ernest Hopper, 1st Hvy By., C.G.A; Capt. Eric Ian Henry Ings, 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.; 29166 S.M James Kay, D.C.M., 16th Bn.; Capt. Edwin John Lovelace, 4th D.A.C., C.F.A

Lt. Findlay Malcolm Macdonald, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; Capt Colin MacKay, 12th Siege By., C.G.A.; Hon. Capt. John George McKay, Y.M.C.A.; Lt. John James MacKenzie, 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; Capt. (T./Maj.) Gordon Allison Medcalfe, C.G.A., sec to 443rd S. By., R.G.A.; Capt. Donald Stanley Montgomery, 29th Bn.; T./Capt. William MacLeod Moore, 46th Bn.; Capt. Arthur McIntyre Morrison, D.C.M., 6th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. (T./Capt.) Lennox Pelham Napier, C.F.A.; Capt. Henry Grattan Nolan, 49th Bn.; Lt. Herbert Braid Northwood, 78th Bn.; Lt. James Paterson, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. Harry Leslie Petrie, 44th Bn.; Qr.-Mr and Capt. Gordon Barry Pierce, 50th Bn.; Capt. Thomas Hall Plumer, C.A.S.C.; Qr.-Mr. and Maj. James Pringle, 26th Bn.

Capt. Anthony Meredith Reid, 2nd Bn., Engrs.; T./Capt. Alfred Hubert Rowberry, 2nd Bn., C.M.R.; Capt. Gerald Stuart Rutherford, 52nd Bn.; Capt. Reginald George Saunders, Hdqrs., 2nd Bde., Engrs.; Lt. (T./Capt.) Edward Baldwin Savage, C.F.A.; Lt. Ezra William Savage, 3rd A.T. Coy., Engrs.; Capt. Harry Wilson Scruton, W. Ont.: Lt. Cecil Randolph Sircom, C.F.A., attd. "E" By., A.-A. B.: Capt. Stanley Morse Smith, 4th Div. Sig. Coy., Engrs.: Capt. (now Major) Ernest Arthur Steer, 4th C.M.R.; Capt. Ronald Douglas Sutherland, Hdqrs., 4th Bde., Engrs.; Lt. Nigel Drury Theobald, 7th Bn.

Capt. Reginald Jabez Vickers, C.A.V.C., 2nd M.V.S.; Capt. Harold Chandos Walcot, 43rd Bn.; Capt. William McLean Walwyn, 102nd Bn.; Capt. Francis Surridge Williams, 1st Tramways Coy., Engrs.; Capt. Henry Royal Williams, 116th Bn.

ROYAL RED CROSS (FIRST CLASS)

Miss Maud Louise Francis, Miss Stella May Jenkins, Miss Inga Johnson (A/Matron), Miss Catherine Isabel Scoble, A.R.R.C., Miss Anna Laura Bradley, Miss Elizabeth Vera Cameron, Miss Caroline Agnes Donnelly, Miss Alice Catherine Doyle, Miss Helena Elizabeth Dulmage (Matron), Miss Nellie Josephine Enright, Miss Harriet Emma Constance Jukes, Miss Margaret MacDonald, Miss Sarah Catherine MacIsaac (Matron), Miss Elizabeth McDougall, Miss Mary McPherson, Miss Dolores Hope Massy, Miss Annie Fisher Mitchell, Miss Ethel Theodora Paynter, Miss Gertrude Francis Reid, Miss Katherine Reid, Miss Mabel Hall Reynar, Miss Margaret Jane Riddle, Miss Christina Mary Watling, Miss Edith Catherine Whitlan, Miss Maude Wright. Note.—All the foregoing ladies, with the exception of those specified, are nursing sisters in the C.A.M.C

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

127052 Sgt. C. W. Allbon, 13th Bn., Rly. Troops; 153349 C.-S.-M. W. Anderson, M.M., 43rd Bn.; 654780 Sgt. L. W. Armstrong, 58th Bn.; 669007 Sgt. J Askew, 75th Bn.; 80004 Sgt. D. J. Avison, 31st Bn.; 305556 Cpl. E. H. Bennett, 8th A Bde. C.F.A.; 426047 Cpl. J. Bird, 46th Bn.; 8 Sgt. W. P. Bruce, 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 439332 Sgt. L. Bouchard, 52nd Bn.; 54011 C.-Q.-M.S. D. Callander, 18th Bn.; 410002 R.-S.-M. T. Carroll, 38th Bn.; 2125148 Sgt. W. D. Connell, 58th B.G.R.O. Coy., Rly. T.; 418784 C.-S.-M. J. L. Davies, M.M., 42nd Bn.; 102870 Sgt. J. W. Dobbie, 54th Bn.; 1260008 Sgt. F. Dow, 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 471162 R.-S.-M. H. Endall, M.M., 26th Bn.; 71 Sgt. W. Fettus, M.M., 4th Bn., Engrs.; 300623 2nd Cpl. (A./Cpl.) G. Fielding, 2nd Div. Sig Coy., Engrs.; 316020 Sgt. A. I. Fleck, 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 115140 Dvr. W. R. Flinn, 4th Pont. Bde., T.U., Engrs.; 733738 Sgt. S. Fowler, 25th Bn.; 477317 C.-S.-M. J. Foy, R.C.R.; 10548 Sgt. G. Gardner, 4th Bn.; 46147 Cpl. G. W. Gazeley, 1st Works Coy.; 75365 Cpl. E. W. George, M.M., 29th Bn.; 150929 L.-Sgt. W. A. Gilbert, 1st C.M.R.; 109359 C.-S.-M. W. R. Goodchild, 4th, C.M.R, 441273 Sgt. V. Goodman, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; 167046 C.-Q.-M.-S. E. R. Goucher, 5th Bn., Engrs.; 412340 R.-Q.-M.-S. E. Greer, 1st Bn.; 3701 Pte. E. W. Hall, C.M.M.G., M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.; 760755 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) G. P. Hearndon, 102nd Bn.; 89040 B.-Q.-M.-S. H. Higgins, 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 790448 Cpl. G. N. Howe, 47th Bn.; 811366 Sgt. D. Hunt, 3rd Bn., Rly. Tps.; 432927 Sgt. D. Irons, 49th Bn.; 81444 Sgt. C. H. H. Jeeves, 10th Bn.; 1081026 Cpl. G. H. Johnston, 1st Bn., Rly. Tps.; 1257530 Sgt. W. Kemp, 1st Bde., C.G.A.; 5405 Sgt. D. Kerr, 2nd Bn., Engrs.; 439041 R.-Q.-M.-S. J. H. King, 52nd Bn.; 529592 Pte. E. T. Lockhart, 10th Fld Amb., C.A.M.C.; 754671 Sgt. S. G. Mallindine, 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 41716 B.-S.-M. F. R. H. Marshall, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 107437 Sgt. R. S. Marston, 2nd C.M.R., attd. 1st Ont.; 301289 Gnr. J. A. MacDonald, 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 14999 A./Cpl. K. G. McDonald, Eng., attd. 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; 415992 Sgt. I MacDonald, 87th Bn.; 530567 Sgt. J. H. MacFarlane, 9th Fd. Amb C.A.M.C.; 57889 Sgt. W. B. Mackie, 20th Bn.; 24278 Sgt. J. F. MacLean 13th Bn.; 90929 Bdr. V. G. Mew, 2nd Div. T.M. By.; 5494 B.-Q.-M.-S (A./B.S.M.) P. J. Murphy, R.C.H.A.; 222686 Sgt. J. R. Murray, 85th Bn.; 408641 Cpl. J. Myles, 1st Div., T.M. By.; 877630 Sgt. A. Nauffts, 25th Bn.; 115037 L.-Cpl. G. W. O'Reilly, Fort Garry Horse; 435785 Sgt. J. C. Parish, 50th Bn.; 210962 C.-S.-M. W. G Powers, 58th Bn.; 843 Armr. S./Sgt. H. Ruddick, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; 85806 Sgt. H. Russell, 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 79603 Sgt. J. B. Rust, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.; 42374 Sgt. J. Rycroft, M.M., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 1261668 Armt. S./Sgt. H. L. Scott, C.O.C., attd. 7th Sge. By.; 148640 C.-S.-M. F. C. Sims, 78th Bn.; 749150 Pte. A. B. Smith, 14th Bn.; 11051 Sgt. B. B. Smith, 4th Bn.; 45210 R.-S.-M. W. Smylie, H.Q., 1st Bde., Engrs.; 333891 Sgt. F. A. Southcott, 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; 57286 Cpl. A. E. Speare, 20th Bn.; 792 C.-S.-M. C. Spurgeon, P.P.C.L.I.; 300819 B.-S.-M. P. H. Stanley, 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 500584 Sgt. F. Stock, 3rd Pont. Bde., T.U., Engrs; 1518 R.-Q.-M.-S. S. G. Stoddart, 8th Bn.; 86981 B.-S.-M. P. Studdert, 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 89068 Sgt. L. B. Taylor, "E" By., A.-A. Craft, C.F.A.; 86803 B.-S.-M. P Thorne, M.M., 2nd Div Amm Col., C.F.A; 161126 Cpl H Tomlinson, 2nd C.M.R.; 5767 C.-Q.-M.-S. J. G. Waterfield, 1st Div. Sig. Coy., Engrs.; 460664 Sgt. J. C. Wherrett, M.M., 44th Bn.; 107607 Sgt. J. C. Wilson, 2nd C.M.R.; 19480 Cpl. J. Winters, Sig. Troops, Engrs., Can. Cav. Bde.; 129978 Sgt. G. A. Young, 72nd Bn.

Newfoundland Force.

D.C.M.- 1974 A./C.-Q.-M.-S. W. Haynes, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt

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NEW PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Canadians are conspicuous by their absence from the Colonial Office and other civil lists, in consonance with the policy recently given expression to in the Dominion Parliament with regard to titles.

The King has been pleased to direct that the Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada, and the Hon Lyman Poore Duff, LL.B., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, be sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (1st Class) for Public Service in India has been conferred upon Miss S. I. Hatch, Canadian Baptist Telugu Mission, Madras.

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K.C.M.G. FOR NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER.

The K.C.M.G. has been conferred upon the Rt. Hon. William Frederick Lloyd, K.C., D.C.L., Prime Minister of Newfoundland, who is at present in London in connection with the Peace Conference.

* *

The deportation by the Government of all alien enemies interned in Canada is likely to take place in the immediate future.

At a memorial service at Bisham Abbey Church, Berkshire, on December 15, a memorial tablet was unveiled to the memory of Major George Edward Vansittart, C.F.A., in the presence of his mother and sisters and other members of the family.

Speaking before the Ottawa Canadian Club, the Hon. A. K. MacLean said that the number of war workers displaced by the cessation of hostilities was 200,000, and troops to return from Overseas totalled 275,000. He predicted (says the *Daily Record*) that there would be no difficulty in absorbing them all into the various industries, because in pre-war days the Dominion found employment for 360,000 immigrants yearly, while to-day there was work for all available men.

RT. HON. SIR L. H. DAVIES, P.C., K C.M.G.
Chief Justice of Canada

RT. HON. L. P. DUFF, P.C.,
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada

RT. HON. SIR W. F. LLOYD, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

CANADIANS MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

The following names of Canadians mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig in his despah of November 8, 1918, a deserving of special mention, are given in a "London Gazette" Supplement dated December 31:

Commands and Staff

Aitken, Maj. A. A., M.C., Man.; Alexander, Lt.-Col. R. O., D.S.O., Que.; Anderson, Maj. & Bt. Lt.-Col. W. B., D.S.O., Engrs.; Archibald, Maj. G. G. C. Ont.; Armstrong, Brig.-Gen. C. J., C.M.G.

Bell, Brig.-Gen. A. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., Alta.; Bennett, Capt. (T./Maj.) H. A. T., Ord. Corps.; Bertram, Lt.-Col. W. R., D.S.O., Man.; Bick, Maj. A. H., C.F.A.; Bogart, Lt-Col. J. L. H., Engrs.; Brown, Lt.-Col J. S., C.M.G., D.S.O., N.S.; Browne, Maj. B. W., M.C., Man.; Burke, Capt. E. A., Que.; Burnham, Maj. S S., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont. (Died of wounds); Burritt, Col. R., Man.; Burstall, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E., K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.

Corrigall, Maj. D. J., M.C., 1st C. Ont.; Currie, Capt. (A./Maj.) S. G., M.C., E. Ont.; Dodds, Brig.-Gen. W. O. H., C.M.G., C.F.A.; Draper, Brig.-Gen. D. C, D.S.O., Mtd. Rif.; Duncanson, Maj. A. E., 1st C. Ont.; Dyer, Brig.-Gen. H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., Sask.

Foulkes, Maj. J. F., C.A.S.C.; Griesbach, Brig.-Gen. W .A., C.M.G., D.S.O., Alta.; Grosvenor, Maj. The Hon F. E., D.S.O., M.C., B.C.; Hennessy, Maj. P., M.C., C.A.S.C.; Heward, Lt. G. C., Gen. List; Hill, Brig.-Gen. F. W., C.M.G., D.S.O., W. Ont.; Houliston, Lt.-Col. J., Engrs.; Hughes, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) H. T., C.M.G., Engrs.

Jarvis, Lt.-Col. A. M., C.M.G., Gen. List; Jennings, Maj. D. C., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.; Johnston, Capt. E. H. L., Man.; Kemp, Maj. J. C., M.C., Que.; King, T./Brig.-Gen. W. B. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.F.A.; Loomis, Maj.-Gen F. O. W., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Que.

MacBrien, T./Brig.-Gen. J. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.D.; MacDonell, Maj.-Gen. A. C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Magee, T./Lt.-Col. A. A., Que.; Marshall, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) K. R., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.; Matthews, Lt.-Col. H. H., D.S.O., Man.; McGreevy, Capt. H. S., Que.; McGugan, Capt. (A./Maj.) D., M.C., Man.; McIntyre, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) D. E., D.S.O., M.C., Sask.; Mitchell. Lt. W. W., Alta.; Montague, Lt.-Col. P. J., D.S.O., M.C. Man.; Morrison, Maj.-Gen. E. W. B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Arty.

Odlum, Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) V. W., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., B.C.; O'Donahoe, Maj. D. J., D.S.O., W. Ont.; O'Leary, Capt. F. J., M.C., Engrs.; O'Reilly, Lt. (T./Capt.) J., C.F.A.; Ormond, Brig.-Gen. D. M., D.S.O., Alta.; Osborne, Capt. E., M.C., M.G.C.; Outerbridge, Maj. L. C., C Ont.

Palmer, Lt. E. G., Alta.; Panet, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) E. de B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.H.A.; Panet, Brig.-Gen. H. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.H.A.; Parsons, Lt.-Col. J. L. H., D.S.O., Sask.; Paterson, Brig.-Gen. R. W., D.S.O., Fort Garry Horse; Perry, Maj. N. D., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.

Rae, Lt.-Col. W., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.; Rennie, Brig.-Gen. R , C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D S.O.; Rispin, Maj. D. E. A., D.S.O., W. Ont.; Ross, Brig.-Gen. A., D.S.O., Sask.; Ross, Brig.-Gen. J. M., D.S.O., B.C.; Spry, Lt.-Col. D. W. B., Man.; Stewart, Brig.-Gen. J. S., D.S.O., C.F.A.; Stewart, Brig.-Gen. J. W., C.M.G., Rly. Troops; Styles, Maj. A. G., D.S.O., Sask.

Thacker, Brig.-Gen H. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.F.A.; Thomson, Maj. W. R., C.A.P.C.; Tremblay Brig.-Gen. T. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., Que.; Tuxford, Brig.-Gen. G. S., C.B., C.M.G, Sask; Watson, Maj.-Gen. Sir D., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Wedd, Maj. W. B., M.C., 1st C. Ont.; Willis-O'Connor, Maj. H., E. Ont.; Wilson, Maj. A. D., D.S.O., B.C.

Sub-Staff.

Brown, 71136 Sgt. G. A., G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; Christie, 153649 Staff-Sgt. W. A., attd H Q., 9th C. Inf. Bde.; Francis, 428607 L.-Cpl. J., G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; Hamilton, 116150 Sgt. W. F., H.Q., C. Corps; Le Leu, 86375 Sgt. H., H.Q., 2nd C. Div. Arty.; Snelgrove, 477865 Staff-Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) B. S., attd. H.Q., 7th C. Inf. Bde.; Wright, 304519 R.S.M. D. G. H., attd H.Q., 3rd C. Div. Arty

Cavalry.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Moss, Lt. (A./Capt.) T.; Timmis, Maj. R. S., D.S.O.; Foot, 550077 Sgt. C. T.

Lord Strathcona's Horse.—Connolly, Maj. C. E., D.S.O.; Critchley, Capt. (T./Maj.) O. A.; MacDonald, Lt.-Col. D. J., D.S.O., M.C.; Powell, Capt. F. C., D.C.M.; Torrance Maj. P. V., D.S.O.

Light Horse.—McEwen, Maj. C. F. (Killed in action); Sharp, Lt. A. H. D.; Smith, Lt -Col S. F.; Taylor, Lt. F. A.; Miller, 551203 Pte. J. S.

1st Mounted Rifles.—Bradbrooke, Maj. G. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Shannon, Lt. R. (Killed in action); Webb, Lt. L. C.; Driscoll, 910158 Sgt. W. E.

2nd Mounted Rifles.—Johnston, Lt.-Col. G. C., D.S.O., M.C.; Van Kleeck, T./Maj. S. B.: Whitlow, T./Capt. F. M.; Campbell, 931595 Pte. L. O.; McLeod, 464260 Sgt. A. J.

4th Mounted Rifles.—Rutherford, Lt. T. J.; Butler, 126361 Pte. P.

5th Mounted Rifles.—Atherton, Capt. W. J., M.C.; Quinlan, Lt. J. (Secd 8th Can. T.M. By.); Doiron, 111144 L.-Cpl. P. G. (Killed in action).

Fort Garry Horse. Irving, Capt. G.; Lanceley, Lt. T.; Middlemast, Maj. E. L.; Stevenson, Lt.-Col. H. I., D.S.O.; Logan, 15217 Farr. Sgt. A.

Artillery.

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.—Benson, Maj. F. M., D.S.O., "A" By.; Elkins, Lt.-Col. W. H. P., D.S.O.; Hughes, Capt. L. M.; Roy, Lt.-Col. L. A. G. O., attd. 38th Siege By., R.G.A.; Webster, Lt. D. B.

Field Artillery.—Burns, Maj. W. J. G., 32nd By., 8th Army Bde.; Constantine, Lt.-Col. C. F., D.S.O., 5th Bde.; Donald, Maj. A. S., 20th By., 5th Bde.; Flexman, Maj. E., 22nd By., 6th Bde.; Gillmore, Lt.-Col. E. T. B., D.S.O., 4th Can. D.A.C.; Greene, Maj. E. A., 61st By., 14th Bde.; Harrison, Lt.-Col. W. H., D.S.O., 2nd Can. D.A.C.; Hendrie, Maj. W. I. S., 18th By., 5th Bde; Kirkcaldy, Capt. J., 39th By., 10th Bde.; Little, Lt. E. C., 3rd Can. D.A.C.

Macaulay, Maj. N. H., 13th Bde.; MacDonald, Lt. A. S., 5th Can. D.A.C.; Matthewson, Lt (A./Capt.) J. L., attd. 1st Can. Div., T.M. Bde.; McDonald, Lt.-Col. J. A., D.S.O., 3rd Bde.; McMurtry, Maj. A. O., D.S.O., 4th By., 1st Bde.; McParland, Lt.-Col. J. F., D.S.O., 6th Bde.; McPherson, Capt. S., attd. V/5th T.M. By.; McSloy, Maj. J. I., 4th Bde.

Newcombe, Maj. C K., attd. 442nd Siege By., R.G.A.; Paterson, Maj. A. T., D.S.O., 23rd By., 5th Bde.; Piercey, Lt.-Col. J. G., D.S.O., attd. H.Q., 1st Bde.; Plummer, Maj. M. V., 13th Bde.; Raley, Lt. G. S., 61st By., 14th Bde.; Robertson, Lt. A. S., 48th (How.) By., 2nd Bde.; Robinson, Capt. H. L., 2nd By., 1st Bde.; Ross. Lt.-Col. M. N., D.S.O., 4th Bde.

Sheppard, Lt. H. L., 39th By., 10th Bde.; Sifton, Maj. C., Jr., 4th Bde.; Stewart, Lt.-Col. J C., D.S.O., 8th Army Bde.; Stockwell, Maj. C. V., D.S.O., 3rd By., 1st Bde.; Thompson, Maj. E. V., 33rd By., 9th Bde.; Townsley, Capt. W. A. M.C., attd. H.Q., 8th Army Bde.; Tremblay, Lt. (A./Capt.) S. N., Y/3rd M.T.M. By.; Welsford, Lt. G. C., 66th By., 14th Bde.

Archer, 850676 Cpl J. A., 4th L.T.M. By.; Atkin, 86118 By. Q.M.S. R., 4th C.D.A.C.: Badenoch, 42434 Sgt. A., 1st C.D.A.C.; Beattie, 859973 Gnr (A./Sgt.) H D., 5th Bde.; Bennett, 83889 Gnr. A., 15th By., 6th Bde.; Cockwell, 307644 Sgt. P. D., 43rd By., 8th Army Bde.; Cowie, 314712 Farr. Sgt. W. J., 13th Bde.; Darch, 348694 Sgt. H. J., 6th By., 2nd Bde.; Evans 90868 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) T. A., 1st Can. D.A.C.; Harrison, 84145 Gnr. C., 1st By., 1st Bde.; Hawkins, 116162 Farr. Sgt. H., 13th Bde.; Logan, 154 Staff-Sgt. R. F., 2nd C D.A.C.; MacKay, 307797 Sgt. R. A., 43rd By., 8th Army Bde.; Monro, 83619, By. S.-M. R. S., 4th Bde.; Murray, 301545 Sgt. W., 38th By., 10th Bde.; Muse, 49472 Gnr. W., 2nd Can. Div., T.M. By.; Telfer 348328 Gnr. C. J., 3rd Bde.; Waterhouse, 336854 By. S.-M. W. E., 66th By 14th Bde.

Garrison Artillery.—Beeman, Maj. (T./Lt.Col.) W. G., D.S.O., 3rd Bde.; Chutter, Lt. J. G., 3rd Bde.; Dobbie. Maj. W. H., 1st Siege By.; Guildford. Lt. D. A., 5th Siege By.; Leggat, Maj. W., M.C., 3rd Siege By.; Linton, Capt. O. H., attd. H.Q., C. Corps H.A.;Macmillan, Maj. C. J., 6th Siege By.; Ord, Maj. L. C., 10th Siege By.; Prowse, Lt.-Col. W. B., D.S.O., 1st Bde.; Robertson, Maj. F. A., 12th Siege By.; Ryder, Maj. T. E., M.C 7th Siege By

Johnston, 303549 Gnr. C. R., 4th Siege By.; McEachern, 103 Sgt. A P 2nd Bde.; Nixon, 347523 By. S.-M. V. J., attd. H.Q., 1st Bde.; Ruglen 232742 Gnr. R., 11th Siege By

Engineers.

Anderson, Maj. A. A., D.S.O., 2nd C.D.S. Coy.; Bell, Capt. J. E., 12th Bn Birkett, Maj. E. H., 2nd Bn.; Booker, Capt. G. W. G., 1st Army Troop Coy; Brown, Maj E. P. 9th Bn; Creasor, Capt. J. A., M.C., attd. H.Q 3rd Bde.; Duff, Capt. P. B., 5th Bn.; Duffy, Lt. R. R., 11th Bn.; Earnshaw, Maj. P., M.C., 1st C.D.S. Coy.; Full, Lt. G. E., 8th Bn.; Garland, Lt. A. H., 4th C.D.S. Coy.; Hibbert, Maj. A , M.C., 3rd Tun. Coy.; Hodgins, Maj. F O.; Lindsay, Maj. N. J., attd. M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.

Macphail, Col. A., D.S.O., H.Q., 1st Bde; Maxey, Lt. W. McD., 3rd C.D.S. Coy.; May, Capt. W. T., 3rd Tun. Coy.; McGill, Lt. T. C., 3rd C.D.S Coy.; McLaren, Maj. H. D., 3rd Bn.; McPhillips, Lt. G. A., 1st Bn.; Osler, Lt.-Col. S. H., D.S.O., H.Q., 2nd Bde.; Pratt, Capt. F. M., M.C., 7th Bn.; Price, Capt. V. W., 4th Bn.; Richardson, Capt. A. A., 2nd Train Coy.; Roblin, Capt. H. L., 5th Bn.; Routley, Lt. F. S.; Stuart, Maj. K., M.C., 7th Bn.; Sutherland, Lt. D. A., 7th Bn.; Weatherbe, Maj. K., M.C., 6th Bn.; Wright, Capt. N. R., 10th Bn.; Young, Lt. J. A., M.C., 1st D.S. Coy

Bainbridge, 2125 C.S.M. A., 8th Bn.; Crowley, 500110 R.S.M. W. F., C. Corps Sig. Coy.; Davies, 500112 L.-Cpl. M., 2nd C.D.S. Coy.; Fletcher, 294 Cpl. B., 5th Bn.; Hardy, 5118 Spr. (A./Sgt.) E. T., attd. H.Q. 1st Bde.; Heys, 45125 C.Q.M.S. F. S., 1st Pont. Bridging Trans. Unit.; Hunter, 503512 Sgt. G. R., 9th Bn.; Hutchison, 158 Sgt. R. R., M.M., 2nd C.D.S. Coy.; Kinloch 104682 Sgt. J.; 2nd Tram. Coy.; Kyle, 19239 L.-Cpl. F. J. C. Corps, Sig. Coy.; Luck, 45143 Sgt. A. F., H.Q., 1st Bde.

McDonald, 629908 Cpl. J., 4th D.S. Coy.; Mills, 504501 2nd Cpl. P., 12th Bn.; Murphy, 5711 Spr. J., 1st D.S. Coy.; Parks, 503438 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) J., 10th Bn.; Rayner, 500246 Sgt. F H., 1st Army Troops Coy.; Sinclair, 45200 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.), M.M., 1st Bn.; Sullivan, 793571 Spr. R. G., 6th Bn.; Taylor, 500718 Sgt. R. H., 4th D.S. Coy.; Telfer, 108577 Sgt. (A./C.Q.M.S.) 3rd D.S Coy.; Tolmie, 76243 Sgt. A., 6th Bn.; Turnbull, 183881 C.Q.M.S J 11th Bn.

Nova Scotia Regiment.

Noblett, Capt. W.

Royal Canadian Regiment. Barrett-Lennard, Lt. W. L.; Betty, Lt.-Col H. K., D.S.O.; Miller, Lt. J. W., M.M.; MacEwan, 444810 Sgt. J. C (Killed in action).

P.P.C.L.I.—Dow, Lt. N. D., M.M. (Secd. Y/3rd M.T.M. By.); Johnstone, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. L. M.; Stewart, Lt.-Col. C. J. T., D.S.O.; Walsh, 1074 Pte. M. T.; Yorath. A/11103 Pte. (A./Sgt.) T., H.Q., Can. Corps.

17th Battalion.—Jardine, Capt. E. I. W., attd. 254th E. & M. Coy., R.E.

25th Battalion.—Matheson, Capt. G. McL., D.S.O., M.C., M.M.; Wetmore, Capt. N. H. (Died of wounds); Wise, Lt.-Col. J., D.S.O., M.C.; Smith, 67142 C.Q.M.S., C.A.

64th Battalion.—Montgomery-Campbell, Lt.-Col. H.

85th Battalion.—Donaldson, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. R. I.; Hook, 282110 C.Q.M.S. A. T. (Died of wounds)

New Brunswick Regiment.

26th Battalion.—Campbell, Capt. R. B. (Killed in action); MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. A. E G., D.S.O.

44th Battalion.—Davies, Lt.-Col. R. D., D.S.O.; Martyn, Maj. D. B., D.S.O., M.C.; Rugh, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. H. B.; Birch, 622706 Cpl. H.

Quebec Regiment.

Delaute, Maj. F. J

13th Battalion.—Bain, Lt. J. S., attd. 3rd Can. T.M. By.; Christie, Lt. (A./Capt.) W. D. C., D.S.O. (Died of wounds); Heaslip, Capt. R. E.; Hogarth, Lt. (A./Capt.) G. H.; Ibbotson, Lt. I. L.; McCuaig, Lt.-Col G. E., C.M.G. D.S.O. (now Brig.-Gen.); Hurley, 754401 L.-Cpl. F.; Jennings, 132788 Staff.-Sgt. F.

14th Battalion.—Grimsdick, Capt. J. D.; Pullar. Lt. J. G., M.C.; Tuttle, Lt. (A./Capt.) C. E.; Utton, Capt. (A./Maj.) F. W.; Worrall, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O., M.C.; Drake, 25707 Sgt. R. H., D.C.M.; Little, 436325 Cpl. C., attd. 3rd T.M. By.

22nd Battalion.—Chasse, Maj. H., M.C.; Dubuc, Lt.-Col. A. E.; Laverdure, Lt. A.; Vanier, Capt. (A./Maj.) G. P., D.S.O., M.C.; Lafrenaye, 61480 Pte. E.

24th Battalion.—Clark-Kennedy, Lt.-Col. W. H., V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Jones, Lt. G. W.; McBean, T./Lt. A.; Meredith, 65626 Staff-Sgt. J. E.; Yuill, 487526 Pte. (A./L./C.) D.

42nd Battalion.—Fleming, Lt. A.; Hoyles, Lt. H. L.; Topp, Capt. (A./Maj.) C. B., D.S.O., M.C.; Cameron, 418876 A./S./Sgt. A. D., attd. Gas. Serv., Can. Corps.; Page, 419055 R.S.M. J., D.C.M.

87th Battalion.—French, Lt. G. R. (Secd. 11th L.T.M. By.); Phelan, Maj. F. R., M.C.; Scott, Lt. W. H., D.C.M.; Green, 457744 C.Q.M.S., H. E.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.

2nd Battalion.—Franklin, Capt. W. J.; Hewer, Lt. V. T.; Hopkins, Lt. R. H.; Nicholls, 7579 R.S.M. E.

21st Battalion.—Ludlow, Qrmr & Hon. Capt. F. K.; Stewart, Lt. R. A.; Taylor, 59956 C S.M. E. G.

38th Battalion —Olver. Qrmr. & Hon. Maj. E. A.; Warren. Capt. (A./Maj.) T. H.; Benjamin, 410023 L.-Cpl. C. A.; Therien, 410902 L.-Cpl. E.

93rd Battalion.—Bygott, Capt. J. M.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.

Mills, Maj. W. H. Monteith, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. I.; Watts, Maj. E. M.

3rd Battalion.—Cooper, Maj. (A.Lt.-Col.) H. S., M.C.; Kippen, Capt. W. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Mason, Maj. D. H. C., D.S.O.; Murdock, Lt. M. D.; Rogers, Lt.-Col J. B, D.S.O., M.C.; Stanway, Lt. A. G.; Esten, 18301. C.Q.M.S. J. H.; King, A/4131 C.Q.M.S. H. E.

4th Battalion.—Allen, Capt. J., attd. H.Q. 1st Div.; Duff, Lt. H. D.; Gurney Lt. A. N. (Died of wounds); Harding, Lt. P. S. D.; Laing. Qrmr. & Hon. Capt C. E.; Nelles, Lt.-Col. L. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Sifton. Maj. W V., D.S.O.

15th Battalion—Bent. Lt.-Col. C. E., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Ferguson, Lt. W. W.; Macklin, Lt. G. E., M.C.; Murphy, Lt. F. M. (Died of wounds); Winnifrith, Capt. G. S., M.C. (Died of wounds); Sutton, 77669 Sgt. (A./C.Q.M.S.) H. H.

19th Battalion.—Bliss, Capt. R. H., D.S.O.; Millen, Lt.-Col. L. H., D.S.O.; Robertson Lt. V. K.; Saunders, Maj. R. P., M.C.; Sayer, Lt. G.; McLoughlin, 214191 Cpl. C.

20th Battalion.—Camp, Lt. H. M., M.C.; Hooper, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) B. O., D.S.O., M.C.; MacLaren, Lt. G. G; Moore, Capt. R. S., D.S.O.; Musgrove, Maj. G. H., D.S.O. (Killed in action); Wilson, Lt. H. S. (Killed in action); Leonard, 681102 Sgt. R.

75th Battalion.—Harbottle, Lt.-Col. C. C., D.S.O.; Wilson, Capt. H. H.; Caldwell, 219515 Cpl. J. M.

176th Battalion.—Batchellor, Maj. G. (Secd. 60th Chinese Lab. Coy., Labour Corps).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.

54th Battalion.—Bailey, Maj. J. B.; Carey, Lt.-Col. A. B., D.S.O.; Foster, Capt. W. G.; Richardson, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. L. M.; Riddell, 443765 Sgt. W. G.; West, 700497 Pte. J. S., attd. 11th L.T.M. By.

59th Battalion.—Carmichael, Maj. D., D.S.O., M.C.; MacFarlane, Lt.-Col R. A., D.S.O.; Farr, 453028 R.S.M. J., D.C.M

102nd Battalion.—Fitzmaurice, Capt. R.

116th Battalion.—Close, Lt. A. M.; Hind, Maj. A. F.; Pearkes, Lt.-Col G. R., V.C., D.S.O., M.C.; Sutherland, Maj. J., D.S.O.; Fish, 802065 C.Q.M.S. C. T

Western Ontario Regiment.

1st Battalion.—Norburn, Lt. S. T.; Scott, A./Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. R. A.; Sparling, Lt.-Col. A. W., D.S.O.; Williamson, Lt. (A./Capt.) A. S.; Yates, Capt. A. V.; Hiscock, 406548 C.Q.M.S. W. N. (Killed in action).

18th Battalion.—Bell, Maj. J. S., D.S.O., M.C.; Jones, Lt.-Col. L. E., D.S.O.; McIntosh, Maj. J. A.; Smith, 53734 Sgt. G. R.; Todman, 53744 Pte L. N.

47th Battalion.—Keegan, T./Lt.-Col. H. L., D.S.O.; Lettice, Qrmr. & Hon Capt. W. H.; Thomas, Lt. T. G.; Gillespie, 2355992 Pte J

Manitoba Regiment.

Steele, Capt. H. E. R.

8th Battalion.—Bullen, Lt. D. B F.; Dudley, Capt. G. F., M.C., M.M.; George, Lt. H. E.; Jackson, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. G. A., M.C.; Plumbly, Capt. L. B.; Saunders, Lt.-Col. A. L., D.S.O., M.C.; Farrell, 327 Sgt. J.; Hennihen, 642109 R.S.M. M.

16th Battalion.—Armstrong, Capt. N. A. V.; Bell-Irving, Maj. R. O., M.C.; Dunlop, Lt. J., M.C.; Lyons, Capt. A., D.C M.; Peck, Lt.-Col. C. W., D.S.O.; Pussey Lt. G. B.; Tuxford, Lt. J. A., M C.; Bellamy, 29077 Sgt. F.

27th Battalion.—Riley, Lt.-Col. H. J., D.S.O.; Haines, 72037 Sgt. F. W., D.C.M.; Smart, 71843 Sgt. T.

43rd Battalion.—Charlton, Capt (A./Maj.) B., D.S.O.; Taylor, Maj. T. W., M.C.; Urquhart, Lt.-Col. H. McI., D.S.O., M.C.; Staig, 420349 C.Q.M.S. W.

52nd Battalion.—Bowler, Lt. J. R.; Cooper, Capt. (A./Maj.) T.; Foster, Lt.-Col. W. W., D.S.O.; McCaghey, Maj. N. F., D.S.O., M.C.; Vipond, Lt T. A.; Murphy, 755149 Cpl. G. R. E.

78th Battalion.—Harding, Lt. A. B.; Harvie, Lt. A. K.; Kilborn, Lt. A. R., D.S.O., M.C., M.M.; Kirkcaldy, Lt.-Col. J., D.S.O.; Lewis, 148554 Cpl. J. A.; Rowe, 875480 Pte. S.

Saskatchewan Regiment.

Cowan, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) H. J.; Dulmage, Lt.-Col. A., Comdg. 60th Lab. Group, Labour Corps.

5th Battalion.—Crawford, Maj. I. L., D.S.O.; Maguire, Lt. H. G.; Pyman, Maj. C. K. L., D.S.O.; Rhoades, Lt.-Col. W., D.S.O., M.C.; Mason, 291979 Sgt. A. L.; Scott, 13157 Sgt. W.

28th Battalion.—Blackburn, Capt. R. V., D.S.O., M.C. (Died of wounds); Chance, Capt. L. G.; Germain, Maj. M. A.; Macintosh, Capt. W. C.; Ross, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O., M.C. (now Brig.-Gen.); Simpson, Maj. A. F., D.S.O.; Hedge, 198932 Cpl. R.

46th Battalion.—Bateman, Lt. (A./Capt.) R. J. G.; Dawson, Lt.-Col. H. J., D.S.O.; Hope, Maj. J. A., D.S.O., M.C.; Ross, Lt. (A./Capt.) F. C. (Secd 10th L.T.M. By.); Snell, Lt.-Col. H.; Butt, 888525 Pte. B. G. L.; Dalton, 427469 Pte. E. A. G.; Eidt, 127347 Sgt. E. G., D.C.M., attd. 10th L.T.M. By

210th Battalion.—Seaborn, Lt.-Col. W. E.

Alberta Regiment.

Hughes, Maj. J. McK

10th Battalion.—Feurt, T./Lt. R. L.; MacDonald, Lt.-Col. E. W., D.S.O., M.C.; Walker, T./Maj. P.

31st Battalion.—Curtis, Lt. W. B., M.C., M.M.; Doughty, Lt.-Col. E. S., D.S.O.; Forbes, Lt. H. B.; Phipps, 183595 Sgt. J. W.

49th Battalion.—Edwards, Lt. A. E.; Cook, 433014 Sgt. M. E.

50th Battalion.—Anderson, Lt. J. M.; Fraser, T./Capt. D.; Page, Lt.-Col. L. F., D.S.O.; Dalrymple, 434014 R.S.M. R.

British Columbia Regiment.

7th Battalion.—Corsan, Lt. T. W.; Gilson, Lt.-Col. W. F., D.S.O.; Grindell, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. A.; Salmon, Lt. L. R.; Malzard, 429110 R.S.M. S.

29th Battalion.—Bridgman, Qrmr. & T.Hon. Capt. J. C.; Glass, Lt. D M. (Secd. 6th T.M. By.); Gwynn, Maj. G. I.; Jefferis, Lt. H.; Latta, Lt.-Col. W. S., D.S.O.; Meredith, Capt. E. R. C.; Boulton, 75104 Pte. W. T.; Hagan, 540042 Pte. J. C., attd. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.

72nd Battalion.—Barrie, Capt. T. B., M.C. (Died of wounds); Clark, Lt.-Col. J. A., D.S.O. (now Brig.-Gen.); Harvie, Lt. R. (Killed in action); Whittaker, Lt. H. C., D.S.O.; Wood, Capt. (A./Maj.) A. V., M.C. (Killed in action); Barberis, 129668 Pte. F. A.; Dickson, 103370 Sgt. H. B.

Pioneers.

1st Battalion.—Jenkinson, Capt. J. E.; Nelson, Lt. H. A.; Linklater, 875163 Pte. J

2nd Battalion. Anderson, 126262 Cpl. W.; Curtis, 823355 A./Cpl. S

Machine Gun Corps

Bamfield, Maj. T. C.; Basevi, Maj. J., D.S.O., 2nd Bn.; Burnham, Capt. F. W., 3rd Bn.; Denholm, T./Maj. A., D.C.M., 1st Bn.; Drinkwater, Capt. K. E., 3rd Bn.; Fildes, Lt. St. G., 2nd Bn.; Fraser, Lt. H. J., M.G. Sqdn.; Harkness, Maj. R. D., M.C., 1st M.M.G Bde, Henderson, Capt. H. E., 4th Bn.; Landriau, Lt. F. A., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; Levey, Lt. (A./Capt.) M. R Main, Lt. (A./Capt.) W. W., attd. 1st M.M.G. Bde.; McPherson, Lt. J. A., 1st Bn.; Meurling, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. F. V., M.C., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; Moorhouse, Lt.-Col. W. N., 3rd Bn.; Morris, Maj. E. R., 1st Bn.; Murton, Lt N. E., 1st M.M.G. Bde., Nicholson, Capt W. C., D.S.O., M.C. Borden M.M.G. Bty.; Ryley, Lt C. J. S., 4th Bn., Scott, Lt.-Col M. A., D.S.O., 4th Bn.; Tubbs, Lt. C. W., 3rd Bn; Walker, Lt-Col. W. K., D.S.O., M.C., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; Watson, Lt.-Col. S. W., D.S.O., 1st Bn.; Weir, Lt.-Col J. G., M.C., 2nd Bn.; Wylie, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. J., 1st Bn.

Ashbey, 427834 Sgt. L. C., 4th Bn.; Bielby, 117144 Farr Staff-Sgt. W. B., M.G. Sqdn.; Blythe, 475017 Pte. (A./By.S.M.) J. J., attd. 1st M.M.G. Bde.; Easterbrooks, [illegible] Pte F., 3rd Bn.; Glendenning, 445210 Cpl. G. W., 3rd Bn.; Haney, 107317 Sgt. (A/By. S.M.) T. A. M., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; Johnson, 902205 Pte. H. A., 2nd Bn.; Keoughan, 542182 Sgt. L. M., 2nd Bn.; Snow, 129928 C.S.M. H. A., 4th Bn.; Steele, 29288 R.Q.M.S., W., 1st Bn.; Thompson, 21428 C.S.M., J., 1st Bn.; Whalen, 160930 Cpl. J., 2nd Bn.

Labour Corps.

De Balinhard, Maj. J. C., Saskatchewan (Secd. 1st Can. Div. Employ. Coy.); Cameron, 418280 Pte. C. C., 9th Can. Area Employ. Coy.; Carter, 12976 Pte. H. J. G., 9th Can. Area Employ. Coy.; Choles, 27870 Pte. F. H., 9th Can Area Employ Coy.

Railway Services.

Allan, Capt. L. B., 1st Bn.; Barber, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. G., D.S.O., 8th Bn.; Burbank, Maj. M. A., D.S.O., 4th Bn.; Clarke, Lt.-Col. F. F., D.S.O., 2nd Bn.; Clarke, Lt. R. P., M.C., 8th Bn.; Davidson, Lt. J., 8th Bn.; Fraser, Maj. D. W., 6th Bn.; Garner, Lt.-Col. A. C., 12th Bn.; Gibson, Maj. J. McI., 2nd Bn.; Hanley, Maj. W. J., 8th Bn.; McConnell, Lt.-Col W. A., 10th Bn.; Mercer, Lt. T. T., 8th Bn.; Moyer, Maj. L. C., D.S.O., 13th Bn., Munro, Lt.-Col. W. A., 11th Bn., Noble, Lt. W., 3rd Bn., Power, Lt. W. F., 8th Bn.; Pozer, Maj. C. H., 4th Bn.; Pullen, Maj. E. F., D.S.O., 8th Bn.; Swan, T./Maj. W. G., 2nd Bn.; Young, T./Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) S. C.

Laverie, 1078140 Sgt. D., 5th Bn.; Robertson, 430036 Cpl. G. S., 3rd Bn.; Wells, 1102247 Sgt. G. W., 7th Bn.

Overseas Railway Construction Corps. Duncan, T./Maj. E.; Peck, T./Lt. G., M.C. (Secd. 5th Rly. Surv. and Recons. Sec.); Reid, Lt.-Col. J. G., D.S.O.

Operating Companies. McKillop, Capt. R., 13th (Lt. Rly.) Coy.; Parkes, Lt. A. S., 58th (Broad Gauge) Coy.; Currie, 2125318 Sgt. T. R., 13th (Lt Rly.) Coy

Cyclist Corps.

Smith, Capt. W. C

Forestry Corps.

Carew, T./Lt.-Col. F. J.; Choate, T./Maj. A. E.; Ewing, Maj. G. E., attd Independent Force R.A.F.; Ferguson, T./Capt. (A./Maj.) W. A. H., Fetherstonhaugh, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) W. S., attd. Independent Force, R.A.F., Hale, T./Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) T.; Herchmer, T./Maj. W. S.; Herd, T./Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) W.; Johnson, T./Lt.-Col. G. H.; Miller, T./Lt.-Col J. L.; Read, T./Capt. (A./Maj.) C. E.; Robinson, T./Maj. C. W., 37th Coy

Gustafson, 1049503 Pte. A. W., 36th Coy.; Hetherington, 299214 Pte. N. R., 30th Coy.; Lambert, 763243 Pte. (A./Sgt.) C. W.

Army Service Corps.

Abel, Lt. P. M., 4th Div. Train; Alderson, Maj. W. F., 1st Div. Train; Arnold, Maj. F. G., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; Bell, Lt.-Col. A. de M.; Boyd, Lt L. B., 3rd Can Div Train; Burnett, Capt H., 2nd Res. Pk., Cooper, Maj. G. McN., 5th Div. Train, Foster, Lt. W. D., attd 8th Army F.A. Bde., Hessey, Lt. A., 3rd Can. Div. Train.

MacLennan, Maj. J. A., 2nd Div. Train; McLeod, Maj. J. W., 3rd Div Train, Munro, Capt. W. H., 3rd Div. M.T. Coy.; Robinson, Maj. W. H., 4th Div. Train; Scott, Lt.-Col. C. McA., 2nd Div. Train; Thomas, Capt. C. C., attd. H.Q., Cav. Bde.; Webster, Maj. H. W., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; Weightman, Lt. R., 1st Div. Train; Whittome, Capt R. W., Engrs. M.T Coy.; Young, Capt. T. R., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.

Amory, 4 Sgt A. J., Askey, 229 Sgt. R. W., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; Christopher, 204 Sgt W., 1st Div. Train (Died of wounds); Eden, 512151 S./S.M L. B., 4th Div. Train; Elliott, 2068 Sgt. F. B., 2nd Div. Train, Hunt, 402541 Cpl. A. G.; Roche, 2115632 Pte. L. E., Engrs. M.T. Coy., Rolt, 510231 L.-Cpl. H. H., M.T. Coy.; Stevens, 511226 Dvr. E., 3rd Div Train; Strathie, 510484 Dvr. R. J., 3rd Div. Train, Waggitt, 30259 Q.M.S. J. C., 1st Div. Train.

Ordnance Corps.

Birch, Lt. (A./Maj.) G. R.; de Bury de Bocarme, Lt.-Col. H. R. V., Count; Roberts, 108490 Condr. F. A., attd. H.Q., 3rd Can. Div.

Medical Staff.

Peters, Col. C. A., D.S.O.; Ross, Brig.-Gen. A. E., C.B., C.M.G.; Simpson, Col. R. M., D.S.O; Wright, Col. R. P., D.S.O.

Army Medical Corps.

Bauld, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) W. A. G., 7th Fd. Amb. (Cav.); Bowie, Lt.-Col R. A., No. 2 Gen. Hosp.; Brown, Lt.-Col. E. R.; Brown, Capt. M. G., attd 85th Inf. Bn.; Brown, Lt.-Col P. G., 2nd Cas Clg. Stn.; Burgess, Maj J. F., 5th Fd. Amb.; Campbell, Lt.-Col. S., 4th Cas. Clg. Stn.

Denyes, Capt. G. F., 3rd Fd. Amb.; Donaldson, Lt.-Col. A. S., D.S.O., 3rd Fd. Amb.; Dougan, Hon. Capt. J. A., attd. 58th Inf. Bn.; Gillam, Capt. (A./Maj.) G. J., No. 3 Staty. Hosp.; Graham, Capt. J., 2nd Fd. Amb., Heron, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. T. E., 9th Fd. Amb.; Holmes, Capt. S. B., 12th Fd. Amb.; Kidd, Lt.-Col. J. F., No. 7 Gen. Hosp.

MacKenzie, Capt. W. J.; Malloch, Capt. T. A., No. 3 Gen. Hosp.; Maxwell, Lt. C. B., G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; McEwen, Maj. R. J., No. 2 Staty. Hosp.; McKechnie, Maj. D. W., D.S.O., 6th Fd. Amb.; Munroe, Lt.-Col. H. E. attd. Independent Force, R.A.F.; Murphy, Lt.-Col. T. J. F., D.S.O., 6th Fd. Amb.; Orr, Maj. H., 3rd San. Sec.; Ross, Maj. S. G., D.S.O., M.C., 6th Fd. Amb.

Seaborn, Lt.-Col. E., No. 10 Staty. Hosp.; Sparrow, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. J. F., 8th Fd. Amb.; Tulloch, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. J. E., 10th Fd. Amb.; Veitch, Capt. A. H., 3rd Fd. Amb.; Vipond, Lt.-Col. C. W., 9th Fd. Amb.; Walker, Qrmr. & Hon. Capt. J. S., 1st Fd. Amb.; Weston, Capt. R. E. A., 2nd Fd. Amb.; Whitmore, Capt. T., attd. 5th Inf. Bn (Deid of wounds), Wood, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) J. H., 2nd Fd. Amb.

Crook, 703637 Cpl. F. J., attd. 102nd Inf. Bn.; Forbes, 33336, A./Sgt. J.; Kirkwood, 400132 Q.M.S. C. W (Died of wounds); Maguire, 530137 Cpl W. S., 8th Fd. Amb.; Martin, 1354 Pte. (A./Sgt.) G. A., 4th Fd. Amb.; Weghorn, 36249 Sgt. G. C.; Whitefoot, 33487 Sgt. T. W., 3rd. Fd. Amb.; Witty, 460654 Sgt. R. W., 12th Fd. Amb. (Died of wounds).

Nursing Service.

Barden, Nursing Sister Miss K. E., No. 2 Gen. Hosp.; Bolster, Nursing Sister Miss F. I., No. 2 Gen. Hosp.; Chisholm, Nursing Sister Miss C. B., No. 3 Staty. Hosp.; Cooke, Nursing Sister Miss E. A., No. 7 Staty. Hosp.; Cryderman, Nursing Sister Miss E. M., No. 1 Gen. Hosp.; Emsley, Nursing Sister Miss E. L., No. 2 Staty. Hosp.; Fraser, Nursing Sister Miss A. J., No. 7 Gen. Hosp.; Hindley, Nursing Sister Miss A. E., No. 8 Staty. Hosp., attd. Independent Force, R.A.F.; Johnston, Nursing Sister Miss A. M., No. 7 Staty. Hosp.

McGreer, Nursing Sister Miss L. S., No. 3 Gen Hosp.; McLatchy, Matron Miss K. O., R.R.C., attd No. 3 Gen. Hosp.; McLeod, Nursing Sister Miss W. G., No. 1 Gen. Hosp.; Misner Nursing Sister Miss M. E., No. 7 Gen Hosp., Morewood, Nursing Sister Miss A. S., No. 3 Gen. Hosp.; Nicholson Nursing Sister Miss E. S., 2nd Cas. Clg. Stn.; Ridley, Prin. Matron Miss E. B.; Ross, Nursing Sister Miss C. H., No. 3 Staty. Hosp. Saunders Nursing Sister Miss E. G., No. 2 Gen. Hosp.; Sutherland, Nursing Sister Miss A., No. 3 Staty. Hosp.; Turner, Nursing Sister Miss A. G., No. 10 Staty. Hosp.; Urquhart, Matron Miss J., R.R.C., No. 8 Staty. Hosp., Willoughby, Matron Miss B. J., R.R.C., No. 7 Gen. Hosp.

Army Dental Corps.

Grant, Capt. E. A., attd. 11th Fd. Amb.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Beaver, Capt. N., attd. 8th Inf. Bde.; Richards, Capt. (A./Maj.) S. C., Vet. Hosp.; Robertson, Capt. W. A., attd. 12th Inf. Bde.; Kennedy, 32086 Vet. Sgt. W.

Army Pay Corps.

Hill, Capt. H., attd H.Q., 4th Can. Div.; Horgan, Capt. D. C.; Melsom, Capt. F. W., attd. H.Q., 2nd Div.; Murray, Capt. A. H.; Palmer, Capt (A./Maj.) C. R.; Robinson, Capt. E. A.; Dickson, 10188 Pte. W. M.

Postal Corps.

Murray, Maj. K. A.

Chaplains.

Fortier, Hon. Maj. Rev. J. A., M.C., attd. 2nd Div. Arty.; Gordon, Hon Maj. Rev. A. M., M.C., attd. 4th Div.; Lockary, Hon. Capt. Rev. F. M., attd. 2nd Inf. Bn.; McKegney, Hon. Capt. Rev. S. E., attd 58th Inf Bn Scott, Hon. Lt.-Col. Rev. Canon F. G., C.M.G., D.S.O attd H.Q. 1st Div Wells, Hon Maj. Rev. G A., C.M.G., attd. H.Q., 2nd Div.

Y.M.C.A

Fisher, Hon. Capt G. W.; Hurd, Hon. Capt. W. B.; Pearson, Hon Capt. O. L.; Smith, Hon. Capt. E. N.; Virgo, Hon. Capt. G. R.

Red Cross Society.

Gordon-Brown, Lady Supt. Mrs. E., attd. Home for Nursing Sisters.

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

Williamson, T./2nd Lt. H. K.

For Canadians in Imperial Forces see page 26.

* *

Lt.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O., until lately C.O. of the 22nd Battalion, on arrival at Montreal, relates (says the *Daily Record*) that when the senior officers of the battalion were wounded, Capt. Marin, of that city, the medical officer, tore off his medical badges and took command.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES: SCALE OF RATES.

THE policy adopted by the Canadian Government with reference to the amount to be paid all ranks of the Canadian Forces on discharge is now announced.

The scheme adopted authorises the grant of a "War Service Gratuity" in place of what hitherto has been termed "Post Discharge Pay." The amount is graduated up to six months' pay and allowances, exclusive of subsistence allowance, allowance in lieu of rations and quarters, and messing allowance, and is determined according to length and nature of service.

Service Overseas.

For service Overseas the following regulations apply:

All ranks who have served at any time Overseas—which means on the strength for pay and allowances of some recognised Overseas establishment—who were on active service at the date of the Armistice, the gratuity is:—

For 3 years' service or over.—183 days' Pay and Allowances.

For 2 years' service and under 3 years.—153 days' Pay and Allowances.

For 1 year's service and under 2 years.—122 days' Pay and Allowances.

For less than 1 year.—92 days' Pay and Allowances.

If 31 days' pay and allowances is less than $100 where separation allowance is issuable, then $100 will be paid in place of every payment of one month's pay and allowances.

If 31 days' pay and allowances is less than $70 in the case of a man without dependents eligible to receive separation allowance, $70 will be paid in place of every payment of one month's pay and allowances.

For those who served at the Front in any actual theatre of war and were discharged prior to the adoption of this gratuity scheme, its provisions are made retro-active to the beginning of the war.

Service in Canada.

The regulations applicable to service in Canada are:—

All ranks of the land forces on the strength on the date of the Armistice who have not served Overseas receive:—

For 3 years' service or over—92 days' Pay and Allowances.

For 2 years' service and under 3 years.—61 days' Pay and Allowances.

For 1 year's service and under 2 years.—31 days' Pay and Allowances.

Service of less than one year does not draw any gratuity.

The same provisions will apply to service in the Canadian Naval Forces.

Any "Post-Discharge Pay" paid under previous plans will be deducted from the amount of the "War Service Gratuity."

As the official announcement makes no discrimination, presumably the gratuity is payable on discharge in England as well as Canada. The text of the Order-in-Council has not yet, however, been received from Ottawa. No official decision has been come to as to which members of the O.M.F.C. may receive discharge in this country.

* *

DEMOBILISATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Corps Troops to go Home as Units.

Sir Edward Kemp, Minister, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, states that plans have now been made and approved providing for the demobilisation of the Canadian Corps by units.

Every unit of the Corps will be allotted to a Dispersal Area in Canada. *Personnel* of existing units will be redistributed to units of their own arm of the Service, in accordance with the Dispersal Area to which they desire to be returned.

The remainder of the Canadian Overseas Forces, such as the lines of communication units in France and the units in England, will be returned home on the draft system in accordance with the system of priorities laid down in the general scheme of the Demobilisation Committee. As many of these drafts as possible will be sent back at the present time during the progress of the Armistice. The remainder will be returned concurrently with units of the Canadian Corps in due proportion, the lines of communication troops being brought over in drafts according to their groups to the concentration camp in England and despatched to Canada along with *personnel* of similar groups from this country.

Officers with the Canadian Corps will be permitted to return with units with which they are serving.

Canadians in Imperial Forces.

The following important statement of policy has been received from the Demobilisation and Resettlement Department of the Ministry of Labour (8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W.1), in reply to an enquiry from *Canada*, with regard to the demobilisation of Canadian officers serving in the Imperial Forces:—

"The Department is prepared to take special steps to secure the early demobilisation of such men, provided there is reasonable ground for believing that employment is waiting for the men concerned. No special form of application has been designed to meet such cases, but the Department will give careful and sympathetic consideration to any applications received whether from the officers themselves, or from persons interested in them, provided that the applications in question are vouched for by the Agent-General [High Commissioner] for the Dominion of Canada, or by other responsible parties who are in a position to verify the facts of the case as stated."

All applications for passages for ex-officers and other ranks who have proceeded from abroad and joined the British Army, and who have terminated their service, and are entitled to conveyance to the place whence they came, should (says an Army Council Instruction) be submitted in writing direct to the Officer i/c Repatriation Record Office, Winchester, as from January 1, instead of to the War Office or Record Office concerned.

* *

RETURN OF SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

Sir Edward Kemp's Suggestion.

Interviewed by the Canadian Associated Press on the subject of dependents of soldiers now being despatched to Canada, Sir Edward Kemp, Minister, O.M.F.C., referred to the large number of English women—many thousands in all—who have become wives of Canadian soldiers during the war. Sir Edward emphasised what he regards as an obligation on Canadians at home to extend to these wives, about to see Canada for the first time, a considerate and sympathetic welcome.

CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS' "MECHANICAL BUG"

Canadian War Records Photograph.

Paying a tribute to the outstanding work performed by the women of Canada towards winning the war, Sir Edward said: "Our woman-power, mobilised and well organised, had played a part in keeping with the proudest traditions of Canada. As one additional war effort I appeal to our patriotic women at home to form in each town and city and disembarkation port a Reception Committee to receive and to extend to the wives and children of Canadian soldiers now proceeding to Canada a welcome that will leave no uncertainty in the minds of these English women of the position we expect them to take in our Canadian life in the future. Many hundreds of these dependents are now proceeding to Canada weekly, and part and parcel as they are of the future career of their husbands in Canada it would, I consider, be unfortunate if their welcome proved less sincere and interested than that accorded our men now returning home from the war."

* *

The railway mail service reports that not one sack of mail shipped from Canada was lost during the war by enemy action. One mail ship was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, but the mail was saved from the wreck without being damaged (says the *Daily Record*). The normal mail crossing the Atlantic before the war was 50,000 sacks a year. Up to the end of October the shipments this year alone totalled 359,852.

Lt.-Col. R. Collishaw, D.S.O., who is returning to Nanaimo (B.C.), says that he will fly the Atlantic early in April (for the *Daily Mail* £10,000 prize), starting from Newfoundland with a five-engine Handley-Page machine, in company with two pilots and a wireless operator. He estimates that the journey will take twenty-four hours. The Canadian Government (adds the Montreal correspondent of the *Mail*) have sanctioned Trans-Canadian aerial highways, consisting of two greater and three lesser airways.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The Queen and Overseas Officers.

The spirit of homeliness and good cheer was abroad in Albert Hall on Christmas Day, when a thousand or more Canadian officers spent their "last khaki Christmas" as guests of Mrs. Cuninghame of Craigends, and the Beyond Seas Association, and fellow-guests with officers of the other Dominions Overseas. The scene was one which will linger long in the minds of those who are shortly to return to Canada, and the most lasting of all the day's happy memories will be of Queen Mary's gracious handclasp and her kindly word of greeting and good-wishing.

There were festoons of flowers and greenery, many flags, and at the front of the vast hall a white statue of Peace flanked by arches garlanded with flowers and outlined with electric stars. In the midst of an excellent variety programme a pretty pageant was staged in the centre of the amphitheatre, when four little girls daintily dressed to represent the Overseas countries were carried in in sedan chairs and stepped forth to receive from the Queen's hand baskets of gifts and cards for distribution amongst the officer guests. Newfoundland in white headed the small procession, and America followed the four sedan chairs, in which were Canada (represented by Miss Betty Cambie, daughter of the London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce). Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

A COSY CORNER IN THE BILLIARD ROOM OF THE BEAVER HUT ON CHRISTMAS DAY

Photograph: E. Hilton.

Gaiety reigned and homesickness fled. Informality was the keynote. Other members of the Royal family present—Prince Henry, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Marie Louise, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice—mingled with the guests, which included a number of notable visitors from Overseas. Canadian nursing sisters and V.A.D.s were in the throng that filed past Queen Mary and received her Christmas card, a beautiful reproduction of her own Peace greeting card. In the gallery above tea and supper were served to thousands of guests, and in the evening a merry dance brought the festivities to a close, when Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians, South Africans, Newfoundlanders and Americans joined lustily in cheers of thanks and good wishes to their generous entertainers.

The Duke of Connaught, as president of the Beyond Seas Association, welcomed the guests, who were received also by Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Forces of Canada; the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue; and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice. Lord Shaughnessy and Lt.-Col. Pelletier were among those present.

The Christmas programme at the Beaver Hut was enjoyed by a large number of Canadian and other soldiers. At the dinner-table each was given a souvenir to be addressed and returned for mailing home.

Entertainment to nearly 1,200 Canadian soldiers was given at the Maple Leaf Clubs during the Christmas holiday. Each man from Ontario received a Christmas-box, with a warm personal message of greeting and appreciation, from Sir William Hearst, the Premier.

* *

Entertainments in honour of returned soldiers were the chief features of the Christmas festivities throughout Canada.

Will Frank Knight, late of New Westminster, B.C., write to his parents?

"CHRIST IS BORN AGAIN."

General Currie's Striking Christmas Message.

The following Christmas message was issued to all ranks of the Canadian Corps from Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie as a Special Order of the Day:

I wish a very Happy Christmas to all ranks of the Canadian Corps

Christmas in each year since 1914 brought a message of hope, but the hearts of our people at home were heavy and full of forebodings. We, on the torn fields of battle, could only harden our purpose to keep on fighting until Christianity and civilisation were vindicated and re-established.

And now we have reached our goal.

The foe is vanquished, the powers of darkness are defeated. We can this year celebrate with joy the anniversary of the birth of Christ, the Prince of Peace.

The message to our people in Canada is:—"Be happy this Christmas. We have won. We will soon be home, and from the Great Beyond our fallen comrades, ever present in our hearts, bid us all to be happy."

Christ is born again.

Into the Eternal Peace.

Sir Robert Borden, in a Christmas message to the Canadian Forces in France and in Great Britain, says their invincible valour and determination have enabled them to play a great part, especially in the last hundred days of the struggle, which, happily, has come to its just conclusion in the triumph of right and justice. He continues:—

After many weary years, we celebrate this Christmas season in the dawn of an honourable and, I trust, a durable peace. In our rejoicing, let us not fail to recall in reverent memory the sons of Canada who made the last sacrifice that civilisation and Christianity might endure.

They have passed into the eternal peace, but let us pray that their unselfish and devoted spirit may animate all true Canadians in the task that lies before us in the years to come, to the end that we may fulfil worthily, and not for ourselves alone, but for the future generations as well, the trust which our great heritage has imposed upon us

The Gleam of the Star.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister, says in a Christmas message to the Canadian people:—

The future of the world depends not so much upon material advancement as upon the ever-growing spirit of good will and humanity between man and man. If this is one of the fruits of the war, its sacrifices will not have been wholly in vain.

As the Christmas dawns, our eye again, through the gloom and darkness from which the world is emerging, catches the gleam of the Star of Bethlehem, with its message of new hope and new glory for mankind.

* *

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. J. Haydn Horsey.

We regret to record the death of Mr. J. Haydn Horsey, which occurred at his residence, Queen Anne Mansions, on December 26. Mr. Horsey, who was in his 62nd year, had been in the service of the Dominion Bank since 1875, having been for the last seven years the manager of the branch in London, and prior to that manager of the Montreal branch. He was twice married, having by his first wife one son, Clifton, who, it will be remembered, was killed in France in 1916, while lieutenant with the 13th Bn. (Royal Highlanders of Canada). He married secondly Miss Amy Louise Laing, of Toronto, who survives him.

Mr. Horsey's death is regretted by a wide circle of friends, with whom he was deservedly popular for his many fine qualities of mind and heart. During the progress of his illness he was obliged to submit to two very serious operations, which he bore with great fortitude. He was a member of Canada Lodge and a popular and well-known personality among the Canadian community in London. "We shall greatly miss his agreeable and attractive personality," remarked the manager of one of the Canadian banks in London.

The Anglican funeral service took place in the chapel of the Crematorium at Golder's Green last Saturday, among those present being his widow; Mrs. Brimacombe, of Montreal; Sir George and Lady Perley, Col. H. A. Bruce, C.A.M.C.; Mr. C. Cambie, and Mr. Stephen Jones, the acting manager of the Dominion Bank.

At Ottawa, Mr. Arthur W. Kennedy, of the Commercial Intelligence Service; Mr. James D. Fraser. At Toronto, Alderman William Henry Weir (58); Mr. George H. Watson, K.C. (69). At Montreal, Mr. Frank J. J. Stark (44).

* *

Some of the letter and newspaper mail from England, with all official correspondence between units Overseas, is being carried from the base near Boulogne as far as Namur by aeroplane.

A card, beautifully illuminated in colours, containing the late Lt.-Col. John McCrae's masterpiece, "In Flanders Fields," together with "America's Answer," is being sold at 2s. by Mrs. MacRae-Gilstrap, of Ballimore, Otter Ferry, Argyllshire, in aid of the third Clan McRae ambulance.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards.

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Chapter III. A Night Out.

THE black thickness of the night pressed heavily on the two men, and when a shell exploded fifty yards to the right they both experienced a strange sense of relief.

"God!" said Carew, "we'd better shift—they're trying to locate this track. Guess they think there's a relief going up."

"Scared away the ghosts, anyway," replied the other. "I felt just now as if every dead man in Belgium was crowding round me. There goes a star-shell; we'll be able to see in a minute. Suppose there's any use in carting these sacks, we've clean got away from the party?"

In answer Carew threw down his load and moved on down the muddy track to where it joined the rough pavé road, followed by his comrade. A sudden crash of rifles and machine guns broke out half a mile away, and, as the two men halted, the batteries behind each line began to join in.

"Lord!" he said, "there's something doing over there in the village. There's been steady firing ever since the afternoon, and now listen to that. Look here, Harry, they'll be rushing the supports along this road if it's a real attack. Let's join the first crowd, tell 'em we're lost, and go along and see what's going on. I believe it's something big, and our fellows won't be relieved to-night, anyway. Let's go and represent the battalion."

"OUR GUNS ARE MAKING A CURTAIN OF FIRE BETWEEN THE VILLAGE AND THEIR MAIN LINE."

"I'm right with you, old son," said Harry, "and here comes the party we want at the double."

The two men had left their trenches with a fatigue party for rations soon after nightfall. Carew had slipped into the usual ditch, and while his chum Harry Burton was helping him out, the party had gone ahead and disappeared in the darkness.

The two knew the roads thoroughly; in fact, they had both acted as guides to new battalions, and were in no manner of doubt as to their duty; but they hadn't seen a German for three weeks, and here was a heaven-sent chance to break the monotony of the eternal trenches.

They stepped to the middle of the road as the party, a full company, led by a lieutenant, came abreast and halted. The officer questioned them:—

"Who are you, and what are you doing here? Flash your light on these men, sergeant."

Carew stepped forward and saluted. "We're from the Canadian regiment, sir," he said, "came down from the trenches with a ration fatigue party and got separated in the dark. We want somebody to direct us."

"Direct you! Suppose I have nothing to do but mother lost Colonials? Don't you know your way back to your lines?"

"No, sir," said Carew.

"Then fall in at the rear and come with us. Get some more ammunition, if you're short, from the men. I'll give you a note to your colonel if we get back."

The officer was shouting to make himself heard above the hellish uproar ahead. "Hurry up now, we've wasted enough time. Keep close up behind," he shouted. "Forward," and broke into a run, the men panting, shuffling, and slipping along the slippery pavé behind him.

Burton and Carew tailed on as the rear ranks passed. "Wow," grunted the former, "did you get that 'if we get back'? It's a damn good joke on the corporal and his water bottles, anyway."

"Keep your breath for running," counselled the other. "God, what a row!"

Even as he spoke the distant roar of the German guns waned perceptibly, the British batteries, a minute later, seeming to intensify and become more strained.

The earth and air seemed to tremble with the noise. It was not merely a series of concussions, but the established, continuous, straining reverberation that causes not only utter annihilation of thought to those unaccustomed, but in many cases actual physical pain.

"We've done 'em in," gasped Burton, "our artillery's done 'em in."

"No such luck," panted the sergeant, who ran beside them; "it means the beggars have taken our front line and the blooming village behind, and our guns are making a curtain of fire between the village and their main line so they can't bring up any supports. The Boches will be doing that on our side of the village in a minute. It'll be just in front of us, too."

By this time the men had left the pavé, and were racing along the track leading to the village and trenches. The pavé road ran about a mile and a half behind and roughly parallel to the front line of trenches, and formed the base of a triangle, with the village, the point of attack, at the apex. Two roads joining the pavé about two miles apart, and converging at the village, made the sides of the triangle, and up these supports were being rushed.

The Germans had succeeded in taking the village, and were now establishing a barrage beyond it, dividing the two roads and intervening country with a curtain of shrapnel. A shell burst a hundred yards ahead of the flying company, and the men groaned together, all realising the nature of the gauntlet they had to run.

The officer turned, and, still running, shouted back to his men. "Sprint, damn you!" he yelled. "A couple of hundred yards now. Run!"

It was a good attempt to press beyond the line of shell fire before the German batteries created a barrier of explosive, and it succeeded, though three shells burst simultaneously over the rear of the column and a full section was wiped out.

Carew, dazed by the concussion, fell over the friendly sergeant, and, sitting up with a hazy idea he was the only man left, saw Burton and the lieutenant racing back to investigate the damage.

"I'm all right, Harry," he said, "this fellow's done in, though."

"Get up and come on then," shouted the officer. "Can't help you all now; stretcher-bearers will be along shortly," and ran back to place his men in the best available cover.

Carew shook off Burton's arm and followed. The latter grinned. "Seeing life all right," he said. "Where did those fellows get to?"

The men were lying down behind a low dyke crowned by a torn hedge, distant from the village by about one hundred and thirty yards. Several motor 'buses, abandoned in the Mons retreat, lay dismantled and overturned across the ditch beside, and the two men took to the welcome cover.

The place was nearly as light as day with the constant star shells that shot up from the village and the German lines. The air throbbed with bullets, thudding into the dyke, clipping twigs off the broken bushes above, and occasionally, through a ricochet, getting home amongst the men. Carew saw line upon line of white faces around him, pressed close to the ground, the men taking advantage of every possibility of cover. The bullets were chipping the green paint off the wrecked motor-'bus in large flakes, and Carew watched the familiar advertisements becoming decipherable underneath. A man spoke close beside him.

"Holborn Viaduct!" he muttered. "That blooming 'bus ——"

Burton's sense of humour, however, was not held in check by any sentimental reminiscences of Holborn Viaduct. "Look here, old son," he said, "damned if the beggars haven't shot off the head of the baby in Benger's food advertisement. Now ain't that just like a German? More frightfulness!"

The lieutenant came crawling down amidst the men. He had been observing at the top of the dyke, and a bullet, grazing the side of his head, had made a neat and lasting parting just above his ear.

"Get ready, boys," he said. "We've got to go and take that village in a minute. They've got our old communication trench about thirty yards in front of the first buildings jammed with machine guns, and remember we've got to make sure of that trench. If we can get in that we can mark time awhile. If we don't we're all done in. When you hear the word just up and over and sprint straight in front of you and don't waste your time firing when you get up there. Just run like hell. All of you look to see your bayonets are properly clicked on, and there's no mud in the spring, or it'll jar off ——. Take that pack off there, man; you can't charge with that. No, damn you, you won't need your mess tin."

He crawled on, instructing and cursing.

Burton nudged Carew. "These are damn funny fellows to charge with," he muttered. "I feel nervous as a kitten myself just from looking at 'em. I'll bet they're a new draft just out. Don't you go and run any faster than the rest when you get out in front."

The nervous strain of waiting before making a bayonet charge—a strain that is very hard to imagine for those who have not actually experienced it—was making the new draft sick with fear and anticipation. At an extra sharp rattle of machine guns the men jumped like scared cats. They buckled and unbuckled their equipment belts, fiddled with their bayonets, and swore unconsciously for the word that did not come.

Carew lay on his side, gripping his rifle, and attempted to analyse his feelings.

When he had enlisted (it seemed ten years ago), he remembered wondering what his state of mind would be in the event of hand-to-hand fighting, and he was still wondering a moment before engaging. To drive cold steel through a man—he shuddered, and then tried to remember all he had been taught during training about thrusts and parries. It was all rather magnificent butchery, he thought.

A low whistle sounded down the line, and the wave of men heaved up and plunged through the bullet-torn bushes in front.

Carew found Harry at his elbow, the grin, a little fixed now, still on his face. Carew did not feel like grinning himself.

The air seemed full of light and darting stars. He could see plainly their objective now, the line of broken masonry and ruined gable ends a hundred and twenty yards ahead, and a thin dark scar, the captured communication trench, thirty yards in front of it.

Flashes and points of fire appeared all along the front, the stunning concussion of shells bursting close overhead, and Carew found the rush had degenerated into a mere stumble over bodies. A man sobbed stormily at his elbow, and the world seemed nothing but screams and flashes and bewildering noise.

Just ahead Burton dropped on his face, and Carew blindly following him, dropped too, and wriggled up beside him.

"Hit, old man?" he yelled.

Burton shouted, "No," and added, "But the attack's been crushed all right. We're done in for fair this time."

There was a slight depression, an old plough furrow deepened and widened by the surface water six feet in front, and the two men instinctively crawled forward and took advantage of the suggestion of cover. No protection against shrapnel, by lying flat on the ground they could decrease the chance of a direct hit from a bullet.

Burton twisted his head round and stared behind.

"Just look," he said. "Lord, they did clean us up!"

Carew turned, and they looked across the forty yards, dotted with bodies, they had covered in the first rush from the hedge. As they gazed over the muddy, shell-torn ground a man scrambled to his feet behind them, and ran back with unsteady steps. A flurry of musketry broke out from the German lines as he moved, then died away as they saw the solitary figure. Star-shells were still streaming up from the village in anticipation of the next British rush.

"Look at that damn fool," said Burton. "Watch 'em get him with a machine gun."

There came the familiar rap-rap-rap of the machine gun hidden amongst the masonry of the tumbled buildings, and they saw the mud splash twenty yards behind the runner, who was nearing the hedge masking the supports. Then, as the gunner swung the muzzle the splashes danced along his track to his feet, and he crumpled up —"Like a cat and a mouse," said Burton.

The Germans began to pour high explosive and shrapnel where they considered the material for a fresh attack was massing, and the English came plunging through the torn hedge once more.

A wild roar of rifle and machine gun fire came from the village, and the shell fire intensified. The English batteries were shelling the village, and the place seemed to rock with the concussions. Whole walls heaved into the air and collapsed, continually exposing the Germans and guns amongst the ruins. Shrapnel was thudding into the ground round the two men as they lay, unconsciously huddled up to expose as little surface as possible.

"Look at 'em come!" yelled Burton, his eyes on the advance of the British. "Look at 'em come—aren't they great, boys, now? Come on, boys, come on ——"

Carew shouted at him.

"When the front rank reaches us we'll get up and go on with 'em, see ——" and they leapt to their feet and raced forward as the yelling mass of soldiers surged past them.

They found themselves running behind the foremost men, and Carew was surprised this time to find how easy it was to charge. He wished he could get excited like the others, and wondered why the frenzy and fury of the attack didn't send him temporarily insane, according to the accepted understanding. Some phrases he'd read describing a charge ran in his mind, "drunk with blood"; he attempted to fit it to himself and laughed outright as he ran. Then he saw the men in front hesitate, and jump, and knew they had reached the captured communication trench. The brief conflict was over as he came up, the Germans clambering out on the opposite side and running with a fine whole-heartedness towards the village. Carew noticed later that steps had been cut in the back of the trench, apparently in preparation for the hasty departure, and when he thought afterwards of the magnificently brave deed he witnessed now, he wondered if the whole affair had been pre-arranged.

(To be continued.)

THE CANADIANS IN GERMANY.

Vigilance in the Front Line Area.

BONN, GERMANY, December 21.

The Canadian front line east of the Rhine is threaded through a section of remarkably beautiful country, so peaceful and prosperous in appearance that it is hard to reconcile it with war, and yet in a semi-circular belt measuring approximately 30 kilometres from the Hohenzollern Bridgehead at Cologne a state of war does exist and much of the machinery for waging war is distributed over the area.

On the way to the front line and in all the occupied zone armed sentries with glistening bayonets fixed on their rifles and wearing belts bulging with ammunition are guarding all bridges and cross-roads. Here and there on a pine-clad hill, or parked in a village street, batteries of guns are seen; but the peasant folk who live thereabouts seem outwardly unconcerned by the presence of the armed forces all about them, being busy with the task of making a living.

On the way to the forward area at the right flank, which swings round beyond the Bonn bridge near Gestingen and Dollendorf and all along through Neunkirchen, Ehreshoven, Marialinden, Selischeid, one climbs long, steep hills, then dives down to pastoral valleys, where streams, swollen with recent rains, are winding through still green fields, and look from the lofty summits like a glistening silver thread. Stretches of road lead through pine forests, where about the only person to be met is the State forest-keeper in his quaint and picturesque dress of grey.

The territory that borders on the neutral belt which extends for about six miles in width is held by sentry-posts and by armed patrols, whose passage of duty takes them up hill and down dale, through woods and open farmland. At stragetic points machine guns cover all approaches, and behind them batteries of field-guns and howitzers lurk, ready for immediate action if need be. Watchfulness is maintained day and night, and as in the old days of actual fighting, battalions in the line are supported in their rear by sister units.

The troops are billeted in the villages scattered across the country, some in humble homes, others in pretentious establishments. Some of the privates tell of having canopied beds to sleep in, with real linen sheets and all-wool blankets to cover them, so naturally, after a long period of life in vermin and rat-infested dugouts, too often ankle-deep in mud, with water oozing through the roof, they say it isn't such a bad war now.

There seems to be no lack of food out in the settlements where I visited. Geese, fowl and ducks are plentiful at every farmhouse, and I saw good horses everywhere and herds of cattle grazing in the pasture land.

So far, our men have been generously treated by the inhabitants. At first there was some concern displayed over our occupation, but when it was found that we were prepared to pay for everything and behaved like gentlemen, frightened looks vanished and limited hospitality in some cases has followed.

No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station is now in the St. Marien Hospital, Bonn, and No. 2 is located in a school building near the heart of the city.

After visiting the line I came back to Bonn on the road east of the Rhine through Waher, Troisdorf and Seigburg, where I saw the Canadian Y.M.C.A. canteens crowded with our men, and some walking along the streets with packets of Canadian biscuits under their arms and their pockets bulging with chocolates and other tasty delicacies, on which civilians cast covetous eyes, for such things cannot be bought in Germany to-day. In towns and villages the Canadian "Y" is giving nightly moving picture shows. At Seigburg the famous concert party of the Second Division, the "See Toos," are playing in the leading theatre.

Every Canadian unit has completed arrangements to have a good time during the Christmas season. Supplies of all kinds have been imported, and there will be nothing lacking in the menu. The Y.M.C.A. has arranged an elaborate programme of entertainment for the troops that will reach from the sea to Bonn on the Rhine and beyond to the farthest village, where the front line battalion are the guardians and champions of peace on earth and goodwill towards mankind.

FRED JAMES,
Official Correspondent, Ministry, O.M.F.C.

* *

The claim to be the last Canadian prisoner to escape from Germany is put in by 406490 Pte. P. M. Campbell, 8th C.M.G.C., who escaped from East Prussia on November 10 at 6.30 p.m. He arrived at Leith on December 20, and is now at Woodcote Park. Pte. D. C. Curran, whose name was mentioned last week, escaped on November 3.

The Manitoba Government will take advantage of the offer of the Dominion Government to set aside $25,000,000 for housing (says the *Times*), the proportion of this amount for the Province being $1,800,000. Ontario will also take advantage of the offer, which, with $2,000,000 added by the Province, will mean the probable expenditure of $10,000,000 for housing in Ontario.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

On December 31, at Buckingham Palace, the King received No. 838301 Pte. Thomas William Holmes, 4th C.M.R., of Owen Sound, Ont., and privately invested him with the Victoria Cross. The coveted decoration was awarded for his gallantry at Passchendaele in November, 1917. He put out of action the crews of two enemy machine guns and forced the nineteen occupants of a "pill-box" to surrender. Pte. Holmes, who is only 21, hopes to return to Canada shortly.

* *

The Duke of Devonshire is building a summer residence at Blue Sea Lake, near Ottawa.

* *

Sir Robert Borden, Sir George and Lady Perley, and the Rt. Hon. Dr. W. F. Lloyd were among the guests at the luncheon to President Wilson at the Mansion House. Sir Robert Borden and Dr. Lloyd were also among the guests of the King at the State dinner to the President at Buckingham Palace.

* *

Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., was present at the State dinner at Buckingham Palace to President Wilson.

* *

Archbishop Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton and their son and daughter, the Rev. Harold Hamilton, D.D., and Miss Ethel Hamilton, have left Ottawa for California, where they will remain for the winter months.

* *

The Rt. Rev. H. A. Wakefield, D.D., Bishop of Birmingham, and his son, Capt. Wakefield, are visiting Ottawa on their way back to England from California.

* *

The Bishop of Ontario (Rt. Rev. Dr. Bidwell) has arrived in England. He will receive the degree of D.D. from Oxford University.

* *

Lt.-Col. W. H. Price, K.C., M.P.P. (Parkdale), Toronto, formerly O.C. 204th (Beavers) Bn., who has been with the Imperial Army in France for the past 20 months, is in London on his way to Canada.

* *

Major W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., R.A.F. (of Warren, Man.), is making favourable progress at No. 8 British General Hospital, Rouen.

* *

Among the arrivals from Canada during the last week has been Col. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., who is staying at the Langham Hotel prior to proceeding to Paris with Major Lanctot. Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., has arrived from Montreal.

* *

Sir John Simon has been retained by the Provincial Government of Manitoba to conduct the case before the Imperial Privy Council in regard to the question whether the Province has a right to its own divorce jurisdiction.

* *

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, entertained about 40 guests at the offices in Pall Mall, on the occasion of President Wilson's arrival, among those present being Maj.-General Rutherford and family, Maj. and Mrs. Leonard Murray and Miss Murray, Maj. and Mrs. Macdonald Green, Mrs. G. D. Duncan, Capt. C. W. MacAloney, Capt. J. F. Ellis, Lt. F. W. Grant, Capt. Mingo, and Mrs. C. O. Atkins.

* *

The Hon. J. S. and Mrs. McLennan, who have been in the United States for several months, are again to occupy "Earnscliffe," the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. E. Harris, during their absence in California.

* *

Major Henry T. Skinner, D.S.O., of the 29th Punjaubis, and Mrs. Skinner have been staying with Mrs. Skinner's parents, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Magee, at Toronto.

PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT

Photo: Alex. Corbett

COMMANDER THE HON. ALEXANDER RAMSAY

D.S.O., R.N.

The *Court Circular* of Friday, December 27, contained the following announcement:—"The K and Queen have received the gratifying intelligence of the betrothal of her Royal Highness Princ Victoria Patricia of Connaught, their Majesties' Cousin, to Commander the Hon. Alexander Rams R.N., to which union the King has gladly given his consent."

Princess Patricia, who is the third and youngest child of the Duke of Connaught, was born March 17, 1886. The Hon. Alexander Robert Maule Ramsay, who was born in May, 1881, is the th son of the 13th Earl of Dalhousie and brother of the present peer. He entered the Royal Navy as cadet in July, 1894, and was promoted commander in December, 1914. In October, 1911, he w appointed A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada. As flag-commander Vice-Admiral Sir John de Robeck, commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron he took p in the naval operations during the landing in Gallipoli, and was awarded the D.S.O. in March, 1 He is now on the Staff at the Admiralty.

* *

Capt. V. C. Brimacombe, 102nd Bn., whose M.C. was recently gazetted [his deed and portrait appeared in a recent issue], was before the war manager of the Bank of Montreal's branch office at Port Haney, B.C. The gallant officer is the son of the late Mr. W. H. Brimacombe (of the head office of the Bank of Montreal) and of Mrs. Brimacombe, now resident in this country. Capt. Brimacombe was born in the year in which his godfather, Col. Chard, the Rorke's Drift hero, won his V.C., and took his name.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Arthur L. Lynch, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., of Saskatoon, son of Mr. William Joseph Lynch, I.S.O., Chief of the Canadian Patent Office, Ottawa, to Janet Hunter Elizabeth (Jean), daughter of the Rev. George Bell Doughty, rector of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, London, E.C., and of Mrs. Janet Hunter Doughty, 27, Westbourne Gardens, W.

* *

The marriage between Dr. J. Murray Robertson, C.A.M.C., of Toronto, and Bertha Crighton, younger daughter of the Rev. Andrew Benvie, D.D., Edinburgh, took place in St. Aidan's Parish Church, Edinburgh, on December 26.

* *

The marriage of Miss Agnes Mari Taschereau, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elzear Taschereau, to Lt. William E. Dexter, of the Royal Air Force, ha taken place in Christ Church Cathedral Montreal.

* *

The engagement is announced of Mi Rosamond Tudor Slade, of Quebec and Boston, to Major J. Lee Jackson, M.C Irish Rangers and R.A.F., eldest son of Mr. B. Lee Jackson, of Exeter, South Devon, and Belmullet, Ireland.

* *

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Howe, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Howe, Westmount, to Sec.-Lt. James R. Keene Taylor, R.G.A., is announced in Montreal.

At the Church of St. John the Divine, Thetford Mines, Que., Lucy Hamilton, eldest daughter of the Hon. George R. and Mrs. Smith, was married to Frederick Albert Sawer, only son of Mrs. F. L. Sawer, of Montreal, and of the late Mr. Frederick Lambe Sawer, of Chester, England.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Weldon, Montreal, announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Alice Muriel, to Mr. James W. Paton, R.N.C.V.R., son of the late Mr. James Paton and Mrs. Paton, of Montreal.

* *

The wedding has taken place at St Basil's Church, Toronto, of Madeline, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Houston, to Capt. W. A. Knox, C.E.F., son of Mrs. W. A. Knox, of Toronto.

* *

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Campbell Kingdon, of Ascham St. Vincents, Eastbourne, and Ruth Cicely, youngest daughter of Canon J. Gilbert Beal, formerly Rector of Grenfell, Sask., and Mrs Beal, and granddaughter of the Very Rev J. P. Sargent, D.D., Dean of Qu'Appelle Canada.

MAJ. J. H. ROY, M.C.,
Quebec Regiment; recently awarded Bar to his Cross
Photo: F. A. Swaine

Canadian War Records]

PART OF ONE OF THE CANADIAN CONTINGE

SERGT. R. L. ZENGEL, V.C., M.M.,
5TH BATTALION (CALGARY).

Photograph]

STAFF AND PATIENTS OF SEAFORD SEASIDE CONVALES

Photograph] CANADIAN V.A.D.s (FROM 2ND LONDON GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA) CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS AT ROYAL OVERSEAS CLUB. [*F. A. Swaine*

Round table (from left): Misses M. A. Tait and G. Powys (Winnipeg), Miss Elliott, Mrs. Gordon and Misses V. Merrill and Walker (Montreal), M. Gow (Windsor), M. Rowan (Toro
Raper and Ross (Victoria), Mrs. Phillips (Toronto), and Miss Walwyn (

ING AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS. [*Photograph.*

MRS. B. W VANN

Formerly Miss Doris Beck, of Port Arthur : Widow of Lt.-Col. Vann, V.C., M.C.

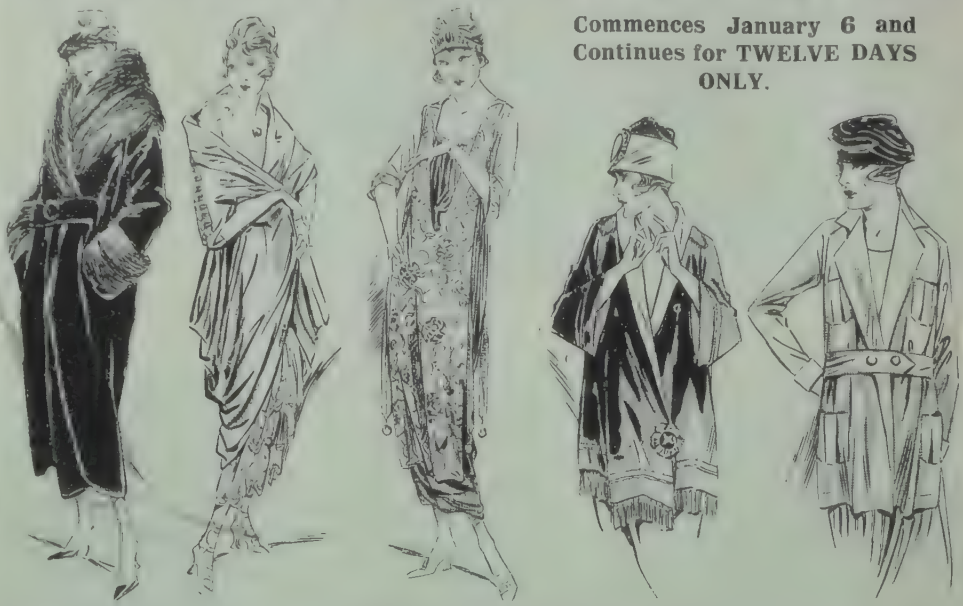
Photo : Halksworth Wheeler.

, WITH SOME OLD CHELSEA PENSIONERS. [*C. R. A. Wade.*

LT. G. T. LYALL, V.C.,
102ND BATTALION (ST. CATHARINES).

THE CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN AT THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG.

indsor), S. Sloane (Edmonton), F. Dayton and M. Barrett (Winnipeg), L. de Salaberry (Ottawa), P. Coles (Montreal), I. Ferguson (Winnipeg), Mrs. M. C. Kay (Regina), t Social Officer, Beaver Hut, formerly V.A.D. at the hospital).



STOCKTAKING SALE

Commences January 6 and Continues for TWELVE DAYS ONLY.

15 Only. MODEL FUR COATS, in selected Seal-dyed Musquash with handsome collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk, lined rich Fancy Satin Mousseline.
SALE PRICE **85 Gns.**

EVENING WRAP, in rich quality Faille Silk, cut on new lines, draped sides and shoulders. In black and many artistic shades.
SALE PRICE **6½ Gns.**

HANDSOME TEA FROCK, in rich Tinsel Brocades and Georgette. An entirely new shape and quite fresh and fashionable, including black and gold brocade.
SALE PRICE **8½ Gns.**
Also many exclusive models at the same price.

COATEE, in good quality Clutton Velveteen, with deep roll collar faced flesh pink or pale blue satin, finished with large rosette and fancy button, edged fringe.
Original price, 78/6
SALE PRICE **58/6**

ARTIFICIAL SILK KNITTED COAT, a very useful style. In white, sky and pink only.
Original price, 63/-
SALE PRICE **29/6**

Sale Catalogue free. These Garments cannot be Sent on Approval.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

"THE PENALTY OF BEING WOUNDED."

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR, With reference to the recent promotion given to officers of the C.E.F. who have been prisoners in Germany, and are now being repatriated, is it not unjust that these officers should be accorded this very liberal treatment over the heads of officers who were their senior in rank and who, owing to various forms of disablement due to wounds, have been unable to rejoin their units in the field?

These latter have in many cases continued in the service, performing various duties in the Reserve Bns. and Administration Departments, etc., here in England, and in most instances have, while still suffering from the effects of their injuries, worked faithfully and well.

There have been practically no opportunities for promotion for such as these, and in consequence some of them who were lieutenants in France in 1915-16 are still lieutenants to-day, while their juniors who are returning from the prison camps of Germany are being promoted to the rank of captain with pay. This seems unfair.—I am, etc.,

Bramshott LIEUTENANT.

SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—One point has not been brought out in regard to free passages for Canadian soldiers' dependents: that is the saving to the Canadian public in Patriotic Fund grants owing to their residence in England

My own wife and three children came across in December, 1914, at the direct suggestion of the Hamilton branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, it being represented to my wife that it would be better for them to go and live in England with her mother. Being anxious about me—being at that time in hospital - she sold up our home and came across, and she has been over here ever since Had she remained in Canada she would have been during these four years in receipt of Patriotic Fund grants for herself and the three children. We are now anxious to go back, as I feel my home town is the place for me

I know of a large number of precisely similar cases from different cities of Canada, where wives and families were advised to come over here, and have been waiting for the end of the war to return to Canada.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE ORIGINALS.

CANADIAN GRAVES IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—It is quite probable that by March or April the greater majority of the Canadian Corps will have returned to Canada. Can nothing be done for those who have lost brothers and fathers to return for a short time to France to visit their graves before returning home?—Yours, etc., 13TH CANADIAN.

* *

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WITH THE COLOURS.

A statement has been issued by the Canadian Pacific to its employees that, in accordance with the company's undertaking, all those who at the time of enlistment were filling permanent positions or had been in the company's service for six months, and who apply for re-employment within three months after discharge, will be reinstated in its service; and every endeavour will be made to furnish work for men incapacitated for the occupations in which they were previously engaged.

The Canadian Northern has issued a similar intimation.

* *

AUDITS' ANNUAL DINNER.

The *personnel* of Finance 1, Section A., Department of the General-Auditor, O.M.F.C. (formerly known as Audits III.), held their annual dinner at Pinoli's Restaurant, Wardour Street, on the 13th ult., Major A. H. Fisher being in the chair. The guests included Col. L. A. Dowie (General-Auditor), Lt.-Col. S. J. Tinner (D.G.A.), and Capt. J. G. Rhys, Adjutant. The principal toasts were "Canada," proposed by Capt. J. Bell, and responded to by Col. Dowie, and "The Branch" (Lt.-Col. Tinner and Mr. D. Brundrit). During the evening Sgt. Fordham was made the recipient of a solid silver loving cup, as a mark of appreciation for his work in connection with the football club and the sports generally. The following artistes contributed to the evening's entertainment:—Cpl. J. M. Steele, Mr. Maurice Suckling, Mr. C. H. Warpken, Capt. Rhys, Miss Marie Elliott, and Sgt. C. L. Sherman.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

The 1914-15 Star—The King's Certificate on Discharge—Appointments, &c.

A LARGE number of officers of various ranks have been transferred to Canada.

Following upon the appointment of Major G. S. Harrington to be Deputy Minister, O.M.F.C., Sir Edward Kemp announces the appointment of Major T. Gibson, D.S.O., to be Assistant Deputy Minister, and Capt. L. P. Sherwood to be Secretary, Overseas Military Council.

N.C.O.s and men when in mourning may wear a band of black material 3¼in. wide round the left arm above the elbow.

Notes on Officers.

Capt. W. Willis, M.C., Sask., has been invalided to Canada.

Nursing Sister B. Maguire, C.A.M.C., has been retained in Canada for duty.

Cols. J. C. O. Mack and S. J. R. Sircom have been taken on the strength of the General List, without pay and allowances.

Maj.-Gen. Perceval Thacker, Adjutant-General, is recovering from an attack of influenza.

Capt. P. D. Saylor, C.A.M.C., is appointed director, Canadian Overseas Disposal Board, and Lt. E. R. Parkins, Que., assistant director.

Lt. J. J. Callaghan, M.C., Eng., has returned to Canada, being unfit for general service for six months.

Capt. F. C. Thomson, Cav., Capt. R. W. Phillips, C.A.M.C., and Lt. A. C. Burgess, Eng., have returned to Canada.

Capts. T. W. Morse and H. A. Barwick, 1st C. Ont., have been returned as repatriated prisoners.

Capt. Alexander Javet, D.S.O., the officer of the French Army who has been in charge of the French Mission, the organisation of *liaison* between the Canadians and French people at Canadian Headquarters since February, 1915, has just been awarded a bar to his Croix de Guerre. He was given the D.S.O. after the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Turner, M.C., C.A.M.C., has just returned from a visit of inspection to the orthopaedic hospitals of Paris. Col. Turner returns to Canada shortly to resume his practice in Montreal.

Capt. "Billy" Nickle, M.C., A.D.C. to General Turner, V.C., has been made acting Major. Major Nickle is the eldest son of Mr. W. F. Nickle, K.C., M.P., of Kingston. He joined the P.P.C.L.I. as a private in 1915, has been wounded three times, awarded the M.C., and spent about 22 months in the firing line.

Capt. Reginald G. Graham, C.A.S.C. and R.A.F., of Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Graham, returned home on Tuesday by the *Scandinavian*. Capt. Graham came overseas in 1914 with the 79th Cameron Highlanders, and transferred to the Fort Garry Horse and then to the Remounts, receiving his commission in the C.A.S.C. in January, 1916. Eighteen months later he was seconded to the R.A.F. as a balloon officer. In 1916 he married Miss Gladys Roche, of Minnedosa, a niece of the Hon. W. J. Roche, late Minister of the Interior.

The 1914-15 Star.

Attention is directed in Routine Order 5121d, of December 27, to the Army Order of December 23, 1918, which is applicable to the O.M.F.C. All ranks who have served in a theatre of war between August 5, 1914, and May 31, 1915 (both dates inclusive), may wear the riband of the 1914-15 Star, which is red, white and blue, shaded and watered.[*] Instructions for the issue of this Star will be published in due course.

King's Certificate on Discharge.

The Officer i/c Records, O.M.F.C., Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, will now receive applications for the King's certificate on discharge from all *personnel* of those forces who have been discharged in the United Kingdom through disablement caused or aggravated by military service in a theatre of operations. The following information must be given:—Late regimental number, rank, name in full, unit with which applicant served in the field, date and place of discharge, and permanent address to which the certificate should be sent.

Presentation to General H. F. McDonald

A few of the military friends of Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., B.G.G.S. of the O.M.F.C., gathered at the Naval and Military Club on Monday to bid him God-speed on the eve of his return to Canada to take command of Military District 13 (Calgary). Among those present were Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George Perley, General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Brig.-Gen. [illegible], Col. R. C. [illegible], Col. Frank [illegible], D.A.G., Col. R. F. Dennison, Lt.-Col. Pat Edward, [illegible] Morrison (A.M.S.), Alex. Cameron, E. W. Pope, and Tom Gibson, Majors Ewing and Harrington, and Capt. W. Nickle. On behalf of the friends of Gen. McDonald, Gen. Turner presented him with a solid silver cigarette case as a mark of esteem.

Instructional Appointments.

Capt. (A/Major) R. R. Macdonald, M.C., 2nd C. Ont., has ceased to be Commandant of the C.T.W.S., and the following officers have ceased to hold their respective instructional appointments:—Capt. (A/Major) A. M. Stroud, Eng. (Sig. School); Lt. G. G. Allum, B.C. (Bombing Officer, Seaford Area); Lt. F. W. Oldham, E. Ont. (School of Mil. Engineering).

Major D. S. Forbes, M.C., C.M.G.C., has ceased to be chief instructor at the C.M.G. School, and the following officers have ceased to hold their respective instructional appointments: Lts. A. B. Robinson, H. A. Johnson, J. H. Duthie, W. H. Muncy, J. M. Phelan, H. J. Hansell, J. C. Fraser, R. M. Virtue, J. M. Walton, and J. D. Macdonald. At the C.T.W.S.: Lt. (A/Capt.) R. O. Hawtrey, 1st C. Ont. (chief instructor); Lts. (A/Capts.) J. M. Jephson, Alta., and D. W. Robins, Eng.; Lt. R. W. Russell, N.S.; Lts. M. W. Coady, 1st C. Ont., and H. G. Stade, Sask.

Photo by] [E. Hilton.

NO. 4 LINES, NORTH CAMP. SEAFORD, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

Retained in Canada.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Pratt, Lts. R. H. Pearse, M.C., and W. Stevard, 1st C. Ont.; Lt.-Col. G. M. Strong, D.S.O., Majors R. H. Fletcher, F. A. Peacock, and J. H. Hines, Lt. W. A. Taylor, C.F.C.; Major W. G. Hanson, M.C., Lts. J. C. Carroll and F. P. Vokes, C.F.A.; Major F. G. Taylor, D.S.O., Capt. A. M. Black, Lts. J. A. Acheson and C. J. O'Neill, Sask.; Capts. R. M. Adams and J. Moxam, Lt. H. A. Doheny, C.R.T.; Capt. J. B. Paterson, C.A.P.C.; Lt. W. J. Brick, C.A.S.C.; Lt. W. F. Clarke, M.C., R.C.H.A.; Lts. C. H. Cuthbertson and R. Sellar, M.C., Capt. S. M. Scott, M.C., Man.; Lt. R. E. H. Eaton, Eng.; Lt. J. H. Ferguson, M.C., N.B.; Lts. J. T. Lownsbrough, M.C., F. J. Newcombe, and C. R. Widdifield, E. Ont.; Lt. J. M. Morris, M.C., Que.; Lt. (A/Capt.) A. E. McKay, Alta.; Lt. R. P. Phin, 2nd C. Ont.; Lt. G. V. Rayner, C.M.G.C.; H.-Lt. (Miss) J. Arnoldi, C.F.C.C.; Lts. J. A. A. Malhiot and L. F. Johnson, C.R.T.; Lt. R. W. Fenton, C.A.S.C.; Lt. A. L. A. Kane, N.S.; Lt. C. McE. Black, C.F.A.; Lt. F. J. Simpson, B.C.; Lt. A. L. Stovel, Man.; Lt. W. H. M. Wardrope, Cav.

* *

MAJOR L. D. CHIPMAN, formerly of the 13th Bn., has died of influenza at Halifax. Prior to the war he edited the *Annapolis Spectator*.

CAPT. WM. T. LITTLE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Little, has died of pneumonia at the General Hospital, Owen Sound, where he was formerly house surgeon. He had served in India and Mesopotamia with the R.A.M.C.

* *

The Hon. R. Rogers, speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Winnipeg by Conservatives, made a special appeal for the revival and reorganisation of the Conservative Party.

Veterans of the P.P.C.L.I. met at Ottawa to form a battalion organisation. There were 20 men present, and a working committee was appointed consisting of C.-S.-M. J. Lee, Ptes. C. E. Rainey and G. W. A. Smithson. The organisation plans (says the *Daily Record*) to meet all the returning men of the Battalion.

The proprietors of "Canada" are open to receive applications from members of the O.M.F.C. for the post of resident manager in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. This appointment would be quite suitable for anyone partially disabled by wounds, but previous knowledge and experience of newspaper management is essential. The post is one which offers excellent prospects to a suitable man.

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[*] The Secretary of the War Office announces that the question of making the riband of the 1914 Star distinctive from that of the 1914-15 Star is under consideration, and that the decision arrived at will be published at an early date.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

Maj W. J. Baxter, 2nd C. Ont. (face, left hand), 3rd London General, Wandsworth Common; Lt. L. E. Blackwell, 75th (right femur, amputated and back), Granville Special Buxton; Lt. W. F. Bynum, 2nd, Granville Special, Buxton; Lt. O. B. Eaton, 4th M.G. (right forearm), Granville Special, Buxton.

Lt. W. G. Gaunce, 102nd (left leg, fractured tibia), 2nd W. General, Manchester; Lt. J. B. Harvey, 3rd Res. and R.A.F (compound fracture, right radius), R.F.C., 37, Bryanston Square, W.; Lt. R. Mitchell, 1st C. Ont. (left thigh), 13, Canadian General, Hastings.

Canadian Red Cross, 17, North Audley Street, London, W.

Lt. R. Aitken, 22nd (chest, penetrated liver); Lt. A. A. Anderson, 50th (right groin); Capt. A. F. Argue, C.A.M.C. (left leg); Maj. E. B. P. Armour, 14th C.F.A. (right side, head arms); Lt. J. H. Auld, 78th (left leg, right knee); Capt. C. A. Bell, 3rd C.E. (right eye amputated legs); Lt. B. C. Binks, 4th (buttocks, right arm, left leg amputated); Lt. A. G. Bolton, 7th (right foot and thigh).

Lt. H. M. Cameron, C.A.M.C. (right hand, fracture, and abdomen); Lt. J. F. E. Carman, 49th (leg, right arm, right thigh, amputation); Capt. B. K. Carmichael, 10th C.F.A. (right leg); Lt. R. A. Cluff, 52nd (chest); Lt. H. L. Chittenden, 9th C.E. (left leg); Lt. W. G. Coates, 46th (left thigh, right foot and femur); Lt. R. H. Carruthers, 15th (right leg); Lt. G. H. P. Coneybeare, 24th (left thigh, right hand); Lt. C. M. Dalgleish, 20th (right arm); Lt. H. W. De Guerre, 1st (legs); Lt. A. De Vienne, 22nd (right shoulder, etc.); Lt. G. McD. Dingman, 78th (compound fracture right tibia and fibula); Lt. J. A. C. Drew, 2nd C.M.R. (face, left leg); Lt. J. M. Dunwoody, F.G.H. (left thigh).

Lt. H. C. Flood 5th (left lung); Lt. G. A. Gaherty, 1st C.G.A. (left shoulder); Lt. W. F. Gardiner, 2nd C.M.R. (left leg); Maj. (Rev.) E. E. Graham (right heel); Lt. H. R. Gerrard, 18th (left leg, fractured tibia); Lt. F. Y. Greensted, 27th (right leg); Lt. J. S. P. Guy, 31st (left leg, gas gangrene shoulder); Lt. G. H. Gilchrist, C.E. (fingers); Lt. R. E. G. Harstone, M.R.D., sec. W.O. (right ankle, lower leg amputated, old); Capt. J. B. Hoodless, R.C.H.A. (legs, fractured left femur); Lt. I. Hetherington, 27th (right wrist, left hand).

Lt. B. T. Jackson 14th (right thigh); Lt. E. H. Jordan, 5th C.F.A. (right foot); Lt. C. McL. Kennedy, 20th (left thigh, right leg amputated); Lt. R. W. Kerr, 58th (right forearm); Maj. G. K. Killam, 16th (abdomen); Lt. A. W. Logie, 5th C.M.R. (knees).

Lt. R. V. Macaulay, 9th C.F.A. (chest left arm); Lt. J. M. McCulloch, 3rd (back); Lt. J. R. McDonald, 6th Res. (forehead, old); Capt. J. W. MacDonald, 44th (back); Lt. J. A. E. McDonell 20th (left thigh); Capt. A. MacDonald, R.C.R. (right leg, fractured tibia); Lt. D. R. Menzies, 43rd (left leg); Lt. C. C. Morash, 25th (chest penetrated).

Lt. J. R. Paton, 26th (left wrist and knee); Lt. O. M. Pease, 75th (left arm); Capt. J. Pinault, Que., attd. 8th (right leg back, right arm, fractured tibia); Capt. A. Pritchard, 47th (right heel and hip); Capt. E. L. Rainboth, 4th M.G. (right elbow); Capt. C. E. Read, 15th (left shoulder, neck); Lt.-Col. (Rev.) F. G. Scott (legs, right foot and hand); Lt. H. H. Sparling, 2nd C.F.A. (foot, leg, left arm); Maj. A. R. Sprenger, 2nd C.E. (left foot); Lt. T. Stephens, 3rd (back, paralysis seriously ill).

Capt. E. B. Titus, 49th (chest penetrated); Maj. G. P. Vanier, 22nd (legs, left side, amputated right leg); Capt. R. H. Walker, 14th (left leg, right buttock); Lt. R. L. Warner, 2nd (left arm); Lt. C. E. Wattam, 4th (right arm and side); Lt. S. M. Webb, 43rd (legs); Lt. H. A. Young, 2nd M.G. (left thigh, compound fracture, humerus).

Convalescent Officers' Hospital, Matlock Bath

Lt. [illegible]. W. Abbott-Smith, 9th C.F.A.; Maj. E. M. Amphlett, 24th; Lt. T. A. Cornall, 44th; Lt. M. S. Elliott, 116th; Capt. R. Goulden, C.A.M.C.; Lt. A. E. Griffin 4th C.M.R.

Lt. N. A. Maceachern, 10th; Lt. F. B. Millett, R.C.R.; Lt. F. L. Moore, 85th; Lt. R. W. Nicholson, 15th; Lt. G. N. Payne, 3rd; Lt. C. G. Reid, 85th.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. A. A. Anderson, 58th; Capt. J. P. U. Archambault, 22nd; Lt. W. C. Bate, C.E.; Lt. H. A. Black, 47th; Lt. H. E. Bond, 72nd; Lt. T. H. Boyd, 75th; Lt. A. J. Buckingham, 29th; Lt. E. J. Clarke, 50th; Lt. A. C. Cochrane, 6th C.F.A.; Capt. R. C. Croly, Hqrs. Sig. Coy.; Lt. K. T. Creighton, 27th; Lt. E. G. Dean, 50th; Lt. G. H. Doble, 87th.

Lt. N. A. Farrow, 10th; Lt. W. A. Fellowes, 2nd; Lt. H. C. Fetterly, Cyc.; Lt. W. C. Forse, 20th; Lt. J. S. Hanton, 5th; Lt. P. D. I. Honeyman, 72nd; Lt. J. Hunter, 43rd; Lt. A. R. Jones, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. L. D. Lawson, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. B. C. Leech, 28th; Lt. W. F. Leicester, 10th; Lt A. C. Lewis, 3rd; Capt. C. D. Lyon, 4th.

Maj. J. A. McIntosh, 18th; Lt. W. Miller, 4th; Lt. J. Miln, jr., C.M.G.C.; Lt. B. B. W. Minard, 38th; Lt. J. H. O'Keefe, 21st; Lt. E. W. Pilgrim, 4th C.F.A.; Lt. R. V. Prenter, 72nd; Lt. J. Rafter, 10th; Lt. W. D. Rolfe, 25th; Lt. R. I. Russell, 47th.

Lt. H. G. Shaughnessy, 1st M.G.; Lt. N. G. Simmons, 25th; Lt. J. F. Soucie, 22nd; Lt. J Spyer, 18th; Lt J. Taylor, 13th C.F.A.; Lt. E. J. Vincent, 85th; Lt. L E. Wells, 13th; Lt. H. W Williams, 4th; Lt. P. C. Willmot, 25th; Lt T. B Woodyat, 58th; Lt. H. Wright, 1st C.M.R

Seriously Ill (Other than Wounds).

Lt. [illegible] A. Mackenzie, 1st C.G.A. (influenza), No. 8 General, Rouen

* *

CANADA'S PAGEANT OF WAR.

Exhibition of Pictures at Burlington House.

The idea underlying the Canadian War Memorials Exhibition, which is to be opened at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, to-day (Saturday), is chronologically and systematically to record every phase of Canadian operations Overseas from the arrival of the First Contingent down to the capture of Mons.

The Exhibition, for which the Canadian War Records Office is responsible, includes nearly 400 paintings by nearly seventy of the most distinguished British and Canadian artists of the day. Many of the Canadians were withdrawn from the ranks in which they were fighting in order to undertake the work.

Among the incidents shown in the pictures are the voyage of the First Contingent, by Lt.-Cdr. Norman Wilkinson, R.N.V.R.; scenes in the training camps; embarkation for France, by Sir John Lavery, A.R.A.; the Landing at St. Nazaire, by Edgar Bundy, A.R.A.; the Second Battle of Ypres and the Battle of Vimy Ridge, by Maj. Richard Jack, A.R.A.; Regina Trench; Courcelette; Cambrai; Forestry and Veterinary Corps operations, and hospital wards. There are portraits of Princess Patricia of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Perley, Lady Drummond, and many senior officers and V.C.s.

One of the pieces of sculpture which will attract attention is "Canada's Golgotha," by Capt. Derwent Wood, portraying, with terrible realism, the crucifixion of a Canadian soldier by the enemy.

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	1917.	1916.
Gold	$2,994,000	$5,167,834
Silver	2,373,000	2,059,739
Lead	3,054,000	3,007,462
Copper	16,693,000	17,784,494
Zinc	2,550,000	4,043,985
Coal	7,562,000	7,294,325
Coke	957,000	1,606,350
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,326,273
Totals	$37,183,000	$42,290,462

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1917, $595,743,715.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS : CANADIANS AND ANGLO-CANADIANS

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Accidentally Killed.

Owen, Lt. S. S., B.C. Regt., attd. R.A.F.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lt. Walter Bruce, A.F.C., Sask. and R.A.F., previously reported missing, is now presumed dead. He was gazetted a flying officer last March and reported missing in May. His Air Force Cross was gazetted early in November.

Lt. Wm. W. Copeland, 19th Bn. (died of wounds on December 23 at No. 20 General, Camiers, France), was the son of Mr. W. A Copeland, of Collingwood, Ont. He was married in London on September 28 to Miss Dorothy Linklater, of Palmer's Green.

Nursing Sister Ainslie St. C. Dagg, C.A.M.C. (died of broncho-pneumonia at Taplow Hospital, where she was on the staff, on November 29), belonged to Winnipeg. Sister Dagg was formerly a student at Havergal College, and received her training at the Winnipeg General Hospital. She came overseas about two years ago, and her period of service was spent at No. 15 General, Taplow.

Lt. Richard Barbour Delmage, Man. (killed), was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Delmage, of Minnedosa, Man., and was 23. He was teaching school at Virden when he enlisted as a private in the 179th Cameron Highlanders, and after considerable service in France was awarded his commission.

LT. J. H. WAY, R.A.F. 58TH BN (Killed).

Photo: Elliott & Fry.

LT. J. B MCINTYRE, R.A.F. (Killed).

Capt. J. G. Jack, Rly. Supply Det., C.A.S.C., died of broncho-pneumonia at No. 64 C.C.S. on December 14, belonged to Calgary. He received his commission on October 14th, 1914

Lt. Sam Kemp, 58th Bn., who died on December 9 in Germany, whilst a prisoner, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, of 190, Bee Street, Todmorden, Ont. Enlisting in the 58th Bn. as a private, he was twice wounded during his first year in France, won the Croix de Guerre for gallantry at Passchendaele (when he was a sergeant-major), and later was given his commission. He was taken prisoner in October.

Capt. Ernest Henry Latta, M.C., 5th (Sask.) Bn., seconded 2nd Brigade Training Company (died of pneumonia at No. 44 C.C.S. on December 6), belonged to Yorkton, Sask. He came overseas as an original member of the 5th Bn., holding the rank of colour-sergeant in the Base Company under Major Pawlett. He later received a commission, and in July, 1916, was awarded the M.C. for gallantry during a heavy bombardment, when he rescued three wounded men under fire from enemy snipers. Deceased had twice been gassed.

Capt. Alick Gregory Martin, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., attd. Imperial Army, who was previously reported missing, believed killed, is now officially presumed to have died on March 23 last at Flavy le Martel, France. Deceased was the third son of Mr. W. A. H. Martin, of The Upper Hall, Ledbury, and was awarded the M.C. in the summer of 1916.

Lt. John T. Mutch, 72nd (B.C.) Bn., died on November 7 of wounds received two days previously, was the son of Mr. and Mrs J. G. Mutch, of 2545, Main Street, Vancouver. Enlisting as a private, he won his commission in the Field, and for a time acted as adjutant of his unit. Prior to donning khaki he studied law with the firm of Martin, Craig, Parkes and Anderson, and whilst in France was called to the Bar. Whilst in Vancouver deceased captained the law students' hockey team.

Lt. S. S. Owen, B.C. and R.A.F., accidentally killed in France on December 11, joined the flying arm last autumn.

Major William Fallis Seaton, M.C., Alta., attd. B.R.D.G., who died of broncho-pneumonia at No. 12 General, Bramshott, on December 28, belonged to Calgary. His M.C. was gazetted in July, 1917.

Lt. John Hatherly Way, 58th (C. Ont.) Bn., killed in action east of Arras, was the eldest son of Capt. J. B. and Mrs. Way, of Sault Ste. Marie, and was 29. He had lived in the district of Nipissing and Algoma most of his life, and for some time was in the service of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Moose Jaw and Rosthern, Sask. He received his commission in the 119th Bn., came overseas in July, 1916, and was transferred to the 58th Bn.

Lt. William Wright, Alta. and R.A.F. (died on November 20 German hands on August 10. Deceased was 19. and was the second Contingent man. A biographical note appeared in *Canada* for November 30 under the heading of " Imperial Officers Killed or Died

Imperial Forces

Sec. Lt. Lawrence H. Booth, R.A.F. (died of injuries on November 13), was born in Toronto, and prior to enlistment was in the employ of the Imperial Bank of Canada His death was due to an aeroplane accident near London, England

Capt. R. H. Colthart, Yeomanry, attd. Black Watch (died of wounds received on November 2), enlisted in August, 1914, and had served in the Dardanelles, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and France. He was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, 25 years ago, and was well known in Vancouver, where his mother, Nurse Colthart, lives.

Capt. Stearne Tighe Edwards, D.S.C. (Bar), R.A.F. (died on November 22 from injuries received on November 12), was born at Franktown, Ont., 25 years ago, and was the son of the late Mr. E. D. Edwards and of Mrs. Edwards, who now lives at Carleton Place. Capt. Edwards was formerly a civil engineer, and was at Port Nelson when war broke out. He was one of the first Canadians to join the Air Service, enlisting in the R.N.A.S., and had seen 22 months' fighting in France.

Lt. John Eckford Gow, R.A.F., who was reported missing after aerial combat on July 31, is now known to have died of wounds in German hands on August 10. Deceased was 19, and the second son of Mr. J. E. Gow, inspector of Inland Revenue, and Mrs. Gow, of Kingston, Ont.

Lt. James Bennett McIntyre, R.A.F., who was officially reported missing on August 16, is now unofficially reported killed on that date. Lt. McIntyre was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William McIntyre, 11, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, and was born at Portage la Prairie, Man., 24 years ago. On leaving school he went to Canada and was for a time on the survey staff of the Canadian Northern Railway, later joining the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Milverton, Ont., where he was at the time of his enlistment in the Royal Canadian Dragoons in December, 1915. He subsequently transferred to the flying arm, and crossed to France last March, being employed as a bombing pilot with the Independent Force, R.A.F.

Capt. Malcolm de B. Owen, Herts Regt. (killed on November 3), was the son of Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Canadian manager of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and was educated at St. Alban's College, Toronto. His widow lives at 213, Howard Park Avenue, Toronto.

Flight Cadet G. Lancaster Robinson, R.A.F. (died of pneumonia and multiple fractures at Salop), was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, 227, Strathern Avenue, Montreal West. Before enlistment in a reinforcing draft for the P.P.C.L.I. he was employed by the Robert Reford Co. He transferred to the R.A.F a year ago.

Lt. Wilfrid John Sampson, R.A.F. (died of injuries), came from Vancouver, and obtained his commission in the Air Force last March.

Lt. Thomas B. Simpson, R.A.F. (killed in an aeroplane accident near Fairlop Aerodrome on December 19). belonged to London, Ont.

Capt. Joseph Thompson, M.C., R.F.A. (killed on October 26), came overseas as a gunner in February, 1915, later transferring to the R.F.A. Prior to enlistment, Capt. Thompson was employed by Mr. Robb in the Shipping Federation Offices, Montreal. He was 27, and a native of Maryport, England, where his widow lives.

Lt. Roy Reid Thomson, R.A.F. (killed on November 3), was the son of Mr. Jos. A. Thomson, of Port Elgin, Ont., and nephew of Mr. W. S. Johnston, of Toronto. He enlisted in 1915 and came overseas in April, 1916, with the Fifth University Company to reinforce the P.P.C.L.I., and was severely wounded after serving nine months in France. On recovery he transferred to the R.A.F., and went to France last August.

Sec. Lt. Arthur H. Williams, R.A.F. (killed), belonged to Toronto, where he was very popular and was well known as one of the best amateur ball players, and also as a brother-in-law of Capt. James Fitzgerald, the sporting writer. He had been previously wounded.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Imperial Forces.

Sec. Lt. J. H. Hampton, R.A.F. (missing—not wounded, as previously stated), comes from Hammond, B.C., and was a private in the O.M.F.C. prior to obtaining his commission in the flying arm last spring.

Lt. Noel S. Jones, R.A.F. (injured whilst flying in France). was formerly employed at the Toronto head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He joined the R.F.C. two years ago, and was injured the day before he was to have left on a six weeks' holiday.

Lt. Harry C. Mitchell, R.A.F. (accidentally injured in England on November 14), belongs to Hazelwood Avenue, Toronto. He is an old employé of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Sec. Lt. A. J. F. Ross, R.A.F. (missing since October 27), is the son of the late ex-Alderman William Ross and of Mrs. Ross, of Seventh Avenue West, Calgary. Being rejected by the Cyclists' Corps as under age he succeeded in joining the flying arm, and came overseas last March after training in Texas for about a year. He had only been in France a month when he was reported missing.

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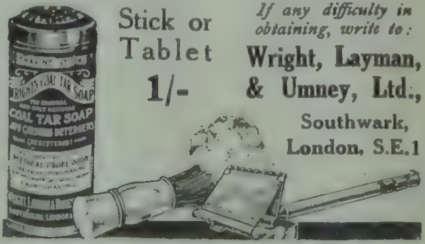

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CASUALTIES TO N.C.Os. AND MEN.

List of Saturday, December 28.

Killed.

Quebec Regiment.—Blanchett, 3165106 G.; Lameire, 3082431 E.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Draper, 150358 Sgt. C. F.
Alberta Regiment.—Miller, 231777 W. G.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Quebec Regiment.—Hargrove, 111558 M. E.
British Columbia Regiment.—Bradley, 916338 N. W.; Strick, 2021225 C.

Died.

Artillery.—Chenette, 339743 Gnr. A. W. L.
Nova Scotia Regiment.—Burrell, 3181293 W. J.; Hamilton, 3107270 H. E.
New Brunswick Regiment.—Hogan, 69427 J. F.
Quebec Regiment.—Bariteau, 660203 A.; Coyne, 3081545 T. J.; Vautour, 794085 G.
Machine Gun Corps.—Hall, 225577 H. W.; Reid, 114221 W.
Railway Troops.—Magee, 778316 J.
Army Service Corps.—Kennedy, 2546 Act. Cpl. J.; Spencer, 107574 R. C. L. L.
Forestry Corps.—Hoxie, 2323386 S.
Army Medical Corps.—Grilis, 523385 S.

Died as Prisoner of War.

Alberta Regiment.—Roy, 20365 J.

Wounded.

Engineers.—Murray, 718770 T.
British Columbia Regiment.—Paisley, 472725 Act. Co.-Sgt.-Maj. E. G.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

Quebec Regiment.—Brisebois, 3155407 N.; Clarke, 3080082 J.; Stephenson, 3317130 S.; Thecque, 4035249 H.
Manitoba Regiment.—Powell, 1001211 A. E.; Wood, 1072122 F.

List of Monday, December 30.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

British Columbia Regiment.—Broadhead, 826862 L. B.

Previously Reported Killed, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Shannon, 868015 E. G.

Died.

Engineers.—Thompson, 2011685 Spr. H. E.
Quebec Regiment.—McDonald, 712197 E.; Mellor, 65623 P.; Mepham, 193126 L.-Cpl. W. A.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Churchill, 27325 C.
Machine Gun Corps.—Whytock, 114650 J. W.
Army Service Corps.—Hern, 4853 S. A.

Wounded.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Thompson, 3032006 H. P.

Wounded and Missing.

Alberta Regiment.—Newcomb, 3314377 M. J.

Missing.

Artillery.—Pitrishky, 737214 Gnr. S.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

Central Ontario Regiment.—O'Donnell, 3231017 P.

List of Thursday, January 2.

Died of Wounds.

Quebec Regiment.—Andrews, 1443 H.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Penfound, 138659 Cpl. W. G.
Machine Gun Corps.—Slattery, 2355975 H. J.

Died

Engineers.—Ilse, 3132339 Spr. T. H.
Quebec Regiment.—Veilleux, 1078594 G.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Van Luven, 105715 C. B.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Ellerbeck, 4090327 E.
Alberta Regiment.—MacDonald, A35026 Act. Sgt. D. J.
Railway Troops.—Donahue, 778723 E. D.
Forestry Corps.—Taylor, 2204280 Act. Cpl. D. J.

Accidentally Killed.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Butler, 3255280 F. J.

Wounded.

Quebec Regiment.—Cagnon, 856100 J. B.; Jones, 3080961 A.; McAndrews, 110394 L.-Sgt. J.
Machine Gun Corps.—Chamberlain, 475797 Sgt. H.; Hennessy, 721125 Cpl. F.; Price, 405104 Act. Q.M.-Sgt. B. A.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

Quebec Regiment.—MacDonald, 1031221 D.

* *

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lt. Arthur S. Bourinot, Que. and R.A.F. (son of Lady Bourinot, Ottawa); Lt. H. B. P. Boyce, Sask. and R.A.F.; Capt. A. H. M. Copeland, C.A.S.C. and R.A.F. (Winnipeg and Toronto); Lt. H. Cotton, Que. and R.A.F. (Bromptonville, P.Q.); Lt. Arthur C. Dean, C. Ont. and R.A.F. (Chatham, Ont.); Capt. F. R. Henry, Alta. and R.A.F. (Edmonton); Capt T. G. Holley, Que. and R.A.F.; Lt. Walter B. Hutcheson, Eng. and R.A.F. (Ottawa); Lt. Lawrence Kert, Rly. Troops and R.A.F. (Englehart, Ont.); Capt. J. R. Law, C.A.S.C. and R.A.F. (Sarnia, Ont.); Lt. G. R. Long, Man. and R.A.F. (Ottawa and Port Arthur); Lt. W. B. MacKay, C. Ont. and R.A.F. (Woodstock, Ont.); Lt. J. P. McRae, C.A.S.C. and R.A.F. (Ottawa); Lt. C. Mallock, E. Ont. and R.A.F.; Lt. K. R. M. Morrison, N.B.; Capt. H. E. L. Owen, Man. (Port Arthur); Lt. D. S. Weld, W. Ont. (London, Ont.); Lt. J. H. Wensley, Sask. and R.A.F. (Brandon).

N.C.O.s. and Men.

(A)

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Baker, 2099828 H. C.; Black, 488324 D. H.; Fortune, 68461 F.; McKenzie, 471001 J. W.; Payette, 477709 A.
Quebec Regiment.—Gliddon, 24132 E.; Jamieson, 24313 L.; MacDonald, 1031221 D.; Revel, 24875 A. B.; Snowden, 24179 L.-Cpl. R.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Martin, 8290 R.; O'Shaughnessy, 633175 E.; Rew, 7898 F. H.; Sherwood, 8024 D. C.; Symonds, A10902 S. R.; Wheatley, 8156 L. A.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Donelley, 9189 T. J.; Haggerty, 113650 R. K.; Hutchings, 109409 A.; McInnes, 111306 R.; Nealy, 264360 A.; Robinson 64472 F. F. G.; Runsteadtler, 113527 E.; Taylor, 109635 F. S.
Western Ontario Regiment.—Nelson, 657663 C.; Pitt, 6724 F.
Manitoba Regiment.—Butland, 126 F. L.; Ducharme, 1000966 G. H. G.; Hogarth, 1250 H. H.; McCormick, 72 C.; McInnis, 438563 Cpl. C.; Spiers 625189 G. A.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Burridge, 106116 Cpl. T. F.; Gibbons, 472609 Act. L.-Cpl. P. G.; Gunn, 106262 J. A.; O'Neill, 74642 R. J.; Wilkinson, 912014 L. C.
Alberta Regiment.—Chambers, 696320 T. S.; Cowie, 161092 A.; Gardiner, 809013 R. E.; James, 434112 F.; McDonald, 160211 A.; Metcalf, 436269 M.
British Columbia Regiment.—Adam, 16973 J.; Bailey, 17198 W. J.; Blakeman, 23364 H.; Burns, 16514 R.; Cartwright, 706412 F. A.; Christy, 16853 L.-Cpl. N.; Cooper, 23372 J. G. W.; Donaldson, 21061 J.; Lord, 76781 W.; McKelvey, 16337 F. R.; Miller, 75996 H.; Nelson, 16590 H.; Nikitovich, 23427 M.; Walker, 76041 G.; Williamson, 76214 L.-Cpl. W. M.
Machine Gun Corps.—Merkley, 177340 J. A.

(B)

Cavalry.—Chadwick, 550190 E.
Engineers.—Blakey, 503313 Spr. T.; Goguen, 2005552 Spr. P.; Miles, 503492 Spr. J.; Paxton, 503306 Spr. A.; Ross, 503430 Spr. W.
New Brunswick Regiment.—White, 2060322 E. A.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Aithie, 47317 G.; Black, 1045900 H. F.; Blackburn, 46457 R. G.; Brown, 10006 W. A.; Chaplain, 55683 H. E.; Clayton, 111095 E. G. I.; Cogger, 454898 T.; Dudley, 113194 W.; Fletcher, 18038 H. F.; Foottit, 113220 W.; Holdsworth, 113299 J. A.; Martinovich, 18855 J.; Moore, 338090 H. J.; O'Brien, 113462 S.; Rady, 113503 W.; Taylor, 9837 A. C.; Webb, 109665 C. M.
Manitoba Regiment.—Bucheven, 652250 J.; Graham, 848 W. J.; Hives, 216404 H.; Milos, 847634 H.; Rogers, 1080 W.; Sharp, 494 L.-Cpl. F. L.; Smith, 127659 W. J.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Bouchier, 73322 F.; Collison, 13330 L.; Halstead 114822 B.; Hancox, 106266 E. A.; Jones, 73916 A.; Kane, 106324 W. B.
Alberta Regiment.—Secord, 20370 W. E.
British Columbia Regiment.—Dunbar, 16538 J.; Goseltine, 17126 P. A.; Gallant, 703349 F.; Harrison, 23398 J. H.; Hughes, 103341 W. H.; Johnson, 16909 R. A.; Milligan, 17419 J. M.; Richmond, 16598 H. O.; Vincent 430[illegible] L.-Cpl. V. E.; Weber, 16605 S. G.
Machine Gun Corps.—Howat, 423038 Sgt. R.

(C)

Cavalry.—Bigney, 46050 J. W.
Quebec Regiment.—Hubbard, 110252 A. B.; Snoddon, 745314 R. A.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Corr, 410477 Cpl. L. F.; Knox, 7860 L. B.; O'Rourke, 8013 L.-Cpl. W.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Alderton, 9880 W.; Barley, 113073 S. J.; Clarke, 9177 Cpl. F.; Coats, 27055 R.; Elliott, 27185 A.; Hall, 113071 A.; Hickey, 201187 T. J.; Lutey, 1045939 A. R.; Kennedy, 109427 T. M.; Platten, 10061 T.; Scott, 9723 J. D.; Smith, 9722 B.; Villeneuve, 113610 J. F.; Woodcock, 144659 J.
Manitoba Regiment.—Siddall, 1328 W.
Alberta Regiment.—Fournier, 21148 E. R.
Railway Troops.—Love, 258934 T.

(D)

Cavalry.—Barritt, 111024 F. L.; Dallas, 3790 Cpl. D. R.; Guy, 114026 Sgt. A. J.; Johnson, 114029 Cpl. J.; Mewes, 113395 Cpl. J.; Pritchard, 16415 J. M. T.
Artillery.—Vickers, 91508 Dvr. H.
Nova Scotia Regiment.—Bentley, 733069 A. L.; Keir, 455740 J. C.; Martell, 400631 E.; Miles, 733051 C. H.; Payn, 504643 J. W.; Singer, 477839 W. G.; Smith, 180848 H.; Sweeney, 478935 E. H.
New Brunswick Regiment.—Hamilton, 1030091 F. J.; Vander-Maaten, 718621 Cpl. J. J.
Quebec Regiment.—Budding, 25081 J. T.; Carruthers, 145650 C.; Clarke, 3080082 J.; Connolly, 427058 J. A.; Dunlop, 26192 R.; Finley, 26197 J. C.; Hammon, 24262 R.; Hanley, 457094 W. T.; Harmer, 25720 C. W.; Hicks, 24494 F. G.; Masterson, 793704 E. T.; Mitchener, 901608 K. J.; Parker, 26589 E.; Pearce, 24435 H. G.; Rodger, 66153 H. R.; Rolfe, 757624 B.; St. Aubin, 2002057 H.; Scott, 24297 W. A.; Slessor, 24767 P.; Smith, 709416 S. K.; Stockley, 126214 F.; Twamley, 488947 C. J.; Will, 25779 D.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Ainsborough, 8177 W. P.; Coyle, 817248 H.; Goodman, 7971 T. H.; Fowler, A11050 L.-Cpl. G.; Jarbeau, 7990 E.; Mitchell, 475943 R. S.; Stockall, 476043 D. R.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Ashford, 10098 W. H.; Bums, 113122 R.; Clark, 406284 E.; Craighead, 27461 C.; Durocher, 113198 A.; Elsworth, 109329 W. C.; Fellowes, 9783 J. J.; Fitzwalters, 9670 W. J.; Foster, 9782 A.; Foster, 113015 S. R.; Geake, 113240 W. H.; Godfrey, 113248 H.; Griffin, 27195 G.; Hardacre, 27198 Cpl. A. K.; Jenkinson, 113320 B.; Johnson, 10044 G. H.; Johnston, 113326 M.; Jones, 201203 R. W.; Laugridge, 491089 L.; Larner, 109150 L.-Cpl. H. T.; McLaren, 405350 G.; McLeish, 210664 J.; Martin, 113384 H.; Martin, 460222 P. A.; Mitchell, 123392 A. T.; Monckton, 401309 W.; Nightingale, 405368 G.; Peace, 113480 F.; Penn, 210725 W. J.; Pincock, 22910 J. W.; Roadhouse, 109569 F. W.; Roberts, 491085 A. G.; Robinson, 201258 L. H.; Salter, 18246 O.; Saunders, 401211 C. J.; Scott, 210856 E. P.; Tindale, 9840 W. O.; Warner, 113619 T.; Wedgewood, 109668 S. M.; White, 27272 H.; Wiggins, 113634 J. A.; Wrathall, 109695 L.-Cpl. W. G.
Manitoba Regiment.—Bedard, 755105 J. H.; Boden, 129076 G. H.; Dawson, 875440 W.; Edmonson, 1225 L.-Cpl. A. J.; Fellows, 701176 A.; Hatch, 865660 W. P.; Llewhellin, 871437 G. W.; MacMillan, 29476 Cpl. A.; Oliver, 77647 A.; Pettitt, 1051 S.; Pettey, 1442 L.-Cpl. R.; Phillips, 1288 H.; Ploschinsky, 886508 M.; Repchinsky 97 J.; Reed, 127260 F. G.; Rowan, 490 H. B.; Smith, 105554 R. A.; Tapp, 1056 G. R.; Tollemache, 14755 P. G.; Wadham, 865300 F.; Warwick, 29280 A. G.; Westover, 820270 D.
British Columbia Regiment.—Caldwell, 629095 R.; Cumine, 430776 L.; Foley, 16548 E. B.; Garraway, 17125 L. R.; Griffin, 21696 M. J.; Harwood, 76134 F.; Hendrie, 422085 C. H.; Hockey, 430215 R. H.; Hurrell, 23395 E.; MacDonald, 129726 Act. L.-Sgt. N. A.; Mole, 687482 C. A.; Newall, 76182 J.; O'Connor, 16251 P.; Ogilvy, 76077 P. W.; Orr, 17155 G. E.; Rhodes, 76038 S.; Robertson, 17164 L.-Cpl. J. G.; Sharp, 23447 C. B.; Smith, 75428 T.; Stoddart, 75430 W.; Stroyan, 16278 L.-Cpl. A. L.; Whittaker, 21780 F.; Wilson, 16723 A. H.

(E)

Cavalry.—Duncan, 2172 Sqdn.-Sgt.-Maj. J.; Hodge, 117069 L. R.; Whitty, 15192 R. J.
Artillery.—Marsh, 91462 Gnr. F.
Engineers.—Humes, 503296 Spr. W.; Jackson, 503219 Spr. T.; Miller, 503290 Spr. C. C.; Sutherland, 503447 Spr. C. W.
Nova Scotia Regiment.—Gutteridge, 477348 Act. Sgt. A. G.; Nimmo 477674 J.; Preston, 477741 Sgt. W. H. G.; Vinton, 184102 J. W.
New Brunswick Regiment.—Brown, 460232 Cpl. J. R.; Thompson, 541191 L.-Cpl. R. J.; Vulson, 70182 L.-Cpl. E.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Barry, 240666 A.; Coburn, 8196 F. G.; Dederer, 7959 M.; Pringle, 8014 G. W.; St. German, 7909 B.; White, 228324 P. R.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Allen, 113054 A. V. E.; Bedford, 9162 C.; Browne, 9763 H. W.; Corfield, 9992 C. H.; Dale, 47834 O.; Dear, 55039 H. R.; Calderwood, 2528390 W.; Heywood, 109392 W.; Hopkins, 113305 F.; Howe, 113307 H. H.; McAlpine, 18669 H.; McIndoo, 113435 J. A.; Mitchell, 109490 G. E.; Nethercott, 113455 S.; Potter, 144008 H.; Ramey, 27620 L.; Roffey, 787136 W.; Sellers, 3030905 J.; Somerford, 18249 H. D.; Stremble, 109629 W. H.; Tyrrell, 3132285 A. D.; Wilson, 9845 W.
Manitoba Regiment.—Cook, 871467 J. R.; Lockhart, 2129006 G.; Shellard 81788 L.-Cpl. A.; Viau, 3232856 A. E.; Woods, 258016 A. R.
Alberta Regiment.—Winchester, 79498 Sgt. L. R.
Machine Gun Corps.—Wylde, 414922 H. G.

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(F)

CAVALRY.—Inkster, 14870 Sng.-Cpl. C. L.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Litherland, 477541 W.; Moffat, 460778 A. A.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Buffalo, 412635 C.; Coomber, 806313 W.; Daggett, 649079 F.; Ducie, 41306 P.; Jones, 25733 G.; Lavine, 3010024 G. W.; Lavolette, 754563 A.; Morris, 919013 Cpl. S.; Renateau, 24314 L.; Stinchombe, 50097 C. H.; Taylor, 469281 W. A.; Thompson, 193206 W.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Johnston, 27571 R.; Sherk, 746456 A. A.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Kidney, 769565 J.; Lalonde, 63668 W.; McKane, 226610 C. J.; Ross, 803217 A.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Banks, 826 G.; Barron, 151526 W. D.; Benest, 216364 P. D.; Bennett, 234882 H. E. M.; Birnie, 865760 J.; Holm, 820532 C.; Stevenson, 420112 Act. Cpl. D. H. (Tokarzuk); 865882 N.; Williamson, 865856 W.; Willison, 865952 M.; Wilson, 866613 J.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Burton, 106119 A. F.; Vogeli, 256358 F.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Greig, 434654 D.; Lloyd, 466372 E. T.; MacIntosh, 436564 J.; Sheppard, 434972 G.; Wilson, 160232 Cpl. W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Brewer, 463227 H.; Darley, 16879 H.

Imperial Forces.

Capt. Hugh. R. Aird, R.A.F. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. Arthur M. Allan, R.A.F. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. E. N. Baillon, R.A.F.; Capt. Cecil G. Bronson, R.A.F. (Ottawa), Lt. G. T. Bysshe, R.A.F. (Ottawa); Flt. Sub-Lt. H. R. Casgrain, R.A.F. (Montreal); Lt. A. F. Castle, R.A.F. (Victoria); Lt. Arthur Murray Clare, R.A.M.C., attd. Durh. L.I. (Neepawa, Man.); Lt. Leslie H. Eyres, R.A.F. (Winnipeg); Lt. R. J. Farquaharson, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. Gail Hamilton, R.A.F. (Woodlands, Man.); Lt. A. G. Hodgson, R.A.F. (Nelson, B.C.); Lt. Alfred Holmes, R. Dub. Fus. (Toronto); Lt. Walter B. Kellogg, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. Eric D. B. Kippen, M.G.C. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. Mostyn Lewis, R.A.F.; Sec. Lt. Carl W. McKissock, R.A.F. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. J. Paxton, R. War. R.; Lt. J. C. Trulock, R.A.F.; Capt. G. D. Tyson, King's (L'pool R.); Capt. Harold O. D. Wilkins, Bedf. R., attd. R.A.F. (Norwood, Ont.); Sec. Lt. John C. Wood, No. 1 Sqdn., R.A.F. (formerly of the Merchants Bank of Canada at Kincardine, Ont.).

N.C.Os. AND MEN.—39390 J. Pert, Royal Scots (Montreal); 241061 L.-Cpl. H. V. Sheldon, K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt. (Alberta); 33895 Sgt. C. P. McMahon, K.R.R.C. (Montreal); 10684 W. J. Park, K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt.

* *

The Militia Department has decided to recruit—on a voluntary basis—the Permanent Military Force of Canada to its full strength of 5,000.

Lt. Alfred Holmes, 3rd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of Toronto, is among the released prisoners of war. Lt. Holmes, who is a graduate of Toronto University, was a theological student at Wycliffe College at the time of his enlistment in the Second Divisional Cyclists. After serving five months in France he was given his commission in the Imperials, and was wounded and taken prisoner on May 27, 1917. He is now on leave in Ireland, pending a medical board.

CANADA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The undermentioned, who have been elected as members of the new Parliament, are more or less intimately connected with Canada, their unsuccessful opponents being also shown :—

CORNWALL (BODMIN).—Sir Charles Hanson (Coalition Unionist)—12,283; Foot (Liberal)—8,706.

DERBYSHIRE (ILKESTON).—Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely (C.L.)—9,660; Oliver (Lab.)—7,962.

HAMPSHIRE (ALDERSHOT).—Lord Wolmer, Director of *Canada* (C.U.)—8,755; Ainger (L.)—3,342.

HANTS (BASINGSTOKE).—Sir Auckland Geddes (C.U.)—11,218; A. Close (Lab.) 6,277.

HASTINGS.—Laurence Lyon (C.U.)—11,210; J. G. Butler (Lab.)—3,566.

KENT (CHISLEHURST).—A. W. Smithers, Chairman Grand Trunk Railway (C.U.)—8,314; Edmunds (N.P.)—2,507.

LEWISHAM.—Major Sir E. Coates (C.U.)—Returned unopposed.

LINCOLN (GAINSBOROUGH).—Major J. E. Molson (C.U.)—8,634; Bentham (L.) 6,556.

LONDON (GREENWICH).—Comdr. J. Hamilton Benn (C.U.)—14,576; Bermingham (Lab.)—6,471.

MIDDLESEX (ACTON).—Sir Harry Brittain (C.U.)—11,671; Dunsmore (L.)—4,241.

MIDDLESEX (BRENTFORD).—Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden (C.U.)—9,677; Haywood (L.)—2,620; Mrs. Strachey (Ind.)—1,263.

MIDDLESEX (UXBRIDGE).—Col. Sidney Peel, Member, London Committee, Union Bank of Canada (C.U.)—9,814; Gosling (Lab.)—6,261.

PLYMOUTH (DRAKE).—Sir A. Shirley Benn (C.U.)—17,188; Dobson (L.)—6,226.

SURREY (CHERTSEY).—Donald Macmaster (C.U.)—13,531; Linsey (L.)—3,932.

SOMERSET (FROME).—Percy Hurd (C.U.)—11,118; Gill (L.)—10,454.

SUNDERLAND.—Sir Hamar Greenwood (C.L.)—27,646; Goldstone (Lab.)—9,678.

SUSSEX (EAST).—Rupert Gwynne, Director of *Canada* (Coalition)—11,357; Hasdell (Lab.)—4,641; Callaghan (Lab.)—1,852.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P. for N.W. Camberwell, and Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P. for Croydon South, like Mr. Bonar Law, are native-born Canadians.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BOYS' DINNER.

It is proposed to hold in London, towards the end of January, 1919, a dinner of Old U.C.C. Boys now in Europe. Will all Old Boys who wish to attend kindly send their names and addresses *at once* to the Hon. Secretary of the London Branch of the Old U.C.C. Boys' Association, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1, who will furnish full particulars as to place and hour of the dinner? It is hoped that all Old Boys will make an effort to attend. Dr. Parkin and Mr. Jackson will probably both be present.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Commands and Staff. Special Appointments. The undermentioned cease to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. :- Temp. Lt.-Col. S. B. Scobell, 1st C. Ont. (December 6); temp. Maj J Justice, W. Ont. (December 7)

Engineers. Temp. Capt. S. F. Workman, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (September 10). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. : F. S. Dupuy (May 24), T. D Ruggles (September 10), R. C. Croly, M.C., and W. A. Steel, M.C. (October 8).

Nova Scotia Regiment. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. : (Act. Capt.) W. J. Home (October 3, 1917), (act. Capt.) A. Nicholls, M.C. (March 4), M. Isbester (March 16), W. S. Fenton (June 5).

Manitoba Regiment—Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs. : R. H. Richardson, M.C., and to remain secd. (August 11); D. K. Turner, M.C. (August 12). Temp. Lt. L. P. Chalmers, M.C., to be temp. Capt., and to remain secd. as Adjt. (October 19).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. H. Delaney to be temp. Col. (November 16). Temp. Capt. R. M. Fergusson to be act. Maj. while empld. at a Stationary Hospital (November 12).

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp Majs. :—H. M. Rowe, M.C. (September 6), A. E. Paget (October 17). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—(Act. Capt.) K. G. Halley (October 7), (act. Capt.) L. E. Rawlinson, M.M. (October 15), (act. Capt.) A. C. Murray (November 11), A. D. Murison, and to be secd. as Adjt. ((November 13).

PROGRESS AT THE NEW MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, WINNIPEG.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. R. T. Perry ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (December 2). Temp Lt. J. H. Odell ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 2).

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Lt (act. Maj.) D. S. Forbes, M.C., to be temp. Capt (September 13, 1917). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. S. Forbes, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (November 1).

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. R. Knowles ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (December 3).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. H. N. Fraser to be temp. Maj. (November 18). Temp. Capt. W. McA. Nickle, M.C., to be act. Maj. while empld. as A.D.C. (December 1).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. M. A. Scovil to be temp. Maj (November 23). Temp. Lt. E. B. Hanna to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Co. (October 15).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. W. J. Baxter reverts to the temp. rank of Capt. (August 21).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. L. P. Sherwood to be temp. Maj., and to remain secd. (April 4). 153808 L.-Sgt. V. W. Buettner to be temp. Lt (November 23).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. A. Bateman resigns his commn. (November 27).

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. N. B. Pearson ceases to be secd. for duty with Controller of Salvage (December 5).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs. (November 2) :—(Act. Maj.) E. O. Wallace, S. L. Willman, (act. Maj.) W. H. Rice (November 25). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. (November 2) :—(Act. Capt.) C. S. Carter. (act Capt.) A. H. Cockeram, M.M., F. R. Henderson. Temp. Lt. H. H. White to be act. Capt. while empld. as 2nd in Comd. of a Co. (October 14). Temp. Lt. J. C. Burgess to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with the hon. rank of Lt. (August 10). 617 act. Cpl. N. McCartney to be temp. Lt. (September 6).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. C. W. Horne to be act. Maj. while comdg. the Group Regtl. Depôt at Bordon (October 18). Temp. Capts. to be temp. Qr.-Mrs. :—A. King (Duty Depôt, Bramshott), (March 4); J. R. C. Stanley (Res., and Duty Depôt, Shorncliffe), (October 5); T. E. A. Hall (Depôt, Witley), (October 14).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. :—C. E. Preston, while empld. as Surgeon, No. 15 Gen. Hospital, Taplow (November 20); F. W. Blakeman, whilst empld. at No. 5 Gen. Hospital (November 21). Temp. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. J. P. McIntosh is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-Martial (December 4).

Army Dental Corps.—Temp. Lt. C. C. Graham to be temp. Capt. (November 24).

Chaplain Services.—Temp. Lt. J. H. Selkirk, M.M., from Corps Can. Rly. Troops, to be Hon. Capt. and Chapln. (November 8).

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Lts. to be Hon. Capts. without pay and allces (November 25) :—C. H. Trelford, D. S. Linden, W. C. Rean, H. W. Kingerley, F. J. McKellar.

General List. 81993 S.-Q.-M.-S. H. M. Williams to be temp. Lt. (December 7).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. (September 18) :—(Act. Capt.) A. K. Wilson, C. M. Sheppard.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. C. H. Lindsell, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (June 17).

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Capt. P. L. Bonsall, M.C., to be temp Maj. (July 3); temp. Lt. H. Dancer to be temp. Capt. (July 4).

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. G. H. Wilkes relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (June 1).

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. P. Harmon relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (October 19).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Capt. R. H. Hood relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (November 12). Temp. Lt. F. H. Morgan, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 13).

Eastern Ontario Regiment. Temp. Capt. F. D. Raymond, M.C., relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (October 26).

1st Central Ontario Regiment. Temp Capt W. Maybin, M.C., M.M., to be act. Maj. (October 12). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. : J. C. D. D'Esterre (October 13); St. G. D. Clarke, M.C. (November 6). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt. : T. Weir (September 13); J. A. MacKinnon (October 27); C. D. Lyons, M.C. (November 19).

Western Ontario Regiment. Temp. Lt. J. Baxter, M.C., to be act. Capt (November 9).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. L. A. Jenkins, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. V. Curran (October 4). Temp. Lt. W. J Gordon to be Adjt to fill estbt. (October 28).

Saskatchewan Regiment. Temp. Lt. D. A. Bissett relinquishes the act rank of Capt. (July 31) (Substituted for *Gazette* notification, August 14.) Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—J. W. Neill and T. C. Wilson, M.O., M.M (October 15).

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. E. McKay, M.C., to be act. Capt (October 16).

British Columbia Regiment. Temp. Capt. W. G. McIntosh, M.C., to be act. Maj. (October 7). Temp. Lt. W. J. Decker, M.C. to be act. Capt (September 28).

Machine Gun Cors.—Temp. Lt. O. W. Fawcett to be act. Capt. (November 7).

Corps Rly. Troops. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—A. H. McIlwraith (October 21), E. G. Richards (November 28).

C.A.S.C.—Temp Capts. to be act. Majs. (January 14) :—J. Bissett (to January 31), A. W. Morton (to March 21), J. R. C. Stanley (to February 26). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—(January 14).—E. de la Mare (to February 4), R. Francis (to March 15), T. N. Riddell (to March 15), G. N. Kennedy (to April 30), H. I. Evans (to May 16), A. G. Waddell (to May 25), B. Bethell (to June 15). (January 23).—P. MacD. Abel (to April 1), W. M. Wright (to April 30), F. M. Ferg (February 20 to July 12), W. A. Templeman (March 9 to April 30), A. Hessey (April 2), F. A. Wood (April 16 to July 14), A. A. Walcot (April 27 to June 15).

Y.M.C.A.—To be Temp. Hon. Lts., without pay and allces. :—75957 Act Sgt. H. F. J. Spackman (November 8); 503952 Spr. (Act. Sgt.) L. M. Houlding (November 12).

Memorandum.—Temp. Capt. R. C. Berkinshaw, Can. Engrs., relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (May 24).

Can. Light Horse.—Temp. Capt. A. C. Spencer to be act. Maj. (October 14). Temp. Lt. C. G. Cockshutt to be secd. as Staff Learner (October 18).

Engineers.—Temp. Maj. G. H. Shaw to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. a Bn., vice temp. Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Thompson, D.S.O (October 26).

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. S. Clark to be Adjt., vice temp. Maj. W. H. Mills (October 21). Temp Lt. M. F. Gregg, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. F. D. McCrea (September 20).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. B. Q. Buchanan relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 5).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp Capt. R. H. Bliss to be Adjt (September 30). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—J. C. Hogg (October 11); C. E. McRae, M.C. (October 20) Temp. Capt. J. H. Jennings relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (November 10). Temp. Lt. C. E. Read, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 19).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Majs. to be act. Lt.-Cols. while comdg. Bns. :—E. J. W. Ryan (October 13); D. Carmichael, M.C. (October 30). Temp. Capt. E. P. S. Allen to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. F. W. Ott (September 17). No. 463274 Act. Sgt.-Maj. G. G. Fothergill to be temp. Lt. (November 23). (Substituted for *Gazette* notification December 14.)

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—G. S. Brooks (August 27) while comdg. a Trench Mortar Batt.; H. A. Black (November 5).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. P. R. M. Wallis ceases to be secd. as Adjt. and temp. Qr.-Mr., Can. Corps, Reinf. Camp. (August 29). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—T. L. Williams (October 4); J. M. Thrasher, M.C. M.M. (October 16); J. H. Horn (November 5).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. P. E. Colman, M.C., to be act Maj. while holding the appt. of D.A.A.G., 2nd Can. Divn. (August 10) Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :— (October 17).—E. Gibbs and R. G Marshall.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. H. G. Nolan relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (October 2). No 808049 Pte. R. J. Priestly to be temp. Lt. (November 23). (Substituted for *Gazette* notification December 14).

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. D. O. M. Bates relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (October 20).

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Capt. A. E. Baker, M.C., to be Adjt. (September 12). Temp. Lt. A. R. Hill to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. H. Ward, M.C. (October 7). Temp. Lt. J. S. Henry relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (October 31).

Corps Railway Troops.—Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. :—J. J. MacLean (October 24); L. B. Allan (November 10). Temp Capt. R. K. Northey to be secd while spec. empld. (July 18). Temp. Lt. J. S. Scott to be act. Capt. (October 24). Temp. Lt. P. H. Buchan, from 1st Central Ontario Regt., to be temp. Lt. (November 11).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. N Ledger relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (June 30).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. H. Millar to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. J. Oliphant (May 20).

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. W. M. C. Monk to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. Composite Bde., C.R.A. (November 22). To be temp. Lts. :—(November 29).—No. 311418 Dvr. A. J. Perry; No. 113297 Bdr. R. G. Hodge, M.M.; No. 41015 Sgt. J. A. Greig (November 30). (December 4).—No. 83512 Gnr. G. K. Brown; No. 41714 Bty. Qr.-Mr.Sgt. W. C. Duncan.

Engineers.—To be temp. Lts. (December 9) :—No. A21101 Sgt. A. R. St. Louis; No. 600403 Act. Sgt. L. B. Gostling; No. 500086 Act. Sgt. G. E. Slater; No. 63853 Sgt. H. H. Simmonds; No. 3 Act. Sgt. Instr. S. Allan; No. 45186 Cpl. G. McG. Pearson; No. 1263459 Spr. J. C. K. Stuart; No. 503148 L.-Cpl. R. H. Farnsworth; No. 507281 Act. L.-Cpl. A. S. Winchester; No. 429271 Spr. R. T. Blair; No. 77 Act. Cpl. A. Fraser; No. 45470 Act. Regtl.-Sgt.-Maj. A. Dunleavey; No. 2765067 Pte. L. Cimon; No. 166621 Sgt. B. T. Palmer; No. 36177 Pte. J. A. Robinson; No. 500762 Act. Sgt. J. A. Cummings; No. 2765104 Pte. R. Dupuis.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. De W. Cunningham ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. Nicholson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) S. M. Bosworth to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. as a Chief Transport Officer (September 9). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. D. McCall, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. B. L. Johnston to be temp Maj. (October 24).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F C Kent ceases to be secd for duty with the R.A.F

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. B. R. E. Jones to be act. Capt. while spec empld. with the Dept. of the Gen. Auditor (December 2). Temp. Lt. (act Capt.) J. E. Pugh, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. H. Barnett, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (November 1). Temp. Lt. H. E. Jones ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Forestry Corps.—The undermentioned temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be

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temp. Majs.: (November 25).—H. Proctor, W. F. McRae, J. O. Spence Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. L. Barton to be temp. Capt. (November 25).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. H. A. Gordon to be temp. Maj. (October 24).

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Capt. A. W. Forgie to be Hon. Maj. (December 1).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.:—F. F. Hutchinson, S. M. Duncan.

Artillery.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—A. R. Evers, E. Cate.

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—J. Duncanson, J. F. B. Davies.

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. C. C. Langstroth ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Capt. J. K. Bell ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. C. W. MacAloney. Temp. Lt. G. A. H. Trudeau.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—D. A. McDonald, H. W. Rick.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—A. E. Hahn, G. G. Granger.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. L. Johnson, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—L. G. Martin, E. M. Farncomb.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. D. Cameron ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—T. E. Greer, J. Irwin, D.C.M., J. C. Colling.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—R. G. Smith, F. A. White, D.C.M., J. D. O'Neill, J. H. Hudson.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. T. Smeeton ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Capt. H. D. Twigg and Temp. Lt. G. H. Linney cease to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. J. F. Pratt ceases to be seconded for duty with the War Office.

C.A.S.C.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Lt. V. B. Persse, Temp. Lt. J. W. Edwards, Temp. Capt. R. G. Graham. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) U. de B. Daly relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Asst. to D. of S. & T. (October 7).

Corps Rly. Troops.—Temp. Lt. J. T. Jenkins ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Col. C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of National Service.

Gen. List.—No. 269 Act. Regtl. Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. H. B. Kilvert to be temp. Lt. (November 6, 1918). (Substituted for *Gazette* notification.)

Imperial Forces.

R.N.V.R.—Temp. Lt. C. V. Earl, who has been invalided on account of ill-health contracted in the Service, to retain his rank. Temp. Sub. Lts. to be temp. Lts.:—R. W. Shepherd, A. McB. Young.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Maj. J. K. Aird relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is granted the hon. rank of Maj. R. H. W. Davidson (Lt., R.F.A., T.F.) to be temp. Sec. Lt. (K.B.), and to be Hon. Lt. Administrative Branch.—Maj. G. C. Riley (Maj. R.C.H.A.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld. Sec. Lt. C. B. Charlewood to be Lt. Technical Branch. Capt. (Hon. Maj.) A. E. Hatton to be act. Maj. whilst empld. as Maj. Lt. H. W. G. Drummond to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. Flying Branch.—To be temp. Sec. Lt. (A.), and to be Hon. Lt.:—A. McK. Gillespie, M.M. (Lt., Man. Regt.). To be temp. Sec. Lts. (Observer Officers), and to be Hon. Lts.: S. H. Munro (Hon. Lt., Can. Y.M.C.A.), W. J. Wilson (Lt., Can. For. Corps). Lts. relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be empld.:—J. P. Alexander (Capt., B.C. Regt.), P. E. Biggar (Lt., C.A.S.C.), W. M. Wardrope (Lt., R.C.D.). Sec. Lts. (Hon. Lts.) relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be empld.:—C. E. Black (Lt., C.F.A.), J. A. A. Malhoit (Lt., Can. Rly. Service). Lt. L. H. Kennedy (Lt., Can. Local Forces) relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health.

R.F.A.—Sec. Lt. R. S. Cockburn to be Lt.

R.W. Fusiliers.—The granting of the act. rank of Capt. to temp. Sec. Lt. J. M. Wardlaw is cancelled.

Worcestershire Regiment, 7th Battn.—Sec. Lt. H. B. Bate relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains rank of Sec. Lt.

Labour Corps.—To be temp. Majs.:—Capts. H. F. Baker (1st C. Ont. Regt.) and A. H. Lawder (B.C. Regt.).

Royal Lancaster Regiment, 4th Battn. (T.F.).—Sec. Lt. I. B. Rouse, M.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains rank of Sec. Lt.

Memoranda. Lts. C. P. Disney, R. Mudge, and G. Peck, M.C., all Can. Overseas Rly. Constrn. Corps, to be act. Capts. whilst empld. as Surv. Sqdn. Officers, Rly. Surv. and Reconn. Sect.

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256265 Pte. G. L. Price, 28th (North-West) Battalion, is supposed to have been the last Canadian soldier killed in action in the war, having met his death at 10.50 a.m. on the day that the Armistice was signed.

Following the removal of the restrictions on European travel the Department for External Affairs has been overwhelmed with applications for passports (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Record*). The applicants have been notified that a delay of two weeks will be necessary before passports can be granted.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Canadians in Imperial Forces.

Royal Air Force.—Lt. (A/Capt.) Harry J. Burden, D.S.O., D.F.C., Forestry Corps and 56th Sqdn. (Toronto); Capt. and H/Maj. A. D. Carter, D.S.O., N.B. and 19th Sqdn. (Sussex); Lt. William G. Claxton, D.S.O., D.F.C., 41st Sqdn. (Toronto); Capt. (A/Maj.) Ray. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., 203 rd Sqdn. (Nanaimo); Major Chester S. Duffus, M.C. (Halifax); Lt. (A/Capt.) John G. Gillanders, D.F.C., 18th Sqdn. (Highgate, Ont.); Lt.-Col. E. L. Gossage, M.C., R.A. and R.A.F.; Lt. A. D. Macdonald, Eng. and 42nd Sqdn.; Lt. (A/Capt.) Fred. R. McCall, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., Alta. and 41st Sqdn. (Calgary); Sec. Lt. and H/Capt. Hector B. McKinnon, C. Ont. and R.A.F.; Lt. (A/Capt.) Frank G. Quigley, D.S.O., M.C., 70th Sqdn.—died (Toronto); Capt. Arthur T. Whealey, D.S.C., D.F.C., 203rd Sqdn. (Toronto).

R.G.A. (S.R.).—Lt. Cecil B. C. Donnelly, attd. 177th Siege Bty. (Winnipeg); Sec. Lt. S. D. H. Pope, attd. 160th Siege Bty. (Victoria).

Tank Corps.—T/Lt.-Col. Andrew N. O'Kelly, D.S.O. (Major, King Edward's Horse) (Winnipeg).

Royal Engineers.—T/Capt. (A/Maj.) T. G. Bird, D.S.O., attd. 90th Fd. Coy. (Vancouver); T/Capt. (A/Maj.) Robert Bruce, "L" Spec. Coy (Vancouver); T/Capt. (A/Maj.) J. A. H. Church, M.C., 251st Tunn. Coy (Alberta); Capt. Harold G. F. Greenwood, 5th Fd. Coy. (Kingston); T/Capt. (A/Maj.) Harry C. Lott, M.C.; T/Maj. Fred J. Mulqueen, D.S.O., M.C., comdg. 182nd Tunn. Coy. (Toronto); Capt. Henri de L. Panet (Kingston); T/Lt. (A/Maj.) G. W. F. Ridout-Evans, M.C., 76th Fd. Coy (Quebec); T/Capt. (A/Maj.) Wm. T. Wilson, M.C., 256th Tunn. Coy (Ottawa). R. E. (S.R.).—Lt. Alex. K. Robertson, attd. 3rd Rly. Op. Coy (Vancouver).

R.A.M.C.—Capt. Hyman Lightstone, D.S.O., M.C. (Montreal).

Royal Fusiliers.—Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) J. N. de la Perrelle, D.S.O., M.C., 6th Bn., attd. 8th Bn., Border Regt. (Magpie, P.Q.).

Lincolnshire Regiment.—Capt. (A/Lt.-Col.) Ernest James, D.S.O., M.C., attd. 7th Bn., Y. and L. Regiment.

R. Sussex Regiment.—Maj. (T/Lt.-Col.) J. S. Woodruffe, 2nd Bn., attd. 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regiment.

Notts. and Derby Regiment.—Capt. (A/Lt.-Col.) Bernard W. Vann, V.C. M.C., 1/8 Bn., attd. 1/6 Bn.—killed.

L.N. Lancs. Regiment.—Lt. (A/Capt.) N. L. M. Sim, 2/5 Bn.

R. Berks. Regiment.—T/Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) H. T. Goodland, D.S.O., comdg. 5th Bn. (Edmonton).

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HONOURS FOR CANADIAN AIRMEN

The following awards to Canadian airmen are notified in the *London Gazette* Supplement dated Jan. 1:—

C.M.G.—Lt.-Col. (A/Col.) Robert Gordon, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. (A/Col.) Bertie H. O. Armstrong.

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Major Chester Stairs Duffus, M.C. (Halifax); Major Brefney Rolph O'Reilly, M.D., Can. Local Forces; Major (A/Lt.Col.) Arthur Kellan Tylee (Montreal).

M.B.E. (Military Division).—Lt. Alistair Leo (formerly of Bank of Montreal); Lt. James H. R. Sutherland, Can. Infy. and R.A.F.; Sec. Lt. (T/Capt.) George A. Thompson (Moose Jaw); Capt. John C. Watson; Lt. Herbert G. Welsford (Winnipeg).

Promotions for Distinguished Service.—Lt. (A/Capt.) Basil B. Catchpole, M.C., D.F.C. (to rank of substantive Captain) (Hatzic, B.C.).

Distinguished Flying Cross.—Lt. (A/Capt.) Acheson G. Goulding, M.C., Can. Local Forces (Toronto); Lt. Charles B. Green, Can. Local Forces (C. Ont.); Lt. Earl McN. Hand, C.A.S.C. and R.A.F. (Sault Ste. Marie); Capt. Walter R. Kenny; Lt. David F. Murray (Victoria); Lt. Osborne J. Orr (Vancouver); Lt. Walter Ridley, Can. Eng. and R.A.F.; Lt. Frederick V. Robinson, C.M.R. and R.A.F.; Sec. Lt. Henry McD. Starke (Montreal); Lt. (A/Capt.) Edwin C. R. Stoneman (Toronto); Capt. Henry J. Wiser, Can. Infy. and R.A.F. (Ottawa).

Air Force Cross.—Capt. Ellis Anthony; Lt. (A/Capt.) George H. Armstrong (Toronto); Lt. (A/Capt.) Frank B. Baragar (Elm Creek, Man.); Lt. (A/Capt.) Reginald S. Carroll; Capt. John S. T. Fall, D.S.C. and Two Bars (Vancouver); Capt. Albert E. Godfrey, M.C. (Vancouver); Capt. (H/Maj.) Douglas G. Joy, C.M.R. and R.A.F.; Capt. John H. Keens (Toronto); Capt. James S. Maitland; Capt. Ian Macdonald, M.C. (Winnipeg); Lt. James A. R. Mason; Major James S. Scott, M.C. (Quebec); Lt. (A/Capt.) Malcolm M. Sisley (Toronto); Lt. Gerald D. Smith (Victoria); Capt. John A. Sully, Alta. and R.A.F.; Capt. George M. Turnbull (Edmonton); Lt. Harold C. Young, C.M.G.C. and R.A.F.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—212506 Cpl. Mech. (E.) Richard Brock (Ontario).

Mentioned in Despatches.—Lt. (A/Capt.) Robert M. Bertho, Montreal (Flanders); Lt. Stuart D. Culley, D.S.O., Montreal (Sea Patrol); Sec. Lt. Campbell B. Gibson (Coast Patrol); Lt. David K. Glen, Enderby, B.C. (Coast Patrol); Lt.-Col. (A/Capt.) Robert Gordon, D.S.O. (Ægean Sea); Lt. Stanley A. Grant, Montreal (Ægean); Lt. (A/Capt.) John E. Greene, D.F.C., Winnipeg—killed (Flanders); Lt. (A/Capt.) John G. Manuel, D.S.C., Edmonton (Flanders); Sec. Lt. James A. Munn, Hensall, Ont. (Mediterranean); Lt. (A/Capt.) Harry S. Quigley, M.C. (Coast Patrol); Lt. Alex. Ross (Mediterranean); Capt. Arthur L. Taylor (Adriatic); Capt. (A/Maj.) John K. Waugh, D.S.C. (Coast Patrol).

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The Dominion Government is ordering an investigation to be made into the complaints made by returning soldiers regarding poor food and inadequate accommodation on troop transports.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

CONSOLS PAY DAY, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Ticket Day	Pay Day.
Wed., Jan. 15.	Thurs., Jan. 16.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange was closed for five days of the past week for the Christmas recess, and business has therefore been almost negligible. Markets, however, reopened in a confident and sometimes buoyant fashion after the holidays, stimulated by the triumph of the Lloyd George Coalition Government at the Elections.

Canadian securities are quietly cheerful as a rule, but record little change on the week. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have not varied, and municipal securities also are about the same, though Winnipeg 4½ per cents at 84 mark an exceptional rise of a point.

Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group have drooped to around 176½, the Company's November return showing a net decrease of $1,659,000 in revenue. Grand Trunk net revenue for November, however, increased by £65,400, and prices hold steady at fully recent levels. Canadian Northern Income debs. have added 1 at 48½. Hudson's Bays among land shares are better at 8⅞.

As regards industrials, there has been hardly anything doing to test values, and after allowing for dividend deductions in Canadian Car pref. at 99 and in Canadian General Electric at 112½, prices are practically unchanged. Cockshutt Plow Pref. marked at 82. Brazilian Tractions, however, have risen ½ to 56½.

Canadian silver mining shares are just about the same.

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OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, December 18, 1918.

Since I last wrote you there has been a distinct and steady improvement in the security markets; prices have been firm, generally moving forward, and at times the trading has covered a fairly wide range. A feature during the past fortnight or so has been the interest shown in bank shares, some of which have registered considerable advances. After a period of continuous activity these stocks are now quieter, but quotations rule strong at about the top prices reached. The Merchants' Bank, by the way, has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable from accumulated profits. The improvement is also reflected by high-grade industrial securities of the investment class, such as Montreal Power and Laurentide, the latter of which has raised its dividend basis from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. This increase contained a certain element of surprise, as although an increase has been anticipated, it was expected to accrue through earnings from the Power subsidiary, whereas the increase now announced is stated to be based entirely upon satisfactory earnings by the parent company. This increase, and that by the Dominion Steel Corporation, coming after the declaration of the armistice, inspire considerable confidence in the general business situation, and, in view of current money and market conditions, some people feel justified in looking forward to a fairly strong rise in security values early in the year.

A noteworthy transaction last week was the sale of a large block of Canada Steamships Preference to a group with which Mr. C. J. McCuaig is said to be associated.

Activity in paper stocks was shared in by Abitibi, which, after having been very quiet for some time, again rose above its minimum price. There is a recurrence of anticipation that the company may soon pay off its arrears of preference dividends. Spanish River has also been active. It is announced that the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. has purchased the Odell Manufacturing Co., of Groveton, New Hampshire, which owns important timber limits and has an output of 200 tons per day of pulp and paper.

Dividend rumours are current in regard to Asbestos, whose common stock is thought likely soon to be placed on a dividend basis variously anticipated at from 3 to 5 per cent. The steel stocks have been fairly firm; the declaration by the Steel Co. of Canada of its quarterly dividend at the regular rate caused no disappointment and had no noticeable effect on the stock, which already stands a good many points below the high price it reached when bonus rumours were rife some months ago. Another interesting announcement is that of a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. for the quarter ending December 31. This is understood to represent the resumption of regular dividend payments on the preferred stock. It will be remembered that a payment of 3½ per cent. was made last July on account of arrears.

Among current prices Dom. Steel is 62½; Steel of Canada, 63¾; Can. Car, 32¼, pref., 85½; Cement, 66½; Can. Loco., 64; Can. Gen. Electric, 103½; Laurentide, 185¾; Riordon, 117⅜; Brompton, 60½; Spanish River, 18¾; Abitibi, 48; Lake of the Woods Milling, 151½; Maple Leaf, 135; St. Lawrence Flour, 93; Montreal Power, 86¼; Shawinigan, 115¾; Dominion Textile, 97; Dom. Canners, 34½; MacDonald, 20½; Asbestos, 40, pref., 61; Brazil Traction, 52¼. Among the Bank stocks the latest prices I note are Canadian Bank of Commerce, 193; Dominion, 209½; Imperial, 198; Merchants, 180; Molsons, 179⅞; Bank of Montreal, 215; Royal Bank, 215; Union, 160. The three old war loans are quoted: 1925, 96½; 1931, 96; 1937, 97¾.

In regard to the issue of $1,500,000 notes of the Toronto Railway Co., which matured December 1, it is announced that the company has sold to New York bankers $1,000,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes, the balance of the maturing issue having been provided for out of savings.

* *

The C.P.O.S. *Empress of Britain* has carried 110,000 troops to Europe during the war period, and has also served as a cruiser for part of the time. A dozen submarine attacks failed to sink her. During the war the Canadian Pacific boats have transported over a million troops.

Dealings have been approved by the Treasury and specially allowed by the Committee under Temporary Regulation 4 (3) in Canadian Northern Railway Company, £1,250,400 5 per cent. Notes, due August 2, 1921 (Series "B"), guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion Government of Canada.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,698
PAID UP	359,589
RESERVE FUND	359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,031,636

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.

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Assets under Administration £15,764,825.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial.

Alberta. 4 p.c. 10-yr., 95

British Columbia. 4½ p.c., 1941, 88½

Canada. 2½ p.c., 1947, 58; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 74 (t.b.l.); 4 p.c., 1940-60, 84¼; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95 (t.b.l.).

Manitoba. 4 p.c. Deb., 1928, 88; 4½ p.c., 84½.

Nova Scotia. 4½ p.c., 80½.

Ontario. 3½ p.c., 70⅞; 4 p.c., 78.

Quebec. 4 p.c., 1934, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1954, 83½.

Saskatchewan. 4 p.c., 1951, 76½; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 98½; £10 pd., 9.

Municipal.

Calgary. 5 p.c., 85.

Edmonton.—1923-53, 88½; 1923-33, 75.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1948-50, 75½.

Port Arthur. 5 p.c., 82.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 77½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-2, 69⅞; 4½ p.c., 1953, 78½

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 75; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84.

Railways.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay.—1st Mt. 5 p.c stpd., 59½; Term 5 p.c. stpd., 67½.

Canadian Northern Pacific.—4 p.c. 1st Gtd. Debs., 67; 4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 68; 1st 4 p.c. Land, 93¼; 5 p.c. Land Debs., 93¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Con. Debs., 48¾; Northern Ontario 4 p.c. Con. Debs., 65½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Debs., 1961, 71¾; 1st 4 p.c. Manitoba Gtd. Debs., 80¼.

Canadian Pacific.—178; 4 p.c. Pref., 74½ (t.b.l.); 4 p.c. Con. Debs., 78¾; Algoma Branch 1st Mt., 92.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 69½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch Lines Co. 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Gtd. Saskatchewan, 70¾; Pacific 4 p.c., Mountain Section, 64¾; 4 p.c. Deb., 64¼; 7-yr. 5 p.c secd. notes, 1921, 94½.

Grand Trunk.—Ordy., 11⅝; Guar., 55¼; 1st Pref., 63; 2nd Pref., 51¾; 3rd Pref., 25¾; 5 p.c. Debs., 88; 4 p.c. Debs., 68¼; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. notes, October 1, 1921, 99⅜; 6 p.c. 3-yr. secd. notes, October 1, 1921, 99¾. Gt Western.—5 p.c. Debs., 84½.

New Brunswick.—1st Mt., 91¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 75.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—1st Deb., 95½.

Bank of Montreal (London Reg.).—42⅜.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—42¾.

Canada Land & Irrigation.—8/7½; 6 p.c. Debs., 56½.

Hudson's Bay.—8⅞; Pref., 93/9.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—£3 pd., 90/-.

Tramways, Light and Power.

B.C. Electric.—Prefd., 49¼; Pref., 66; 4½ p.c. Deb., 61¾.

Shawinigan Water & Power.—120¾ xd.; 4½ p.c Cons. Debs., 82½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Cons. Debs., 81.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Canadian Coll.—1st Mort., 38½.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 77½.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—3/-.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—10/0¾.

Mond Nickel.—77/6; 7 p.c. Pref., 23/1½; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 100½.

Kirkland Lake Proprietary.—44/-.

Tough Oakes.—13/6.

Miscellaneous.

B.C. Telephone.—1st Deb., 75½.

Bell's United Asbestos.—43/1½.

Canada Steamships.—1st Mt., 84.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 82.

Canadian Western Lumber.—1/4½; Debs., 46¾.

Columbia Western Lumber Yards.—Pref., 12/6

Furness Withy.—70/-.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—24/1½ xd.; Pref., 19/9.

Marconi of Canada.—13/1½.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 81½.

Price Bros.—82½.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 202½.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—"A" Debs., 86.

* *

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—A final dividend has been declared of 1 per cent. for the year ended September 30 and an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. for the current year on the ordinary shares

Merchants Bank of Canada. — A special dividend of 1 per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock has been declared out of accumulated and undivided profits, and will be payable on and after January 6 next to shareholders of record of December 14.

West Kootenay Power.—The report for the year ended August 31 last states that gross receipts from all companies amounted to $614,819; operating expenses were $181,891, leaving a net balance of $432,927. After making various deductions there remains at the credit of profit and loss $30,097, which added to the balance carried forward last year of $433,398 leaves $463,496 to the credit of that account.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The employees of the J. R. Booth paper mills have accepted a revised schedule drawn up by Mr. Booth, with a minimum wage of $3 a day.

—It has been decided to complete the Welland Ship Canal, work on which will employ between 4,000 and 5,000 men, and to start work on the eastern end of Toronto Harbour.

——Col. J. T. C. Thompson, K.C., D.S.O., has been appointed by the Government to the Board of Pension Commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Labatt.

—The Militia Department announces that there will be no further employment of women in departmental offices. In future all vacancies will be filled as nearly as possible by returned soldiers.

TORONTO.—Toronto University will open a special school for soldiers who have not reached the matriculation standard.

——During the last year the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ontario, did business to the extent of $1,756,000.

——The Massey-Harris Co. have taken on many more men lately.

——Owing to ill-health, Canon Bernard Bryan has resigned the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, which he held for 31 years. Lt.-Col. Claude Bryan is a son.

LONDON.—The City Treasurer, who has had charge of the insurance of Londoners Overseas service, states that Mrs. Henry J. Crocker, of 371, Dundas Street, has 34 nephews on active service.

——Estimates now in preparation will provide for a start on the erection of the long-delayed central post office.

BRANTFORD.—Building here during the past year totalled $759,935, an increase over the previous year of $622,655.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., has received word from the Minister of Public Works that the matter of reconstruction of Port Dover harbour would be placed before the Cabinet at once, and there was hope that a favourable decision would be reached.

——The Brantford *Courier*, established in 1861, has ceased publication.

BROCKVILLE.—In memory of Capt. Holford T. Murray, killed in action, his mother and Mrs. H. T. Murray will establish a Rest Home for Returned Soldiers here.

PETROLEA.—Sugar beet raising has, on the whole, been quite satisfactory this season. In Lambton County, certain fields netted the owners from $50 to $100 per acre clear of all expenses. The yield was from 15 to 18 tons per acre.

INGERSOLL.—The plant of the Noxon Co. has been acquired by the John Morrow Screw and Nut Co., Ltd., which will spend $10,000 in making repairs to the building.

FENELON FALLS.—A wood-distilling works founded here, some twenty years ago, with a capacity of forty tons of wood per day, has grown to a group of twelve works treating 1,000 tons a day and producing 75,000 tons of wood charcoal, 13,000 tons of acetate of lime and 5⅜ million litres of methyl alcohol per annum.

COLLINGWOOD.—The *Canadian Warrior*, the first ship built on the Great Lakes under the Government's shipbuilding programme, has been launched here by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. Length, 260 ft.; beam, 43 ft.; depth, 26 ft.; and deadweight, 3,750 tons. All her engines, boilers and auxiliary machinery were made in Canada entirely. She is the first of five ships of a similar type to be built here.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—The City Council have decided by a unanimous vote to submit a by-law to the ratepayers on January 7 authorising the raising of $40,000 by the sale of debentures to erect a soldiers' home for the benefit of returning men as a memorial to those hailing from the Algoma district who have fallen in the war.

'I am enclosing cheque for £1 to cover subscription to "Canada" for a further six months. In writing, may I pay a small tribute to "Canada" and say how much I have enjoyed it. As a Canadian serving in the Imperial Forces it has been invaluable as a means of keeping in touch with things Canadian, and I can assure you it is always looked forward to."
C. L. B., Lt., R.G.A

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. The Provincial Government has contributed $1,875,994 to war funds. The chief items were:—$623,897 for 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese given to the Imperial Government: $1,000,000 for the Patriotic Fund: and $100,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund.

——Liberal candidates have been returned for the three constituencies of St. Lawrence, Napiersville, and Matane.

MONTREAL.—At a celebration here, the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, said Britain's actions were guided by the highest principles of honour and truth, her motives were prompted by unquestionable disinterestedness, her sacrifices merited the most profound respect, and her achievements called for the sincerest admiration.

——McGill University will erect a memorial hall to soldiers, seating between 3,000 and 4,000 persons.

——Freeman's Hotel, in St. James' Street, has been sold for $250,000. Before the war the property was considered to be worth $500,000.

——Boot and shoe manufacturers will petition the Ministers of Finance and Customs against tariff changes until an opportunity is given to expose the conditions of the industry and effect a revision of the tariff.

——Major F. L. C. Bond has been appointed chief engineer of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters here. He has a high reputation as an engineer and has seen service Overseas.

——Mr. James Carruthers, who is largely interested in grain and steamship interests, has given $100,000 to the Children's Memorial Hospital.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—His Excellency the Governor-General, during his visit here, was presented with an address, replying most touchingly, and speaking in enthusiastic terms of the work done by New Brunswick in the war. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on his Excellency by the University of New Brunswick, and he was the guest of the Provincial Government at a reception and ball.

ST. JOHN.—The Wreck Commissioners have found that the loss of the C.P. steamer *Corinthian* off Brier Island was due to indifferent seamanship on the part of Captain Tannock and Chief Officer Simpson. The captain's certificate has been suspended for three months, and the chief officer's for six months. The Commission did not uphold the charge that the Bay of Fundy is unsafe for navigation.

—The Federal Government has placed the valuation of St. John harbour facilities at $1,274,000. The city wants $2,500,000. The question of port nationalisation is therefore in abeyance pending further discussion of the price offered.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The farms in this Province include nearly 3,000,000 acres of natural forest, nearly 38 per cent. of the total forest area.

—The Duke of Devonshire attended a reception in the Legislative Council Chamber, at which an address from the Province was presented to him. The Duke was also tendered a luncheon by the Board of Trade and Canadian Club.

——The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's two steamers *Chaudiere* and *Chignecto* have been released by the Admiralty and will again be replaced on the Canada West Indies service.

SYDNEY.—The Government has temporarily empowered the Nova Scotia Steel Company to mine coal in certain of the Dominion Coal Company's areas under Sydney Harbour.

(Continued on page 31.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

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Ontario has 202,000 square miles of forests, which yield timber to the value of $26,775,000 per annum.

After the war, vast quantities of timber will be required for rebuilding purposes in the ravaged cities, towns and villages of Europe.

Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech, and other valuable hardwoods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

There is also a great future in store for the wood pulp and paper industry. Huge plant already exists, but new factories are needed to cope with the inevitable demand for paper that will arise immediately after the war.

ONTARIO

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THE DOMINION BANK.

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RESERVE FUND $1,000,000

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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Name

Address

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(*Continued from page 28.*)

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. -Cpl. R. A. Rigg, a former member of the Legislature, now Overseas, and a well-known Labour leader, has been offered the position of superintendent of the Provincial Government Employment Bureaux.

——Mr. H. Ashdown has offered $100,000 for the endowment of Wesley College, on condition that a further $200,000 is subscribed.

——Fire has destroyed the premises of Louis McLain, Ltd.

——The Hon. G. A. Grierson, Provincial Minister of Works, announces that the Manitoba municipalities project 2,230 miles of road extensions. The estimated cost is $4,500,000.

——Maj.-Gen. J. Headlam, C.B., D.S.O., has been staying here with his brother, Professor Headlam, St. John's College, and addressed the Canadian Club.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The total value of the buildings erected here in 1917 is within $50,000 of the million-dollar mark.

——Premier Martin has introduced an amendment to the School Act of Saskatchewan, providing for the teaching of the English language only, except that of the French in some cases.

——The Province requires a large number of qualified teachers for rural schools opening early in 1919, salaries from $840 to $1,200 per annum. Teachers must be graduates of recognised Normal Schools.

New legislation to meet the wishes of returned soldiers will be introduced as the result of a conference held between the Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Executive of the Saskatchewan Great War Veterans' Association.

NORTH BATTLEFORD.—This city more than doubled its allotted quota of the Victory Loan, while the district contributed nearly $1,600,000. Nearly all the sub-divisions in the district passed their allotments, the majority of them winning crowns for their honour flags.

ROSTHERN.—This municipality has secured permission to expend $4,000 on an additional unit to its municipal electric plant. It has also voted $35,000 for school extensions.

VANGUARD.—Work on the twelve-bed hospital here will commence in the near future, announces Dr. M. M. Seymour, Provincial Health Commissioner. The Victorian Order of Nurses have voted the sum of $26,621 for the hospital. The plans have been prepared by Capt. Puntin, a returned soldier.

--All cultivated lands formerly a part of Doukhobor reserves and now reserved for soldiers in the vicinity of Kamsack, Verigin, Canora and Yorkton, are being leased on crop shares by the Soldier Settlement Board.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. —Work is commencing on an eight-mile extension of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway from the present end of steel.

-The Hon. Charles R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, announces extensive plans for the care of returned soldiers.

——Fire has destroyed a business block on the main street of Edson.

CALGARY.—The Hon. T. A. Crerar, at the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Association here, said he personally was in favour of the Western Provinces handling their own natural resources, but the demands of the Eastern Provinces so complicated matters that he could not say what would be the final outcome.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Minister of Lands announces that the Provincial Government have taken over 22,000 acres in the Southern Okanagan district for the benefit of returned soldiers.

The fruit shipments from the Penticton district in the 1918 season amounted to 317 carloads, while the local cannery absorbed 13 cars, making the total production of the district for market 330 cars.

——The first number of the monthly *British Columbia Shipping Gazette and Foreign Trade Review* has been issued here. It is edited by Mr. H. E. Arnold.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Bank of Commerce's Record Results.

A remarkable position is shown by the annual figures of the Canadian Bank of Commerce just cabled from Toronto. The statement deals with the results for the year ended November 30 last, and is a record of stupendous achievement, and one with which the management may justifiably feel elated. Nothing, probably, better illustrates the progress of the past twelve months than the enormous increase in the total assets, which at £90,474,800 are no less than £19,712,800 higher than for the corresponding period of 1917, an increase which it is interesting to record exceeds the bank's total assets fourteen years ago. The deposits have risen by as much as £15,767,000 to the aggregate of £72,566,800. Circulation is £1,559,300 higher at £6,489,890, cash in hand is £1,503,800 up at £12,733,700, whilst notes, cheques, and balances due from other banks aggregate £5,396,300. How largely this prominent Canadian institution has participated in war finance is shown by the fact that its investments in British and Canadian and other securities reached the important total of £14,808,400, or £3,325,400 in excess of the figure for the corresponding period of 1917. On the other side of the account, current loans in the Dominion and elsewhere amount to £44,648,600, an increase of as much as £10,812,700, whilst loans at call are £1,710,500 higher at £8,601,800. The net profits on the year's operations aggregate £585,600, as compared with £542,000 for the preceding twelve months, an increase of £43,600. It is very satisfactory to learn that during the year there has been a recovery of debts previously written off of £205,400. Adding the amount brought forward from last year of £273,800, this gives an available total of well over the round million—£1,064,800. Dividend at 10 per cent. and bonus at 2 per cent. absorbed £370,000, war tax on circulation £30,800, annual contribution to Pensions Fund £17,500. The sum of £21,000 has been subscribed to Patriotic Funds, whilst £20,500 has been reserved for the History of the Bank and war memorial to the officers of the bank. By the transfer of £308,200 to the Reserve Fund, this has been increased to £3,082,000, a sum which equals the bank's paid-up capital. After all these appropriations, there remains a balance to be carried forward of £296,800, or £23,000 more than was brought into account from the preceding year. Truly a record of which the Canadian Bank of Commerce and all associated with it may well be proud. Such splendid results are in themselves ample explanation and justification for the steady upward movement in the price of Canadian Bank of Commerce shares, which have advanced from 38 at the end of December, 1917, to nearly 43, or a point over the mean quotation of July, 1914, and a rise of about 5 points in the twelve months.

* * *

Cockshutt Plow's Improved Outlook.

It is a pity for some reasons, probably, that the annual meeting of the Cockshutt Plow Co., recently held at Brantford, did not take place after the Armistice instead of a few days before it, because possibly then there might have been a little more *couleur de rose* and less restraint about the proceedings. To those behind the scenes a little the position shows obvious improvement in every direction, but the public on this side are hardly likely to be enthused by the very conservative statements at the meeting, and it is hardly surprising that there has been some reaction from the improved quotation for the company's 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares. With such a lack of anything definite as to when the resumption of regular dividends may be expected, this is not surprising. But, for our own part, we think it would be folly for those shareholders who have held on since the dividend was suspended in 1914 up to the present time to sell them at a little over 80, especially when we see Canadian Car and Foundry Preference at over par—a position, by the by, in the light of the Montreal quotation of about 85½, which is quite inexplicable. The Cockshutt Plow Company has had to contend with many difficulties during the past four or five years, but it has done so with such success that we believe that it will now earn the reward its management has merited. To those people who may be disposed to let their views be coloured by the conservative attitude—a wise attitude to adopt, no doubt, when the war was still raging in Europe—we recommend a perusal of the quietly optimistic remarks of the company's auditor, Mr. Bunnell, in which he said that "as a shareholder" he wished to say that "the company was to be congratulated on the very much improved condition of affairs as reflected in the accounts." Mr. Geo. E. Drummond also threw the shareholders a few crumbs of comfort in his optimistic hope that "it will not be very long before the shareholders, who have exercised so much patience under the conditions ruling in war time, will receive their reward in the resumption of regular dividends." Altogether the outlook seems hopeful, and, whilst it may be some time before the arrears are wiped off the slate, it would not be surprising if, with a return to comparatively normal conditions, the directors should see their way to put the Preference shares back upon a 7 per cent. level in 1919.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

A. C. M. R.—We hope this matter will be favourably considered.

E. K. (Folkestone).—Apply through your Paymaster, and if you do not get any satisfaction we will take the matter up for you.

"MACHINE GUNNER" (France).—You may be able to do so. See the "War Service Gratuities" article in this issue.

A. H. (R.D.F., Co. Cork).—You will come under the provisions of the Imperial Army demobilisation scheme.

"ORIGINAL 2ND DIV."—You will see from the official statement that the grievance you mention has been largely removed.

H. A. G. (France), A. H. C. (R.A.F.), H. C. L. (R.E.), and OTHERS. — See announcement regarding Canadian officers in Imperial Forces on p. 11.

G. R. C. (Lenham).—It will depend upon rank and special pay. The amount will be whichever of the two rates is the greater.

O. B. E. (Buxton).—Officers on leave who desire to be invested or decorated should apply to the Assistant Military Secretary, O.M.F.C., Argyll House, Regent Street, London, W.1

"1915 MILES CANADIENSIS." — We agree with much that you say, but would it have been fair to close our columns entirely to correspondence on this subject, on which there is so much strong feeling? Under proper restraint and discretion the responsible Press is a healthy and useful safety-valve.

"CAPT. DOING MAJOR'S WORK." — The policy adopted by the Army Council after the signing of the Armistice was "no promotion and no reversions." Doubtless this must cause disappointment to many deserving officers and men, but some policy had to be adopted when hostilities ceased, and this seems to have much to commend it on the score of general fairness.

"CHINKS" (France).—We take it that the Canadian military authorities will (or may have already done so) ask for your release from your present employment with a Chinese Labour Corps in order that you may be demobilised. If you can get no satisfaction from your C.O., write to the Deputy Minister, O.M.F.C., 34, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.

* *

Steel Company of Canada.—The directors have declared the regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preference shares and 1½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares for quarter ending 31st inst., payable February 1 next to holders registered in Montreal on January 10.

West Canadian Collieries.—The report for 1917 states that out of the 720,000 shares 39,682 remain unissued. The output of coal was 474,869 tons, a decrease of 59,010 tons, brought about by a strike lasting ten weeks. The profit on operation of the mines was £40,936. Including the amount brought in and allowing depreciations of £52,589, there was a credit balance of £11,622. The results will allow the payment of an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for 1918.

AMERICAN PLATELESS
DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), W.1. *Tel Mayfair 1939*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

From Liverpool to St. John.

Friday, January 3—*Scotian.*
Saturday, January 4—*Metagama.*
Saturday, January 11—*Melita.*
Friday, January 17—*Minnedosa.*

London to St. John.

Tuesday, January 14—*Pretorian.*
Tuesday, January 28—*Sicilian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, January 9—*Princess Juliana.*
Saturday, January 11—*Caronia.*
Saturday, January 18—*Orduna.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Friday, January 3—*Cretic.*
Saturday, January 4—*Lapland.*
Saturday, January 4—*Belgic.*
Wednesday, January 8—*Adriatic.*
Friday, January 10—*Celtic.*
Wednesday, January 15—*Baltic.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Saturday, January 4—*Canada.*
Thursday, January 9—*Megantic.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Thursday, January 2—*Manchester Port.*
Thursday, January 9—*Manchester Hero.*

* *

A sample of the new Canadian fireclay has been received at the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Whitehall, where it may be examined by United Kingdom firms.

Mr. E. R. Peacock, the chairman of the committee for the protection of the holders of the securities of the Mexico Tramways, Light, and Power group of companies, is now in Canada for the purpose of discussing with the board of directors the affairs of the companies, and, on his return early in the new year, the committee propose to issue a report on the general situation.

The committee of the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada and Northern Sulphite Mills of Canada have now obtained the release of funds in Court sufficient to permit of the following distributions to holders of the Committee's certificates of deposit:—On Certificates for Imperial Paper Mills Prior Lien Bonds, £4 5s. per cent. On Certificates for Northern Sulphite Mills Bonds, £2 5s. per cent. With previous distributions, total returns of £65 5s. per cent., and £14 10s. per cent. respectively will now have been made.

* *

The last quarterly *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* contains notes on mineral resources of the Empire.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COUPONS of the CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 40-YEAR GOLD BONDS, due 1st January, 1919, should be PRESENTED at the LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, 5, Princes-street, E.C.2, as Agents for the Merchants' Bank of Canada. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and forms for listing can now be obtained.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 678 Jan. 4, 1919

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers

NEW CANADIAN-AMERICAN BANK.

The Union Bank of Canada and the National Park Bank of New York have formed a subsidiary banking corporation representing both institutions, and are establishing agencies of the new Corporation in Yokohama, San Francisco, and Seattle, thus enabling both banks to offer exceptional facilities to exporters and importers conducting trade on the Pacific Coast and the Far East.

The subject of this closer association between institutions of Canada and the United States is favourably commented upon on the other side. Established in 1865, the Union Bank of Canada, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg and London offices at 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, and 26, Haymarket, S.W.1, has 300 branches throughout the Dominion. The National Park Bank of New York was organised in 1856; its Board of Directors includes Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Richard Delafield, and Mr. Robert P. Perkins.

* *

CANADIAN RAILWAY PLANS.

It is planned to spend $50,000,000 on improvements in the Canadian Government railway system during the coming season (says the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*). A programme has been prepared by the directors, and will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval next week. It is expected that it will provide work for nearly 50,000 men, and will greatly help the unemployment situation.

It has also been decided to complete the Trent Valley Canal connecting Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, while on the Welland Ship Canal work, which has been at a standstill, will be recommenced.

* *

New Brunswick shale fields are to be developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Marked Expansion in Figures.

The Royal Bank of Canada continues to make remarkable progress (telegraphs the Montreal correspondent of the *Times*) The report for the past twelve months show that the total assets now amount to $427,512,982, an increase of over 90 millions, the increase in two years being over 170 millions. Deposits bearing interest have been increased to the new high record of $197,348,439, as compared with $182,488,715 At the same time, deposits not bearing interest have jumped to $135,243,278 from $70,495,667.

With the very large assets at its disposal, the management evidently found it possible to give full assistance to the Government during a period when war requirements were especially large. At the same time it has met the growing requirements of its commercial business. Of the total assets of $427,512,982, the amount in liquid form is $224,982,880, equal to 56.59 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. Included in liquid assets are current coin and Dominion notes for $42,124,658, compared with $34,364,275 a year ago, the percentage of cash to liabilities to the public being 17.13 per cent., against 16.36 per cent. In addition, the deposit in the Central Gold Reserves has been increased from 16 millions to 26 millions.

MR. LLOYD HARRIS,
President of the Canadian Trade Mission to England.

The larger assistance given to the Canadian Governments and municipalities is reflected in a holding of Dominion and Provincial Government securities of $36,599,976, compared with $22,322,197; of $29,620,885 of Canadian municipal securities, British, foreign, and Colonial public securities, against $21,586,345. The larger amount of business which is being handled is equally marked, for loans now stand at $183,748,392, compared with $156,612,129.

The profit and loss account shows earnings of $2,809,846, which are the largest in the history of the bank, being equal to about 10½ per cent. on the combined capital and reserve, as compared with $2,327,979. After payment of dividends, and placing $500,000 to reserve, writing $400,000 off the premises account, the amount carried forward is $535,757. The paid-up capital of the bank now stands at $14,000,000 and the reserve fund at $15,000,000

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Ten Years Old
PURE MALT WHISKY
Soft, Mellow, Old Pot Still Scotch Whisky.
The Lancet says:
"It is well adapted for dietetic purposes owing to its purity and quality"
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* *

CHILLED FISH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

A luncheon was given in London on Thursday, December 19, by the North Atlantic Fisheries Company to inaugurate the first shipment of Newfoundland chilled fish to Britain. The menu consisted of salmon, caplin, turbot, haddock, and cod, brought over from Newfoundland a few days ago, and specimens of the fish were on exhibition in the room.

Dr. Lloyd (Prime Minister of Newfoundland) presided, and among those present were:—Lord Morris (formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland), Sir Edgar Bowring (High Commissioner for Newfoundland, and Sir William Goode (Ministry of Food).

Sir Edgar Bowring congratulated Lord Morris on what he had done to expand the fishery trade of Newfoundland. There was, he said, a very large outlook for that trade, especially now that it had been proved that fresh fish could be brought over. Newfoundland had attained a wonderful state of prosperity, and that position was likely to be maintained, judging from the tremendous quantity of fish of all sorts that abounded in her waters.

THE LATE MR. J. HAYDN HORSEY,
London Manager, Dominion Bank of Canada.
Photo: F. A. Swaine.

Sir William Goode promised to bring before the notice of the authorities the question of supplying chilled fish.

* *

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—A dividend of $1½ per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, payable January 15.

Canadian Light and Power.—Coupons of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage 40-year Gold Bonds, due January 1, should be presented at the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, London, E.C.2., as agents for the Merchants' Bank of Canada. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and forms for listing can now be obtained.

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SOME Photographers for the Canadian Forces.
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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Seven Days Ended December 21

Canadian Northern, $1,277,000; inc. $3,700. Canadian Pacific, $3,751,000 inc., $630,600. Grand Trunk, £507,070 inc., £102,390 G.T.P., Prairie Section £35,566 inc., £10,24

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

British firms have made enquiries at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, for Canadian firms to supply dowels, cardboard, and penholder

A Vancouver firm, a partner of which is now in England, is desirous of securing the agency for Western Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers of textiles, china, cutlery, toys, and household specialties

* *

CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES

Mr. J. A. Maharg, M.P., and Dr. Magill, of Winnipeg, have been appointed to represent the Western grain interests at the conferences to be held in London between Sir R. Borden, the British authorities, and the Allies, at which the price of Canadian wheat for the next harvest will be discussed prior to reference to the Peace Conference.

* *

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for October, $28,005; operating expenses, $26,221.

MR. D. C. COLMAN,
Vice-President, Western Lines, C.P.R.

Cockshutt Plow.—A dividend is announced of 1 per cent. on the Preference stock, payable on February 1 to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

Canadian Car and Foundry.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. is announced on the Preference shares for the quarter to December 31, payable on January 10 to shareholders of record on January 1.

Mond Nickel.—The issue of 1,520,000 7 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at par has been largely over-subscribed, and the list was closed on the morning of December 20.

Canadian Bank of Commerce. — Branches have been opened at Weston, Ont.; Devon, N.B.; Rosebud Creek and Parkland, Alberta; Arborg, Sifton, Ochre River, and Teulon, Man.; and Laporte, Elstow, and Wroxton, Sask.

* *

The Canadian Trade Mission to England, of which Mr. Lloyd Harris is the chairman, has taken as offices the whole of the second floor of British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, W., the headquarters of the Agent-General for the Province.

While the British Trade Commissioner (Mr. F. W. Field), who has completed his official visit to Eastern Ontario, found that British goods were strongly favoured, criticisms were made regarding the lack of publicity in the face of the necessity for aggressive selling methods to meet strong foreign competition.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Adams, Elizabeth (V.A.D.), St John, N.B.—Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street.

Adams, Lt. H. C (Royal Bucks Hussars) Kamloops Homeleigh, Uxbridge

Anderson, Lt. M. G. (20th Bn.), Ottawa 121, Stapleton Hall Road, N.4.

Asselin, Major O., Montreal c/o Quebec Government Offices, Kingsway

B

Bailey, Lt. Harold, R.N.V.R., Vancouver Imperial Hotel

Bausset, Ca et Ju'es, Montreal Seaford.

Belanger, Lt. J. F., Quebec -Morley's Hotel.

Brock, E. R., and D. Irma, Winnipeg 43, Clarence Parade Southsea.

Bunderkin Lt. A. S. (Suffo'k Regt.), Kelowna, B.C. East Soham, Framlingham.

Bush, Lt. F. T. (Eng.), Vancouver—30 St. George Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.

C

Cameron J. R., Ashcroft -R.N.C.V.R., Devonport

Campbell, Capt. R. E., Calgary—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Carey, Mr. D. L., and Mrs., Toronto—7, Park Place, S.W.

Cawley, Capt Reeves, Chilliwack—Winchester.

Cawley, Lt. J. D. (R.F.A.), Nevis, Alta.—West Byfleet, Surrey.

Chouniard, Lt. G., Montreal—No 3 London General Hospital

Clark, Capt W. R., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Clarke, N. A. (46th Bn.), Edmonton—c/o Alberta Government Office.

Clement, J. E., Montreal—Piccadilly Hotel.

Cocaing, Lt. A. H. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Cranwell, Lincoln.

Cocks, Lt. Archie (28th Bn.), Saskatoon—123, Drayton Road, N.W.10.

Cole Capt G. E. (Eng.), Ottawa—Canadian Officers' Club.

CANADIAN MILITARY BADGES
Special Prices on Quantity Orders for Canteens, etc.
HEMSLEYS (MONTREAL)
178, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2.
Branch, 4, High Street, Buxton.

Cooper, Lt. E. F. A., R.N.R., Parkville, B.C.—H.M.S. *Thalia*.

Coughlan, Eileen (V.A.D.), St. John—Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street.

Creighton, Lt. G. E. Dartmouth, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Croft, Capt. A. C., Digby, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Cropley, C. W., Vancouver—25, Tibbarth Road, Bow

Cross, Lt.-Col. J. Sutherland, and Mrs., Ottawa—74, Melbury Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

Cunninghame, Lt. A. W and Mrs., Halifax—Wilton Hotel, S.W.

Cunninghame, Lt. J. Scudamore, Victoria—Naval Barracks, Granton.

D

Davidson, C. C., Sirrento—c/o R. Hunter, 12, George Street.

Davies, M. L., Toronto—Standard Wood Chemical Company, 5 Lothbury.

Dawson Mrs. Heber, Ottawa—Weir (Red Cross) Hospital, Balham, S.W.12.

Dawson, Lt. M. H., Truro, N.S.—31, Marlborough Place N.W.

Day, Rev. Dr. Frank J., Toronto—Y.M.C.A., 24, Maddox Street, W.

De Martigny, Lt.-Col. H. C., Montreal—Almonds Hotel.

Donaldson, Lt.-Col. A., C.A.M.C., Calgary—91, Jermyn Street.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
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5/6

Doolan, Lt. E. L., Cranbrook—Waldorf Hotel.

E

Evans Lt. W. H., Canmore, Alta—20, Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

Ewart, Capt. A., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

F

Ferguson, Capt. G. G. (R.A.M.C.), Toronto—3, Morpeth Terrace, Victoria.

Fife, Lt. A. M., Kenora—102 Coy., C.F.C., Mortimer, Berks.

FitzHerbert, Capt. P., Vancouver—Dundrum, Dublin

Footner, S. G., Victoria—209, Tufnell Park Road, N.W.

Forbes, Lt. E. A. (R.A.F.), Westmount Mostyn House, Eastbourne.

Fox, E. D., Toronto—5 Gisburn Road, Hornsey, N.8.

G

Gault Cpl. F. M., Quebec Carlton Hotel.

Gendreau, J. J., Lac Megantic Bramshott.

Goodwin, Dorothea, Kingston—Lancaster Gate Hotel W.

Graham Capt. R. G. (C.A.S.C. and R.A.F.), Winnipeg Euston Hotel.

Grannan, Lt. C. P. (26th Bn.), St. John 13th Res. Bn., Witley.

Graves, A. Percival jnr., Vancouver Red Branch House Lauriston Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

Greer, Capt. R. F., Mrs. and Miss, Vancouver White Hall, Guilford Street, W.C.

H

Halle, Mrs. J. P. X., Quebec Bognor.

Harrison, Lt. H. L. (R.G.A.), Halifax Dean Hotel.

Heale, Lt. H. T. (R.N.R.), Kaslo, B.C.—Nettleshead Court, Wateringbury

Hill Lt. L. M. (R.A.F.), Medicine Hat Strand Palace Hotel.

Houston, Capt. W. E. Carey, Edmonton—Curzon Hotel.

Humble, B. M., Vancouver—C.R.T., Purfleet.

Hunton, J. O. (26th Bn.), Sackville N.B.—6, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10.

Hunton, N. F. (P.P.C.L.I.), Sackville N.B.—6, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10.

I

Insley J. F. R., Vancouver—H.M.S. *Hermione*.

Irvine, Lt. W. H. (R.A.F.), Fredericton No. 1 Communication Wing, Hendon.

J

Jackson, R. S., Cochrane, Alta—8, Nelson Road, Hornsey, N.8.

Johnson Lt. Com. B. R. R.N.R., Vancouver—H.M.S. *Dolphin*.

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In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

K

Kee, Sergt. C. S., St. John—13th Res. Bn., Witley.

Kemsley, Sergt. (R.G.A.), Medicine Hat—102, Oliphant Street, Paddington.

Kendall, W., Toronto—6, Brackley Road, Chiswick.

Kernahan, W. T., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

Kinder, Lt. G. H. (R. West Kents), Prince Rupert—Tijuca, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.12.

L

Lambert, Norman P., Winnipeg—Kenilworth Hotel.

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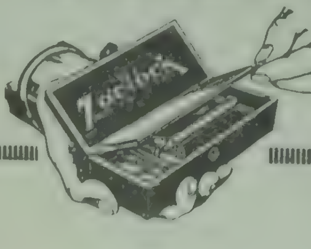

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CANADA

No. 679. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D WEEKLY

CANADIAN OFFICERS IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.

OFFICERS OF THE 4TH BATTALION.

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VICTORY AND VICTORS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S despatch, describing the closing days of the fighting, is worthy of the great events with which it deals. Clear and concise in itself, it shows at once a high appreciation of the tremendous issues involved, a keenness to seize the opportunity and to rise to a crisis, and an unbounded admiration for the splendid men who enabled him to win so decisive a victory.

The despatch provides a most graphic record of the great defensive efforts which followed the battles on the Somme and Lys, and the brilliant and successful offensive operations which were afterwards made possible, and emphasises the rapidity and completeness of the German débacle. Incidentally, the important part played by the Canadian Division in these operations is brought out in due perspective. We can only note in passing the Field Marshal's evident satisfaction at the success of the ruse carried out before the Battle of Amiens, when the enemy were deceived into thinking that a Canadian attack was imminent in Flanders, his remark that "the brilliant and predominating part taken by the Canadian and Australian Corps in this battle is worthy of the highest commendation"; his characterisation of the storming of the Drocourt-Queant line by the Canadian Corps as a "gallant feat of arms"; his tribute to the "great courage and determination" displayed by the Canadians in the Cambrai sector in the end of October; the importance attached to the capture of Valenciennes at the beginning of November; and the way in which the story of the fighting closes with the capture of Mons by the Canadians on November 11, "the whole of the German defending force being killed or taken prisoners."

The feature of the despatch is the emphasis laid upon the absolute decisiveness of the Allies' victory. "The annals of war," we are told, "hold record of no more wonderful recovery." In the fighting since November 1 the enemy had been forced into a disorderly retreat along the whole front of the British Armies, and was thereafter "capable neither of accepting nor refusing battle." "Unconditional defeat" is the term applied to the end:—

> The strategic plan of the Allies had been realised with a completeness rarely seen in war. When the Armistice was signed by the enemy his defensive powers had already been definitely destroyed. A continuation of hostilities could only have meant disaster to the German Armies and the armed invasion of Germany.

Sir Douglas Haig pays a personal tribute to the foresight and determination of Marshal Foch as co-ordinator of the action of the Allied Armies; but he also lays stress on the overwhelmingly decisive part played by the British Armies on the Western front in bringing the enemy to his final defeat. Nothing could be more worthy or more moving than his tribute to his men, who in three months of "epic fighting" brought to "a sudden and dramatic end the great wearing-out battle of the past four years," the never-ceasing strain—to use some of his own phrases—of these long years of patient and heroic struggle, the demands they made upon the best of the Empire's manhood, the confidence of our troops in final victory, their courage and resolution, their never-failing cheerfulness, their unequalled spirit and determination—"by the long road they trod with so much faith and with such devoted and self-sacrificing bravery, we have arrived at victory, and to-day they have their reward." And he says:—

> We have been accustomed to be proud of the great and noble traditions handed down to us by the soldiers of bygone days. The men who form the Armies of the Empire to-day have created new traditions which are a challenge to the highest records of the past and will be an inspiration to the generations who come after us.

All ranks and all arms share in the Field Marshal's encomiums, but the infantryman remains "the backbone of defence and the spearhead of the attack"—"at no time has his reputation been higher or his achievements more worthy of his renown—no praise can be too high for the valour they have shown, no gratitude too deep for the work they have accomplished."

* *

THE CANADIAN WAR PICTURES.

THE two exhibitions of Canadian war pictures are attracting a great deal of attention in London, both on the part of the public and on that of the Press. The amount of space devoted to them by the latter is an index of the importance of the exhibitions, and the degree of appreciation and criticism aroused is a tribute to the boldness of the Committee of the Canadian War Memorials Fund in selecting artists of such high standing and such varied styles.

In conception and in variety of execution the exhibition at the Royal Academy is unique. While, of course, of high artistic importance, its primary object is historical presentation. Therein lies the difficulty and the snare of the art critics. They either forget or fail to appreciate the exhibition at its historical value, and spend their ink in criticising the pictures merely from the conventional art standard, as if it were one of the Burlington House annual summer exhibitions, and in so doing they seem to us to have missed the main significance of the collection. Canadians will see in it a wonderful tribute to the tenacity and sacrifices of their soldiers, and a priceless national collection, for which they are indebted—as for so many things—to the foresight and energy of Lord Beaverbrook, Officer i/c Canadian War Records.

It is hardly to be expected that all of these pictures will find place in the National Pantheon which will be erected at Ottawa. Commissions have been given to painters in the hope that some aspect or incident of the war in which Canadians were engaged might when treated in their particular style prove worthy of a place, and thus preserve for future generations specimens of the various schools of art in the Mother Country in the days of the great war. That the pictures were painted during the progress of the war adds enormously to the value of the collection, and much credit must be given to Officer i/c Canadian War Records for this. He accepted the responsibility and found the means through the earnings of his department. It was perhaps, a natural step to the man who, in spite of many obstacles, sent Canadian cinematograph operators to the Front, and proved the great value of photographic propaganda. The wonderful use of colour photography made by his department is to be seen at the Grafton Galleries. He the men themselves and their descendants for generations can gaze upon the actors in the great war. These wonderful photographic enlargements will be among the most popular and treasured pictures in the Canadian Pantheon.

It is to be hoped that an exhibition of the best specimens of arms and trophies captured by the Canadian Corps will be seen in London before they are shipped to Ottawa, and the people of the Old Country will then have seen most of the chief exhibits which will furnish the Pantheon at Ottawa.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Demobilisation. A section of the Press in Canada writes as if the signing of the Armistice was the signal for the entire demobilisation of the O.M.F.C. Such a view negatives the whole attitude of the people of Canada throughout the war. The object for which they have made such great and generous sacrifices was to help to ensure a just and lasting peace. We are perhaps farther from that complete and satisfactory peace than is generally imagined. Canada having put its hand to the plough will not draw back until the work is well and truly done. It is imperative that all the Allies now in arms should maintain entire solidarity during the very difficult task of restoring freedom to all the oppressed nationalities.

Partial demobilisation has commenced in all the armies, and this will increasingly continue up to the limits set by the army commanders. But until the end is far more clearly in sight and the necessary measures are enforced it would be unbefitting for Canada or any other national unit of the British Commonwealth to withdraw its forces below the agreed proportion. Canada's place at the Peace conference postulates the presence of its army in the field.

* * *

The Subsistence Allowance. Ever since the cost of living has been so enormously increased above the rates which obtained in the earlier days of the war the amount of the London subsistence allowance of $1.50 and $1 a day has been strongly felt by both officers and men employed at the various headquarters to be inadequate. Now that the allowance to the Australian soldiers in London has been increased by 50 per cent. it would seem that the case for Canadians is obviously one deserving relief. The pay of the Australian rank and file was always higher than the Canadian, and with the new increase in order to level matters up between the Canadian and Australian Headquarters Staffs in London the subsistence allowance should be increased to $2.50 and $1.75. It may be argued that having managed to "carry on" in London for four years, they may continue to do so now that demobilisation is in sight. The answer to this would be that the Headquarters Staffs will be among the last to return to Canada, which means at least six months of tedious, arduous work, and that if the fact is realised that it has cost every penny of a man or junior officer's pay and allowances to live in London even with much discomfort without getting into debt, it is but just that relief should be given even at the eleventh hour.

* * *

Canadian Trade. Canadian manufacturers, if they show themselves alive to their opportunities, should shortly enter upon a period of expansion and progress quite as spectacular in its way as their wonderful achievements in the making of war material. The devastated areas of France and Flanders are crying out to be supplied. The Canadian Government have invited two most capable business men to investigate and report on conditions, and their knowledge will be at the service of Canadian manufacturers. The policy of the Government is to assist the building up of a great Canadian export trade during the earlier period at least by furnishing credits to the Allied Governments. It, therefore, only remains for manufacturers in Canada to send over their most capable representatives to solicit orders and make contracts.

While manufacturers are thus receiving such valuable assistance from the Government, they will find themselves much helped in their home trade by the strong prejudice against enemy goods, which will almost amount to a complete boycott of anything "made in Germany." Even the anti-Protectionist Press in Canada sees that German goods would be an unclean thing for any Canadian store-keeper to handle for years to come, and this national sentiment, added to the enormously increased efficiency of skilled labour in Canada, surely foreshadows great prosperity and expasion among all Caadian industries.

* * *

Cobdenite Bureaucracy. Are all the permanent officials in the British Government Cobdenites by conviction or is it merely the official tradition? Canadians and Australians are dismayed, as well they may be, by the extraordinary attitude of officialdom. Great supplies of raw materials have been held up in these dominions owing to the embargo on imports caused by shortage of ships. There is room in the returning transports for some of these supplies to be brought over, but the reply of officialdom is: "Oh! we cannot remove the embargo on these supplies from you while we still maintain it against other countries."

This, of course, is quite in the best traditions of the Manchester School, but is entirely incompatible with a British Commonwealth of Nations. Some of the Canadian M.P.'s might take up this question when the new Parliament meets.

* * *

Apathy or Carelessness. It has not been within the province of *Canada* to comment on Imperial military organisation, but it is necessary to do so in regard to certain deficiencies of the Air Board, because such a substantial proportion of their pilots and observers are Canadians. Extraordinary laxity has been shown by the Air Board in obtaining information concerning its missing officers, and even when that information is supplied, equal dilatoriness is shown in the official publication of such information. There are cases where the next of kin have heard from an officer after he was reported missing (and generally this is the first intimation that the Air Board has received that the officer is alive), and even then they seem to take no trouble to report the fact in the official casualty lists, which would relieve the anxiety of other relatives and friends.

We are asked to believe, and it is very generally accepted, that the British Secret Service is extraordinarily efficient. Either this is not wholly true or else it is obvious that the policy of the British War Office is extraordinarily apathetic with regard to the missing. This charge has certainly been brought against the War Office with regard to the treatment of those captured by the enemy, which unfortunately gives colour to the belief that they are equally indifferent in other directions.

* * *

The Independent Force, R.A.F. One of the most interesting despatches of the war is that of Major-General Sir H. M. Trenchard on the work of the Independent Force, R.A.F., up to the signing of the Armistice. The Independent Force was constituted to undertake the bombing of the industrial centres of Germany. This work had already been carried out to a considerable extent by the 8th Brigade, R.A.F., which formed the foundation for the new force; but for more extensive operations a great deal of organisation was called for. This took up a large part of the General's attention during the period reported upon, but the machines of the force were active whenever the weather was suitable, and dropped in all 550 tons of bombs—160 by day and 390 by night. Of this amount no less than 220¼ tons were dropped on aerodromes, with the object of preventing the enemy's bombing machines attacking our aerodromes.

* * *

Moral Effect of Bombing. General Trenchard's main problem was how to run his force in order to achieve the breakdown of the German army in Germany and its Government, and the crippling of its sources of supply. He chose the plan of attacking as many of the large industrial centres as it was possible to reach, rather than that of making a sustained and continuous attack on one large centre after another. This had the advantage of not only its moral effect—estimated by General Trenchard as standing to the material effect in the proportion of 20 to 1—but of necessitating continued and thorough defensive measures on the part of the

---

"We do not know how we could do without your paper in the mess now. We all look forward to it from week to week."—W. A. P., Lt., C.R.T.

enemy. Railways and blast furnaces were the primary objectives chosen, and much useful work was performed by officers—many of them Canadians—whose bravery and daring the General warmly extols.

Had the Armistice not come about just when it did, a still heavier punishment would have been in store for Germany. The plans of the Independent Force were not due for fruition until the spring or early summer of 1919. Something of Germany's good fortune may be realised from the fact that only three days before the signing of the Armistice machines were completed for attacking Berlin from the East Coast of England, under the direction of that intrepid Canadian pilot, Col. R. H. Mulock.

* * *

A Height Record. Since the end of the fighting the most interesting aeronautical development has been the establishment of a new height record at Ipswich last week by two Overseas airmen—Captain Andrew Lang, an Australian, and Lieut. A. W. Blowes, of Mitchell, Ont., who enlisted two years ago, when only 17 years old.

The record was made in a British-built and British-engined biplane—a De Havilland bombing machine, with a 450 h.p. Napier engine—and an altitude of 30,500 ft. was attained in 66 mins. 15 secs. At 20,000 ft. Lieut. Blowes, who was acting as observer, collapsed owing to a fault in the oxygen apparatus, though Captain Lang did not discover this fact until 8,000 ft. higher up, when the heating apparatus began to work erratically. At 30,500 ft.—where there was 75 degrees of frost—the pressure pumps ceased to work owing to the rarefaction, and the engine stopped. On the descent, Lieut. Blowes recovered consciousness at 20,000 ft., but he had to go to hospital suffering from badly frozen hands and toes.

The whole adventure is a story of pluck and endurance such as must have delighted the heart of General Trenchard, who attributes his pilots' success in bombing Germany to their extraordinary courage, determination, and heroism.

* *

TOTAL CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

The total casualties from all causes in the Canadian forces during the war were 220,182 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Record*).

The deaths reached a total of 60,383. Of these 35,666 were killed in action, 12,420 died of wounds, and 5,405 died of disease. The total wounded was 155,799.

Two thousand two hundred and twenty-one soldiers died in Canada.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BAXTER.—On January 6, 1919, at Princes Gate, Kensington, the wife of Maj. W. James Baxter, Canadian Infantry, of a son.

CHRISTIE.—On December 30, at Washington, U.S.A., Zoē (*née* Grieve), wife of Capt. J. H. Christie, M.C., R.H.C.—a daughter.

FORBES.—On December 30, the wife of Capt. A. R. Forbes, M.C., A.S.C., attd. R.A.F., of Thelis Island, B.C.—a daughter.

FOULDS.—On December 12, the wife of Maj. Archibald Foulds, Canadian Engineers, of a son.

STEWART. On January 2, at 177, Edgehill Road, Montreal, to Mrs. William Stewart, widow of Lieut. Wm. Stewart, 13th Canadians—a son.

WILKES.—On December 24, 1918, at 36, Devonshire Street, W.1, the wife of Capt. A. Burton Wilkes, C.A.M.C.—a son. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES.

COCHRANE–MURDOCH.—At the Manse of Speymouth, Garmouth, on December 26, by the Rev. George Birnie, Albert Cochrane, farmer, Pelly, Saskatchewan (gunner, Canadian Field Artillery), to Maggie Jane, third daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Murdoch, Garmouth.

COLE–ROTHEL.—At Cathedral Halls, Edinburgh, on December 24, 1918, by the Rev. Claud Williamson, Signaller Lee Elliot Cole, Canadian Forces, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Oris Cole, Trenton, Ontario, to Emma Bell Swift, only daughter of Mrs. and Mr. H. Rothel (butcher), 110, Montgomery Street, Edinburgh. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

HARTE-MAXWELL–HAZELL.—On December 14, at St. Michael's and All Angels, Plumstead, Cpl. Cecil Stuart Harte-Maxwell, 20th Reserve Battalion, R.H.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harte-Maxwell, Roscrea, Ireland, to Gertrude Lilian Hazell, Q.M.A.A.C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hazell, Cove, Hants.

MEREDITH–WRIGHT. On January 4, 1919, at St. Cyprian's Church, Maj. A. O. Meredith, D.S.O., Headquarters Canadian Division, to Jean Grahame, daughter of the late Dr. H. P. Wright, of Ottawa.

WARD–DOWNIE.—At Musselburgh, on December 21, 1918, by the Rev. P. D. Gray, B.D., Lieut. Harold John Ward, M.C., Canadians, to Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Downie, 30, Monktonhall Terrace. (Toronto papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

COURTNEY. On December 29, at New York, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D.D., D.C.L., late Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, aged 81.

"CANADA'S" NEW YEAR MESSAGES

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

TORONTO.

The 11th of November found us ready to celebrate peace with processions in which there were thousands of soldiers anxious to fight for the Empire and scores of magnificent floats illustrating every variety of product necessary in the conduct of the war, from live cattle to aeroplanes, from the forging of steel to the building of ships, from many bands of music to hospital beds with wounded soldiers and nurses. The vast processions in Toronto, Montreal and elsewhere were not organised to celebrate peace, but to demonstrate that so far from being weary we were about to reply to the Finance Minister's request for 300 million dollars with subscriptions for the Second Victory Loan of over 600 millions. That was the answer flung in the face of those who said Canada was weary of the war. On the whole it made a good peace celebration.

Now we have to face the problems after the war. Had it ended in spring-time there would have been work for all without delay, or nearly so. An ending in winter is far less easy. Men and women will be leaving the munition factories by the thousands and much sooner than new jobs can be found, although a great number of new workers are wanted in almost every peace-time industry. Most of us believe there will be plenty of work when the readjustment is complete, but that will take time.

We who have felt the strain of the war so much less than you are nevertheless short of nearly everything except food, and we possess far the largest purchasing power in our history. The shelves of our shops need filling; our houses need repairs and countless new houses are necessary; farmers are well off and are only waiting for a lower cost of building to make large improvements; roads so much behind in quality must be built to an extent never done before in our history; railroads need more mileage, more rails, engines, cars, terminals and ballast.

No country has a better future, all things considered. Our war debt will not press on us as hardly as in most countries. We have room for millions of settlers, and if hard times come the land is the real resource. Where is there so much land of such quality, in such a fine climate and under a good system of government?

If men must turn their backs on the land of their birth and take the name of a new nation and learn to love a new country, have not our sons made such a name that no one will dislike to become a Canadian?

B. E. WALKER.

* *

THE KING AND CANADA.

The King, replying to a message of congratulation from the Governor-General, on the engagement of Princess Patricia, has telegraphed:—

I heartily thank you, the Government, and People of Canada for the kind message of congratulation upon the engagement of Princess Patricia which you have sent me on their behalf. I also rejoice at this engagement, which I am sure will bring every happiness to my dear cousin.

His Majesty, in replying to a New Year's greeting, telegraphed:—

In thanking the Government and the People of Canada, I welcome this occasion, when our hearts are full of hope and expectation, to assure them once more of my deep and abiding interest in their great country and of my wish for their ever-increasing happiness and prosperity.

* *

On the 191st anniversary last week of the birth of General James Wolfe, a wreath of laurel was placed on the statue in his native village of Westerham, Kent.

The allegations respecting poor rations and conditions given to troops being returned by transport to Canada have been considered by Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, in conjunction with the Admiralty. The latter is expected to issue a report shortly.

The Victory Dance given at the Cannon Street Hotel on January 1 by the Canadian Record Office staff in aid of the funds of St. Dunstan's Hostel was a most enjoyable function. The success achieved was mainly due to the energy of Lt. L. E. Candy, 8th Bn., of Calgary (Records II.), and Sergt. H. L. Jackson, of Trail, B.C. (President of the Western Federation of Miners), who acted as M.C. Another dance will probably take place on February 1.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY: HOW CANADIANS CELEBRATED THE FESTIVE SEASON.

SOMETHING of the gaiety and festivity that was associated with Christmas in the pre-war days marked the celebration of Christmas Day this year with the Canadians in France, Belgium and Germany (writes Mr. Fred James, Official Correspondent in the Field for the Ministry, O.M.F.C., from Bonn). It was a happy day for all the boys—a day of Peace and Plenty. The only " Nigger in the woodpile " was that home still is far away across a weary length of land and water.

For weeks preparations had been going on to import all the good fare, without which Christmas dinner would be incomplete, and so almost every unit had goose or turkey, Canadian apples, Spanish oranges, and a variety of other delectables.

The Canadian Y.M.C.A. unloaded at Bonn several days before Christmas for distribution to the Canadian Divisions along the Rhine over 1,000 tons of supplies, among which were 1,300 cases of apples, 1,000 cases of oranges, 20,000 pounds of walnuts, 500 big boxes of figs, 500 boxes of dates, 1,000 cases of ginger ale, hundreds of thousands of cigarettes and packets of tobacco. From this plentiful stock units bought what they required, partly from money they received from profits made by the Y.M.C.A. on the canteens, for over $170,000 was paid by the " Y " to battalions, etc., during the year. A similar quantity of supplies was released to the troops who were in the neighbourhood of Brussels, and a proportionate supply to other Canadian troops scattered across France and Belgium. The Canadian Corps canteen and other smaller canteens that act as distributing agencies helped to meet the abnormal demand.

Most of the battalions in Rhineland had their dinner at midday, others in the evening. All had comfortable and spacious quarters in German restaurants, cafés or beer-halls, in such places as Seigburg, Troisdorf, Obercassel, Waln, Huemar, Overath, etc., east of the Rhine, and in Cologne, Bonn and Godesburg, west of the river. The ideal place of the several I visited was at Troisdorf, where a Machine-Gun Battalion and the rank and file of a Field Ambulance had their dinner. They sat down in the huge dining-hall of what, up to a few days before the Armistice was signed, was one of the largest and most up-to-date munition factories in Germany. The dining-hall is capable of seating 5,000 with comfort. Adjoining it are kitchens with every conceivable modern convenience, from a dozen and a half steam boilers to batteries of machines for peeling carrots and potatoes. This fine equipment was called into action to prepare the Machine Gunners' and the Ambulance men's dinner. They sat down *en masse* and attacked eleven roasted pigs and substantial joints of beef and mutton with accompaniments ranging from soup to nuts, while a band seated played a medley of airs, patriotic and popular. I saw German civilians peeping through the windows, and I wondered what they thought of the change that the irony of Fate had brought about.

In almost every mess there was a band. Without exception the officers and sergeants waited on their men, and were subjected to a barrage of merry chaff or " kidding." Speeches were not tolerated from anyone, except the respective Commanding Officers, who, according to custom, called to wish the men the compliments of the season, and add a few remarks appropriate to the occasion.

During dinner in every mess, officers' and men's, the chief toasts drunk were " The King," " The Folks at Home," and " To the memory of those who have fallen in the war—soldiers, sailors and nursing sisters," the last, of course, being drunk in silence.

There was a seasonable touch about the weather. The day dawned with a murky atmosphere. About nine o'clock snow began to fall, and it continued falling in big flakes for an hour or more, so that in the country districts there was a film of white on the ground. Later, the weather was finer with a frigid tang in the air that was not unpleasant.

The men of the battalions in the outpost line held the season's celebrations on New Year's Day.

Lt.-General Currie spent the day in Bonn. In the morning he visited the two Canadian Casualty Clearing Hospitals in the city, and some of the units in the Corps Area.

* *

THE BRUSSELS BALL.

Dramatic Welcome to the New Year.

There was a reawakening of the social life of the city of Brussels on December 31 (writes Mr. Fred James), when a Canadian Division gave a New Year's ball in the ancient and beautiful Hôtel de Ville, which was attended not only by the *élite* of the society of Brussels, but by the Prince of Wales, and officers of almost every unit in the Canadian Forces, also the British, American, Australian, French, Belgian—in fact, all the Allied military forces. A number of Canadian nursing sisters were present. For brilliance and gaiety it approached that memorable ball held at the home of the Duchess of Richmond in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo, at which Wellington and some of his officers were present.

The object of the ball, primarily, was to give an expression of appreciation in some happy way to the people of Brussels and neighbourhood for the kindness they have shown to this Canadian Division since it has been located near the city, and to Canadians generally.

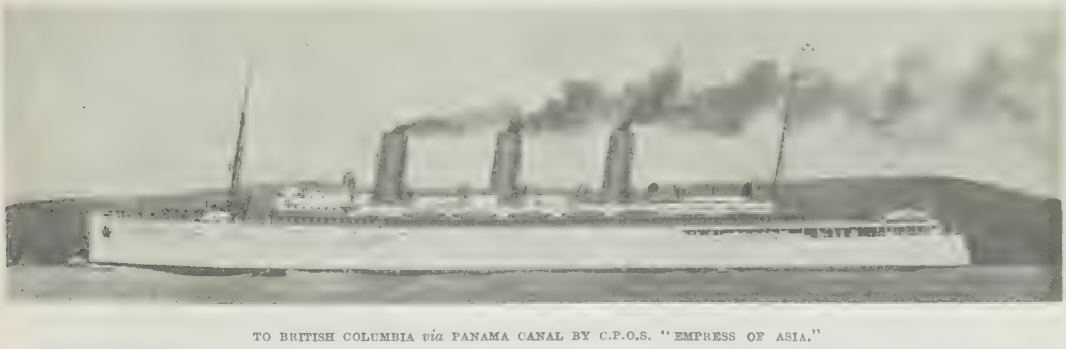
Preceding the dancing, which began at nine o'clock, the Canadian General held a reception. There were twenty-three numbers on the programme. At 10.30 Canadian Kilties from a Vancouver battalion gave a sword dance and a Scotch reel.

At 11.50 two buglers entered the largest ball-room and sounded the Alarm. At one minute before midnight they blew the Retreat. Then on the stroke of the hour, the lights were switched off, a big gong struck 12 and a huge clock was uncovered, around which stood out in electric lights, " The Year of Glorious Peace Has Dawned." Simultaneously the buglers sounded the Reveillé, the lights were turned on, a burst of handclapping and cheering broke out, and a pipe band entered. They were followed by the dancers in a Grand March. Later, the ordinary programme was continued until three o'clock in the morning.

The music was furnished by bands from battalions in the Division.

* *

An actuarial calculation furnished by Sir Thomas White estimates the total cost of the Canadian pensions on a 3 per cent. basis at $440,000,000 (says the *Daily Record*.) It is calculated that the maximum of pensions will not be reached for 18 months or two years. It is further estimated that the maximum will remain for a period of five years, and that it will then gradually diminish until pensions entirely terminate. The yearly interest on Canada's War Debt, and pensions to soldiers and their dependents, will exceed $100,000,000.



TO BRITISH COLUMBIA *via* PANAMA CANAL BY C.P.O.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA."

Thanks to Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia, Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Chairman C.P.O.S., and Brigadier-General Hogarth, Q.M.G. Canadians, 1,500 officers and men from British Columbia (and a few cadets from Alberta) were able to round off their experiences on the battlefields of Flanders by a trip home *via* the Panama Canal. They embarked on Thursday of last week at Liverpool on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services s.s. *Empress of Asia.* Col G. M. Bosworth, Officer i/c Ocean and Rail Transport, Canadians, was responsible for all arrangements until the ship sailed, and then handed over to Col. Wright, who was making his 16th trip across as Conducting Officer, and expressed his admiration for the arrangements made for the comfort of the troops aboard. Stirring scenes were witnessed at the Liverpool Docks, as the troops marched to the ship. The voyage from Liverpool to Vancouver is approximately 9,000 miles, and will take about three weeks. The *Empress of Asia,* with her displacement of 31,000 tons, is one of the largest vessels, if not the largest, that have ever passed through the Canal. When she returns to Vancouver she will resume her regular passenger and freight services between that port and Japan and China. Her sister ship, the *Empress of Russia*, sails from Liverpool to-morrow (Sunday) for Hong Kong.

HONOURS FOR WAR SERVICES.

Canadions in the Imperial Forces.

K.C.B.—Maj.-Gen. W. C. G. Heneker, C.B., D.S.O. (Sherbrooke, P.Q.).

C.B. (Military Division).—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T/Brig.-Gen.) Ross J. F. Hayter, C.M.G., D.S.O., Cheshire Regt., of Halifax (following a "mention" in Sir Douglas Haigh's latest despatch).

C.M.G.—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. Hector G. Reid, D.S.O., R.A.S.C.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (A/Lt.-Col.) Charles B. O Symons, D.S.O., R.E.

K.B.E. (Military Division).—Maj. (T/Col.) George McLaren Brown (C.P.R.), Asst. Director-General of Movements and Railways.

C.B.E.—Col. (H/Maj.-Gen.) Joseph H. Poett, C.B., C.M.G., late Staff.

O.B.E.—Capt. (A/Maj.) Henry B. B. Butler, R.A.S.C. (R.M.C., Kingston); Maj. Edmond L. Calverley, Essex Regt. (Toronto); Capt. Clarence B. Cockburn, R.A.S.C. (Hamilton); T/Capt. (A/Maj.) Norman McL. Hall, R.E. (Vancouver); Maj. (T/Lt.-Col.) Wilfred C. Dumble (R. of O.), late R.E. (R.M.C., Kingston); Lt.-Col. John I. Lang-Hyde, C.M.G., late R.E. (R.M.C., Kingston); Capt. (T/Maj.) Eustace J. W. Spread, M.C., L.N. Lancs. Regt., Deputy Asst. Director of Labour (R.M.C., Kingston).

D.S.O.—T/Capt. (A/Maj.) James A. Church, M.C., 251 Tunn. Coy., R.E. (Alberta); Capt. and Bt. Maj. Alexander P. D. Telfer Smollett, M.C., H.L.I.; T/Maj. D. N. Hossie, R.F.A. (the first Rhodes Scholar of the University of Saskatchewan).

M.C.—Lt. (A/Capt.) Edward B. Allan, R.G.A., attd. XIX. Corps Hvy. Arty. (Toronto); Lt. (A/Capt.) Albert W. Bentley, R.F.A., attd. H.Q., 48th Bgde. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. Norman D. MacKay, 80th Fld. Coy., R.E. (R.M.C., Kingston); T/Lt. (A/Capt.) Gordon Mitchell, 154th Fld. Coy., R.E. (Hamilton); Lt. (T/Capt.) Harold G. L. Prynne, 1/13th Bn., London Regt.; Sec. Lt. Roy H. Rickard, R.G.A., attd. 120th Sge. Bty. (Bowmanville).

(For Services in Egypt.)

C.B.—Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T/Brig.-Gen.) Edmund M. Morris. C.M.G., R. Lancaster Regt. (Guelph).

M.C.—T/Surg. Capt. Aldington G. Curphey, 2nd Bn., British West Indies Regt. (Kingston); Lt. (T/Capt.) Noel R. Taitt, 1/16th Bn., attd. 1/5th Bn., Bedford. Regt., attd. 162nd L.T.M. Bty.

M.S.M.—23524 S.-M. G. J. Debney, R.A.M.C. (Toronto).

(For Services in Italy.)

M.C.—Lt. (A/Capt.) James E. Mackay, 1/4th Bn., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I. (Renfrew, Ont.) (late Pte. P.P.C.L.I.); Capt. Geoffry S. Ridout, 7th Divl. Sig. Coy., R.E. (Regina).

AWARDED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Legion of Honour (Officer).—Bt. Col. (T/Brig.-Gen.) Gilbert R Frith, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

Croix de Guerre.—M2/153481 Pte. Albert A. Jamieson, R.A.S.C. (M.T.), attd. 63rd Fld. Amb., R.A.M.C. (Calgary); 53 Sergt. Harold Mills, 1st Bn., Lincolnshire Regt. (Toronto).

PROMOTIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

For Services in Salonika.—To be Maj.-Gen.: Maj. and Bt. Col. (T/Maj.-Gen.) George N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O., Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Toronto).

For Services in France and Belgium.—To be Bt. Lt.-Col.: Maj. (T/Lt.-Col.) J. N. de la Perelle, D.S.O., M.C., R. Fus. (Magpie, P.Q.); Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) J. Y. H. Ridout, D.S.O., R.G.A.

For Valuable Services in Connection with the War.—To be Bt. Lt.-Col.: Maj. (T/Lt.-Col.) C. M. Stephen, C.M.G., R.A.O.C. (Halifax). To be Bt. Maj.: Capt. (T/Maj.) Eric H. de Lotbiniere Greenwood, R.E. (R.M.C., Kingston).

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

(Sir D. Haig's Despatch of November 8.)

R.A.S.C.—T/Sec. Lt. Henry G. Baxter, 32nd Divl. Train (late Pte., C.A.S.C.); Capt. (A/Maj.) H. B. B. Butler, attd. 49th Div., M.T. Coy. (R.M.C., Kingston); Capt. C. B. Cockburn (Hamilton); T/Lt. R. P. Marchant, Can. Corps Siege Park.

R.A.V.C.—T/Capt. J. C. Miller (late C.A.V.C.).

(Mentioned for Services in Italy.)

T/Lt.-Col. H. H. Betts, R.E., Asst. Dir. of Docks (London, Ont.); Lt.-Col. (T/Brig.-Gen.) Donald M. Watt, D.S.O., Indian Army (Vancouver); Lt. G. G. McD. Carr-Harris, 95th Fld. Coy., R.E. (Kingston); Lt. George J. R. Lansdell, M.C., 6th Bn., attd. 1st Bn., S. Staffs. Regt.; Capt. (A/Maj.) W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., R.A.F. (Warren, Man.).

* *

Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., states that he is now interested in the commercial side of flying (says the *Daily Record*), and expects to head a strong company.

A British-made violin, adjudged by an Æolian Hall audience to be the best, was sold to a member of the Canadian Forces for £84.

RE-UNION IN LONDON OF GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, TORONTO.

Many "Vic" men serving overseas have expressed a strong desire to have a re-union in London. This can be arranged for January 31, so that we may have Dr. Chown and other leading Canadians present. Will all Victoria students who can attend please communicate immediately with Capt. John H. Garden, 28, Maddox Street, London, W.1?

DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS.

Recognition of Valuable War Services.

C.M.G.—Col. Hugh A. Chisholm, C.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. (A/Col.) William A. Simson, D.S.O., C.A.S.C.; Lt.-Col. (T/Brig.-Gen.) Alfred C. Critchley, D.S.O., Cav.; Lt.-Col. (A/Col.) Karl C. Folger, D.S.O., Ord. Corps.

C.B.E. (Military Division).—Col. George Devey Farmer, C.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. William Ross Smythe, Forestry Corps; Col. John Stewart, C.A.M.C.; Col. Walter Reginald Ward, General List.

O.B.E.—Lt.-Col. Frederick W. G. Anderson, Forestry Corps; Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) Thomas R. Caldwell, 21st Bn.; Maj. (T/Lt.-Col.) Charles V. Campbell, For. Corps; Lt.-Col. George H. Cassels, 2nd C. Ont.; Maj. Alexander D. Cornett, Chaplain Servs.; Hon Maj. (T/Lt.-Col.) Lawrence Dowie, Gen. List; Maj. John G. Fordham, Railway Troops; Maj. Austin B. Gillies, C.F.A.; Capt. (A/Maj.) James R. Goodall, C.A.M.C.; Maj. John Jeffery, M.C., 13th Bn.; Maj. James H. Lindsay, E. Ont.; Maj. Percy C. McGillivray, C.A.S.C.; Maj. William G. Morrison, C.A.P.C.; Lt.-Col. John A. C. Mowbray, C.A.P.C.; Lt.-Col. Richard Raikes, C.A.M.C.; A/Lt.-Col. Jason R. Routh, Ord. Corps; Lt.-Col. Albert A. Smith, Dental Corps; Maj. John E. Swinburne, For. Corps; Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) Albert W. Winnett, Dental Corps; Lt.-Col. Wolston T. Workman, M.C., Chaplain Servs.

M.B.E.—Lt. (A/Capt.) Joseph H. Watkins, Gen. List; Lt. Sidney G. Webb, Que.; Lt. (A/Capt.) John H. L. Johnstone, Eng.

M.C.—Lt. (A/Capt.) James R. Cockburn, 2nd C. Ont.; secd 7th Fld. Survey Coy., R.E. (For services in Egypt.)

BRITISH EMPIRE ORDER (CIVIL DIVISION).

K.B.E.—James Williams Woods, Director of Purchases, British War Mission in U.S.A. (Toronto; director, Imperial Bank of Canada).

D.B.E.—Giana, Baroness Mount Stephen, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

M.B.E. Stanley Walter Alexander, Ministry of Information; William Ethrington Mace, Administrative Officer, Inspection Department, Ministry of Munitions, Canada; Mrs. Elizabeth Street Robinson, Lady Superintendent, Canadian Convalescent Home for Officers, France.

AWARDED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Croix de Guerre.—Capt. Charles A. Brosseau, Cyclist Corps; Capt. Elmer J. Dickinson, M.C., C.A.M.C., attd. 1st M.M.G. Bgde.; Lt.-Col. (T/Brig.-Gen.) Dennis C. Draper, D.S.O., Que., comdg. 8th Inf. Bgde.; Lt. William S. Fenton, R.C.R.; Maj. Wm. B. Forster, Man., Bgde. Maj., C.M.G.C.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O., 52nd Bn.; Maj. (T/Lt.-Col.) George C. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd C.M.R.; Maj. Burnett Laws, D.S.O., 1st C.M.R.; Capt. John N. McEachern, 5th Div. Am. Col., attd. 5th Divl. T.M.B.; Lt.-Col. Robert A. Macfarlane, D.S.O., 59th Bn.; Maj. (A/Lt.-Col.) Harry F. V. Meurling, M.C., 2nd M.M.G. Bgde.; Capt. Gordon C. Mortimer, W. Ont.; Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. Ormond, D.S.O., comdg. 9th Inf. Bgde.; Lt.-Col. George R. Pearkes, V.C., M.C., 116th Bn.; Lt.-Col. William William Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C., 5th C.M.R.; Lt. Harold Smith, M.C., M.M., C.M.G.C.; Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Stewart, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I. (died of wounds); Capt. (A/Maj.) Walto T. Trench, M.C., 2nd M.M.G. Bgde.; Lt.-Col. Hugh M. Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C., 43rd Bn.; Lt.-Col. Wm. K. Walker, D.S.O., M.C., 1st M.M.G. Bgde.; Lt. Frank Wylde, C.A.S.C., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.

Other Ranks.—16399 Pte. Archibald L. Bebeau, M.M., 1st M.M.G. Bgde.; 2304318 Pte. Arthur L. Coughlin, 1st M.M.G. Bgde. (Beverley, Mass., U.S.A.); 19495 Sergt. Clement H. Hiscott, D.C.M., 1st M.M.G. Bgde.; 23278 L/Cpl. Leslie C. Hudd, M.M., Cyclist Bn.; 18207 Pte. Samuel P. Jones, M.M., Cyclist Bn.; 150156 Pte Harry McCorkell, M.M., 2nd M.M.G. Bgde. (Winnipeg); 836 Pte. Roy H. Rice, M.M., 1st M.M.G. Bgde. (Toronto).

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OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown, Mr. Charles Lyon (65), ex-mayor. At Amherst, N.S., Mr. Inglis C. Craig. At Quebec, Hon. Ernest de Varennes, M.L.C. for the Thetford Division. At Montreal, Dr. J. U. Berard (52). At Toronto, Mr. John D. Ivey (66); Mr. Colin McCuaig, of Montreal. At Ottawa, Mr. Justice Duncan B. MacTavish (65); Mr. James Smith (65), Mayor of Masson, P.Q. At Orangeville, Mr. W. T. Bailey, ex-mayor. At Basswood, Man., Mr. Dugald McPherson (54), father of Lt.-Col. Charles D. McPherson. At Moose Jaw, Mr. Alexander Beaudreau, ex-M.L.A., Saskatchewan. At Calgary, Mr. O. J. Amundson, of Claresholm, a cousin of the famous explorer. At New York, on December 29, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D.D. (81), who was Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia 1888-1904, and a native of Plymouth, Devon (Lt.-Col. Frederick H. Courtney, D.S.O., R.G.A., is a son); Rev. Dr. M. M. Campbell, principal of Mount Allison College, Sackville, N.B.; Mr. R. G. Knowles, comedian, who was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1858.

Mr. Fred C. Salter, European Traffic Manager, Grand Trunk Railway, has received a cable announcing the death, at Los Angeles, of Mr. B. Macdonald (75), formerly of the Hudson Bay Service, father of Mrs. F. C. Salter.

The proprietors of "Canada" are open to receive applications from officers of the O.M.F.C. for the post of resident manager in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. This appointment would be quite suitable for anyone partially disabled by wounds, but from officers of the O.M.F.C. for the post of resident manager is essential. The post is one which offers excellent prospects to a suitable man.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR FIVE CANADIANS.

Newfoundland Private Similarly Honoured.

A Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated January 6, announces the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers and N.C.O. of the Canadian Forces: and also to a soldier of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment:—

Temp. Capt. John MacGregor, M.C., D.C.M., 2nd C.M.R. Bn., 1st Central Ontario Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery, leadership, and self-sacrificing devotion to duty near Cambrai, from September 29 to October 3, 1918.

He led his company under intense fire, and when the advance was checked by machine guns, although wounded, pushed on and located the enemy guns. He then ran forward in broad daylight, in face of heavy fire from all directions, and, with rifle and bayonet, single-handed, put the enemy crews out of action, killing four and taking eight prisoners. His prompt action saved many casualties and enabled the advance to continue.

After reorganising his command under heavy fire he rendered most useful support to neighbouring troops. When the enemy were showing stubborn resistance, he went along the line regardless of danger, organised the platoons, took command of the leading waves, and continued the advance. Later, after a personal daylight reconnaissance under heavy fire, he established his company in Neuville St. Remy, thereby greatly assisting the advance into Tilloy.

LT. M. F. GREGG. V.C., M.C.

CAPT. J. MACGREGOR, V.C., M.C., D.C.M.

LT. G. F. KERR, V.C., M.C., M.M.

Canadian War Records Photographs.

Throughout the operations Capt. MacGregor displayed magnificent bravery and heroic leadership.

Lt. George Fraser Kerr, M.C., M.M., 3rd Bn., 1st Central Ontario Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery and leadership during the Bourlon Wood operations on September 27, 1918, when in command of the left support company in attack.

He handled his company with great skill, and gave timely support by outflanking a machine-gun which was impeding the advance.

Later, near the Arras-Cambrai road, the advance was again held up by a strong point. Lt. Kerr, far in advance of his company, rushed this strong point single-handed and captured four machine-guns and thirty-one prisoners.

His valour throughout the engagement was an inspiring example to all.

Lt. Milton Fowler Gregg, M.C., R. Can. Regt., Nova Scotia Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery and initiative during operations near Cambrai, September 27 to October 1, 1918.

On September 28, when the advance of the brigade was held up by fire from both flanks and by thick, uncut wire, he crawled forward alone and explored the wire until he found a small gap, though which he subsequently led his men, and forced an entry into the enemy trench. The enemy counter-attacked in force, and, through lack of bombs, the situation became critical. Although wounded, Lt. Gregg returned alone under terrific fire and collected a further supply. Then rejoining his party, which by this time was much reduced in numbers, and, in spite of a second wound, he reorganised his men and led them with the greatest determination against the enemy trenches, which he finally cleared.

He personally killed or wounded 11 of the enemy and took 25 prisoners, in addition to 12 machine guns captured in this trench. Remaining with his company in spite of wounds, he again, on September 30 led his men in attack until severely wounded. The outstanding valour of this officer saved many casualties and enabled the advance to continue.

Lt. Samuel Lewis Honey, D.C.M., M.M., late 78th Bn., Manitoba Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery during the Bourlon Wood operations, September 27 to October 2, 1918.

On September 27, when his company commander and all other officers of his company had become casualties, Lt. Honey took command and skilfully reorganised under very severe fire. He continued the advance with great dash and gained the objective Then finding that his company was suffering casualties from enfilade machine-gun fire he located the machine-gun nest and rushed it single-handed, capturing the guns and ten prisoners.

Subsequently he repelled four enemy counter-attacks, and after dark again went out alone, and having located an enemy post, led a party which captured the post and three guns.

On September 29 he led his company against a strong enemy position with great skill and daring, and continued in the succeeding days of the battle to display the same high example of valour and self-sacrifice. He died of wounds received during the last day of the attack by his battalion.

No. 8000 Sgt. William Merrifield, 4th Bn., Central Ontario Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the attack near Abancourt on October 1, 1918. When his men were held up by an intense fire from two machine-gun emplacements, he attacked them both single-handed. Dashing from shell-hole to shell-hole he killed the occupants of the first post, and, although wounded, continued to attack the second post, and with a bomb killed the occupants. He refused to be evacuated, and led his platoon until again severely wounded.

Sergeant Merrifield has served with exceptional distinction on many former occasions, and throughout the action of October 1 showed the highest qualities of valour and leadership.

No. 3102 Pte. Thomas Ricketts, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on October 14, 1918, during the advance from Ledeghem, when the attack was temporarily held up by heavy hostile fire and the platoon to which he belonged suffered severe casualties from the fire of a battery at point-blank range.

Pte. Ricketts at once volunteered to go forward with his section commander and a Lewis gun to attempt to outflank the battery. Advancing by short rushes under heavy fire from enemy machine guns with the hostile battery, their ammunition was exhausted when still 300 yards from the battery. The enemy, seeing an opportunity to get their field guns away, began to bring up their gun teams. Pte. Ricketts, at once realising the situation, doubled back 100 yards under the heaviest machine-gun fire, procured further ammunition, and dashed back again to the Lewis gun, and by very accurate fire drove the enemy and the gun teams into a farm

His platoon then advanced without casualties, and captured the four field guns, four machine guns, and eight prisoners.

A fifth field gun was subsequently intercepted by fire and captured.

By his presence of mind in anticipating the enemy intention, and his utter disregard of personal safety, Pte. Ricketts secured the further supply of ammunition which directly resulted in these important captures and undoubtedly saved many lives.

The New V.C.s

Capt. John MacGregor, M.C., D.C.M., 2nd C.M.R., is by birth a Scotsman, having been born at Nairn, Scotland, in 1888. His mother lives at Newlands, Urchange, Cawdor, Nairn. In civil life a carpenter, Capt. MacGregor enlisted in the 11th C.M.R. at Vancouver on March 26, 1915, his regimental number being 116031. He was given his commission in the 2nd C.M.R. in May, 1917, prior to which he had won the D.C.M. for capturing, single-handed, an enemy machine gun. Early in 1918 he won the M.C. for gallantry under exceptional circumstances prior to and during a trench raid. Capt. MacGregor has only been once wounded (September 29 last), and on that occasion remained at duty.

Lt. G. Fraser ("Bobby") Kerr, M.C., M.M., 3rd Bn., is a native of Deseronto, Ont., and is 24. He is the son of Mr. John J. Kerr, of 135, Tyndall Avenue, Toronto. He is an original member of the 3rd Bn. (Queen's Own), having left Toronto for Valcartier Camp on August 21, 1914. After 18 months in the line he was wounded in the leg at the Ypres Salient in July, 1916, won the M.M., and received his commission about a year later. He was slightly wounded last July, and his M.C., awarded early last month, was for exceptional bravery and leadership during several days of heavy fighting. He is a chemist in civil life.

Lt. M. F. Gregg, M.C., R.C.R., is a New Brunswick school teacher and 26 years of age. He was born at Mountain Dale, N.B., and was a third-year student at Acadia University when he enlisted at Halifax on October 20, 1914, as a private in No. 2 Clearing Hospital, C.A.M.C. The following April he was drafted to the 13th Bn., and was wounded in the foot at Festubert, and spent nearly a year in hospital. On recovery he was given a commission in the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt., but transferred back, in the spring of 1917, to the Canadians. Lt. Gregg won his M.C. for leading a bombing attack and for carrying a wounded officer to safety.

The late Lt. S. L. Honey, D.C.M., M.M., 78th Bn. (died of wounds at No. 12 Canadian Field Ambulance on August 30 last), was also a school teacher, and 26 years old. He was the son of Mr. George E. Honey, of Lemonville, Ont., and his birthplace was Conn, Wellington, Ont. He enlisted in the 34th Bn at Walkerton on January 22, 1915, his number being 602174, and he won both the D.C.M. and M.M., and promotion to the rank of sergeant, before being gazetted to a commission in Lt.-Col. Kirkcaldy's Grenadier unit in August, 1917. His D.C.M. was awarded for encouraging his men to hold a position for three days under heavy fire after his platoon officer was wounded.

Sergt. Wm. Merrifield, the first 4th Bn. man to receive the coveted award, was, as his regimental number implies, an original member of the 2nd Bn., his enlistment dating from August 28, 1914. An Englishman by birth—he was born at Brentwood, Essex, 28 years ago—Sergt. Merrifield was in civil life a fireman. He was severely wounded in the late fighting, and is now at the 1st C.O.R.D., Witley. His father, Mr. William Merrifield, lives at Alymer Road, Ottawa.

* *

THE FIRST CANADIAN V.C.

The part which Canadians played in the South African War is vividly recalled by a graceful action of Mr. J. A. Mullens, of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., brokers to the Bank of England. Prompted thereto "by the wonderful part Canadians have taken in this greater struggle," Mr. Mullens has, through Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, presented to the Canadian National Collection of War Mementoes the Victoria Cross, Edward VII. Coronation Medal and Queen's South African Medal with 4 bars (Natal, Orange Free State, Belfast, South Africa) awarded to Sergt. A. H. L. Richardson, of Lord Strathcona's Horse, and a member of the Royal North-West Mounted Police from May 7, 1894, to November 12, 1907.

We understand that Mr. Mullens' offer is being gratefully accepted. The thoughtfulness and generosity which prompted his action will certainly be appreciated by the people of Canada.

Sergt. A. H. L. Richardson won the V.C. on July 5, 1900, at Wolve Spruit, near Standerton, when 38 of his regiment were engaging 80 of the enemy. After the order to retire had been given, Sergt. Richardson rode back under a heavy fire to pick up a wounded trooper who had been hit in two places and his horse shot, and rode with the man to a place of safety.

As the first Canadian to win the V.C., Sergt. Richardson—a native of Liverpool—was presented by his fellow-Canadians with a gift of $15,000

* *

From seeds of three species of Canadian maples, obtained from the Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, in 1916, a large stock of fine seedling trees have been raised at Kew, and have now been despatched to France for planting out wherever possible in the cemeteries in which Canadian soldiers have been laid to rest

BIG LUMBER ORDER FOR CANADA.

One Billion Square Feet to be Purchased by British Government.

As the outcome of negotiations carried on by the Canadian Trade Commission for the past month, the British Timber Controller will purchase in Canada half a million standards of lumber, equivalent to a billion square feet. The lumber, which is of all grades, will be bought under the direction of the Controller through British brokerage house and Canadian timber agents in London, who will deal direct with Canadian lumber producers.

British Columbia lumber men are represented in London by Mr. L. C. Beale, Timber Commissioner for the Province, who is attached to the staff of Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General. Mr. Beale will deal directly with the Timber Controller.

The entire purchase will be made during the present year. The Canadian Government is rendering assistance by granting contingent credits upon occasions where the state of the exchange makes it too costly to finance purchases from this side. The necessary cargo space will be supplied by the British Government.

* *

CANADA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

While no official announcement has yet been made, it is believed that the attitude of the British Government towards the proposals put forward by Sir Robert Borden on behalf of Canada is all that can be desired and that the proposals are approved.

There is reason to believe that Sir Robert Borden takes the ground that it is entirely within the competence of the British Empire to define the constitutional relations of its Dominions and their right to representation at the Peace Conference.

CAPT. C. L. WOOD, R.C.R.
Awarded M.C. and Bar.

MAJ. E. A. GREENE, C.F.A.
Awarded D.S.O.

Photos: Elliott & Fry.

AN APPRECIATION OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

(By Sir Robert Borden.)

In Col. Roosevelt there has passed away one of the great commanding figures of the world. His impressive personality, his remarkable ability and energy, his vigour of expression, his wide vision, and his high idealism, won for him a great place, not only in his own country, but in the wider theatre of world affairs. The remarkable reception accorded to him during his last visit to Canada testifies to the affection and esteem in which he was held by the Canadian people. I last saw him, something more than a year ago, in a New York hospital, where he was recovering from a severe illness, and I shall always hold in grateful remembrance the intense appreciation which he then expressed of Canada's effort in this war, and of the heroic spirit of her people.

* *

At Rhyl Police Court, last Saturday, Pte. Robert Tyre, C.A.M.C., and Cpl. Jas. Arthur Jensen were each sentenced to three months' hard labour, and Pte. Milton Rentoul to one month's hard labour, in connection with the supply of morphine at Kinmel.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BOYS' DINNER.

It is proposed to hold in London, towards the end of January, 1919, a dinner of Old U.C.C. Boys now in Europe. Will all Old Boys who wish to attend kindly send their names and addresses *at once* to the Hon. Secretary of the London Branch of the Old U.C.C. Boys' Association, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1, who will furnish full particulars as to place and hour of the dinner? It is hoped that all Old Boys will make an effort to attend. Dr. Parkin and Mr. Jackson will probably both be present.

CANADIAN WAR PICTURES.

Exhibitions at Burlington House and the Grafton Galleries.

BOTH Canadian and English visitors to the Canadian War Memorial Exhibition of paintings at the Royal Acadamy will be delighted with the result arrived at under the supervision of the Canadian War Records Office. It will be especially gratifying to Canadians, proud of the part their country has played, that the glorious achievements of her sons and daughters should be so worthily portrayed and perpetuated. Over 350 pictures are on view at Burlington House, and the exhibition is described by an eminent art critic as "the most important artistic event which has happened in England for many a year."

The Committee of the War Memorials Fund planned a wide and comprehensive scheme for obtaining lasting and accurate memorials of Canada's part in the great war, and their plans have been signally successful. Not only are scenes of the actual conflict shown, but the transport, the training, the care of the wounded, and the myriad duties of the auxiliary services all find a place in this comprehensive exhibition. The services of the leading artists of the day—some of them Canadians themselves—were secured. The result is a most comprehensive collection of paintings, which in due course will be fittingly enshrined in the capital of the Dominion. Not only are these pictures beautiful in themselves, but, produced as they are contemporaneously with the war, they have an additional historical value.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN OPENING THE CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL EXHIBITION AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.
Sitting (left to right): Lord Beaverbrook, Sir George Foster, Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George Perley, Lt.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C.
(Canadian War Records Photograph.)

Besides taking care that every phase of the struggle should be portrayed, the Committee took pains to make it representative of all that is best in the different schools and movements of modern Art. Sir John Lavery, A.R.A.; Mr. S. J. Solomon, R.A.; Mr. R. Jack, A.R.A.; Mr. Wyndham Lewis, Mr. C. Sims, R.A.; Major Augustus E. John—to mention a few—represent almost as many different styles and methods. The names of the artists reveal the catholicity of the great undertaking.

Major John, whose work is perhaps the most discussed, admired and criticised of any living British artist, shows what is certainly his greatest production so far. It is a large cartoon 40 feet by 12 feet, entitled "Canadians Before Lens, 1917-18," and is a thrilling and wonderful picture of war. It is not a battle-scene, but a realistic panorama of "the front." Soldiers, on and off duty, wounded, prisoners, refugees, the everyday incidents of the trenches, tragic and trivial all are pictured in a sort of orderly confusion of arrangement and grouping, itself typical of that life which it portrays.

"The Taking of Vimy Ridge" and "The Second Battle of Ypres," by Major R. Jack, A.R.A.; "The Battle for Courcellette," by Capt. Louis Weirter (London Scottish); "The Defence of the P.P.C.L.I. at Sanctuary Wood," by Capt. Kenneth K. Forbes, are a few of the larger battle-pictures. Portraits of well-known Canadian officers, and of the heroic winners of the Victoria Cross, are appropriately arranged between and among the larger canvases. Training camps in England; forestry work and railway construction; munition factories; a cookhouse; a blacksmith's shop; "Blighty" leave at a Y.M.C.A. recreation hut in London; all and many more such scenes familiar to so many of our readers are depicted with combined accuracy and artistic skill.

A splendid picture, for which is assured a lasting popularity, is "The Landing of the First Division at St. Nazaire," by Mr. Edgar Bunty, A.R.A. It is wonderfully effective, the Highlanders and the admiring French populace, with the huge ship looming in the background. It possesses an added interest, for the officers shown in the foreground are actual portraits, and among them is to be seen Col. (now Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W.) Turner.

The aeroplane in warfare is shown in many pictures, notably "Dogfight," by Mr. John A. Turnbull. The noble work of the nursing sisters is also depicted in numerous canvases, particularly in a series of three panels, in the "decorative" style, by Professor G. E. Moira. There may also be seen several pictures of the "Impressionist" school.

Vimy Ridge, Quéant Wood, the Cambrai Road, Chaulnes, the Cloth Hall at Ypres—these and other places, famous for ever in our history—are all to be seen in this wonderful collection, of which Canadians may well be proud, both because of the pictures themselves and because of the subjects which inspired the artists.

Opened by Sir Robert Borden.

The exhibition was opened last Saturday by Sir Robert Borden. Sir Edward Kemp presided, and he was supported by Lord Beaverbrook, Sir George Foster, Sir George Perley, and General Turner. Among others present were the Marchioness of Donegall, Lady Kirkpatrick, Lady Drummond, and Brig.-General R. Manley Sims.

Sir Robert Borden said it was fitting that Art, the handmaiden of civilisation, should be called upon to interpret for humanity now and in the future the meaning of the war as it was and as it would be understood. Canada had been very fortunate, indeed, that a Canadian who was in London—Lord Beaverbrook—should have called Art to the aid of his native country to bring about the interpretation of the war. He was sure all present, all the people of Canada and of the Empire, were grateful to him for the wonderful effort he had accomplished. They were deeply appreciative of the splendid vision, the wonderful foresight and tremendous energy he had brought to bear upon the great task. His administrative genius had enabled him to carry the task to a higher and fuller conclusion than perhaps it could have been carried in the hands of any other man. He had enlisted in that work men of great distinction, men of the highest gifts in Art, and men of genius, who had made the task a labour of love.

They had given to the Dominion for which he was privileged to speak the distinction of having achieved perhaps the best interpretation, by means of Art, of the nature of the war to the people of the present age and those who would come after them. That was only a part, but perhaps the highest part of what Lord Beaverbrook had succeeded in accomplishing. He had told him (Sir Robert) when he undertook an important post as Minister in the Government of the United Kingdom that he felt handicapped in his efforts by the very perfection of the arrangements he had made to secure to Canada all that Art could accomplish. Well, after all, that exhibition symbolised and illustrated the meaning of the war and the cause for which the whole Empire fought. But there was still something more to be done. It would be necessary that that great collection of pictures should be properly housed in Canada. It was as splendid a collection of war records as perhaps had been secured by any of the Allied nations. Plans had been prepared Lord Beaverbrook gave him the privilege of inspecting them the previous night—and he hoped in the distant future arrangements would be made by which in the capital city of the Dominion a worthy place of abode would be found for those exhibits. He thanked Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Rothermere, and many others for the good work consecrated and discharged as a labour of love.

Lord Beaverbrook paid a high tribute to Lord Rothermere and others associated with him in the work.

Photographs at the Grafton Galleries.

The exhibition of war photographs at the Grafton Galleries, also arranged by the Canadian War Records Office, even surpasses its predecessors in interest and effort. The pictures cover the heavy fighting of the last three months of the war, and all are in colour. So many of the subjects are familiar to readers of *Canada* through their having appeared in our pages that it is only necessary here to indicate their scope. They provide an unrivalled record, on the one hand, of the achievements of the Canadians, their fine fighting spirit, and their cheeriness, and, on the other, of the "frightfulness" of the Hun. Cambrai, Valenciennes, and other places provide a setting for many of the 130 pictures on exhibition, and there is a realism about them all that is striking in the extreme. The photographs from Canada's "home front" are also interesting. The "monster" picture, showing a crowd of cheery Canadians returning from the battle of Cambrai, is over 20 feet long, and there is a wonderful frieze of captured guns, nearly 200 feet in length, running round the Grand Gallery.

The exhibition was opened on Tuesday by Sir Edward Kemp. Lord Beaverbrook presided, and he was supported by Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Perley, Lt.-General Currie, Major-General Thacker, Brig.-Generals Hayter and Rennie.

Sir Edward Kemp said that the photographs were taken by the official photographer, Lt. W. Rider-Rider, and his staff. Great hardships were undergone to secure them. Lt. Rider-Rider was himself twice wounded and twice gassed, while his predecessor in the work, Capt. Castle, was also a casualty on more than one occasion. That exhibition and the paintings in the Royal Academy were due to the foresight of Lord Beaverbrook. No country participating in the war had been as fortunate as Canada in the number of its pictures. They had 5,000 negatives, and a magnificent array of paintings and a quantity of war literature, and the people of Canada would be gratified by the erection, a little later, of a large building on the banks of the River Ottawa in their capital city in which to house all those things, with the diaries of the different battalions who had fought in France, and the records they had collected. It was estimated that the building would cost from £300,000 to £400,000.

Sir Robert Borden said they all realised the importance, if not the absolute need of Canada's achievements in the war, being recorded to endless time by a lasting monument. That monument had been accomplished, not only in the spoken word all over the world of "what our gallant men have done," but in the great collection of paintings at Burlington House, and in those veritable records of scenes from the front, which constituted only a small record of what had been gathered. He congratulated Lord Beaverbrook and all those who had been associated with him upon the splendid consummation of their efforts. It was most appropriate that they should have there that afternoon General Sir Arthur Currie. The record of the Canadians from first to last had been one in which their countrymen would be proud, and he declared that they were proud. Their soldiers had been found worthy on every occasion to fight side by side with the gallant men from every part of our widespread Empire and from the Allied nations as well. He was equally confident that during no period had the achievements of the Canadian Army Corps, been more conspicuous or of greater service to the cause for which they fought than during the last great hundred days of the war.

General Currie said he would like to say how much those who fought in France appreciated the foresight of those responsible for that tangible record of what the Canadians had done. Every one ought to be, and was, deeply grateful to Lord Beaverbrook and his associates. Capt. Castle and those who had been associated with him had undergone many risks, and Capt. Castle had even gone over with the front wave that he might get those lifelike pictures. In viewing the pictures, he declared with emotion, thoughts came to his mind which were too deep for words.

Both exhibitions are open on Sunday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., as well as on week days.

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CANADIAN DEMOBILISATION.

General Currie Placed in Charge for Forces in France.

Lt.-General Sir A. W. Currie has been placed in charge of all demobilisation arrangements for the entire Canadian Forces in France, which include, in addition to the Canadian Corps, the Canadian Railway Troops, the Canadian Forestry units, lines of communication troops, hospital units, etc.

In this duty General Currie will have as his assistant Brig.-General J. L. Embury, G.O.C. Canadian Section, G.H.Q.

Plans are now in progress for the demobilisation of the various Divisions of the Canadian Corps, which at the moment are somewhat widely separated between Brussels and Bonn in Germany, in an area about mid-way between Boulogne and the Rhine.

* *

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES.

Great War Veterans' Association Satisfied.

Mr. R. M. Stewart, Dominion secretary-treasurer of the Great War Veterans' Association, in a statement published in Canada regarding the war gratuities, says (according to the *Daily Record*) that the Government is to be congratulated upon having taken such generous action, which means that the men returning from the Army overseas will be placed in an independent position for a sufficient length of time after their discharge to enable them to find employment for which they are most suited:—

Therefore, without taking into account the considerable balance of deferred pay which the majority of returning men have to their credit, it can safely be said that no returned man who is willing and able to work will suffer any hardship whatever when he comes back to Canada. He will not be a suppliant for labour and forced to accept unsuitable employment at low wages in order to ward off starvation. He will be able to choose employment where the remuneration will be commensurate with his ability and the service performed.

In this matter Canada has treated her soldiers and sailors more generously than any other nation, and nobody can complain of unfairness. The allowance, in fact, is much more generous than we anticipated

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WAR TROPHIES FROM PALESTINE.

Major Beckles Willson, who has been serving for a year past in Palestine and Syria as Inspector of War Trophies with Gen. Allenby's army, has just arrived in London. The amount of guns and captured material in this theatre of war has been very great, and the allocation of these and objects of historic interest to the representatives of the Indian, Australian, and New Zealand contingents, who are eager for their share of war trophies, and can get immediate tonnage to transport them to their respective countries, was no light task. Even more delicate was that of seeing that the Imperial Army as a whole got its full share of the spoils.

"I daresay they wondered a bit at first why a Canadian should be put on the job," said Major Willson to a *Canada* representative, "seeing that Canada had no troops in Palestine, but I had been Inspector of War Trophies in France, and in the long run they found, I think, they had no reason to complain."

As a medium for propaganda in Egypt the bulk of the objects collected by Major Willson for the authorities were assembled in a great Palestine War Exhibition at Alexandria, which was opened under the auspices of the High Commissioner, Sir F. Wingate, and General Allenby, and drew over 80,000 visitors, proving besides a great success for British Red Cross funds. Among the many articles exhibited were no fewer than 63 historic flags, including the white flag which surrendered Jerusalem, the Turkish flag presented by the Kaiser to Damascus, and the first splendid Royal Standard of the King of the Hejaz. Last, but not least, was a fine German aeroplane brought down by a Canadian R.A.F. officer while attempting to bomb Palestine G.H.Q.

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OPENINGS FOR EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. Lloyd Harris left for the Continent on Monday to look over the situation in France and Belgium and to confer with the respective Government representatives of the two countries. His business is to endeavour to secure for Canada orders for a portion of the vast supplies of all kinds needed for rebuilding the ruined areas and for re-equipping the national industries.

In Roumania and in the Balkans generally there appears to be great scope for Canadian export trade. The possibilities of the situation are not being lost sight of by the Canadian Trade Mission, and "conversations" of an important character have already taken place. The chief problem at present is one of credit.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. (*All Rights Reserved.*)

CHAPTER III.—A NIGHT OUT. (*Continued.*)

THE British scrambled over the trench and charged wildly after the Germans, who, profiting by the delay caused by their former stronghold, were thirty yards ahead and close to the buildings.

Suddenly the mass of fugitives parted, leaving a lane down the middle, exposing a young German officer and a man squatting over a machine gun, planted full in the face of the attack. At a twenty-yard range they poured a murderous fire into the charging British, and the men tumbled like ninepins. They could not stop the rush, but, with the muzzle swinging in a wide arc, over fifty men went down before the gunners were killed.

Three bayonets stabbed the German officer as he crouched over the gun, his finger still holding back the trigger even as the steel entered his body. Carew was the first man to reach him, leaping a pile of bodies to do it, and as he thrust he noticed the young officer made no attempt to guard himself, and did not raise his hands from the mechanism of the gun, though for a fraction of a second the eyes of the two men met. Carew was aware of an intense feeling of friendliness for the boy.

"THEY ENSCONCED THEMSELVES BEHIND THE MASONRY AND BROKEN WALLS TO REPEL THE COUNTER-ATTACK."

Germans came rushing from the village in a counter-attack, and the British, already shaken by the machine-gun fire, wavered perilously.

The mass of men swayed to and fro between the trench and the buildings, German shells bursting indiscriminately over both forces. Then fresh British supports streaming over the captured trench gave the necessary weight, and the Germans were thrown back, the attackers following till the narrow cobbled road between the first buildings was jammed with a yelling, cursing mob fighting madly with fists, since there was room for neither bayonet nor butt. A few bombs would have made good their footing, but there were none forthcoming, and a small party, joined by Burton and Carew and led by a sergeant, started to scale the broken wall and buildings to the right of the road, in an attempt to make a flank attack on the front German defence. All this was going on in a hell of noise, both German and British artillery shelling the village.

Telephone wires had been destroyed, and communications cut on each side, and the action was almost isolated, as neither side could force supports through the curtain of fire established by the opposing batteries.

The flanking party worked round, occasionally losing a man by German snipers amongst the ruins and usually enacting swift retribution. They intended to force their way into several of the houses facing on the main street, fire from the windows and command the road in front. Carew meditated on the excitement of penetrating first into one of the little dark houses, probably half-a-dozen of the enemy waiting just inside. and realised that a business training was small aid to the form of fighting just ahead of him.

There was not a building in the village of more than two storeys, making the process of cleaning out the Germans shorter than it might have been; but house-to-house fighting was new to these men, and indeed there is more nervous strain packed into an hour of it than in a week of most forms of active service.

For a short minute the men stood outside the house selected by the sergeant, standing in the little back garden, now planted like most gardens in the fighting area with little wooden crosses. Most of the crosses were broken, and the graves covered with rubble, but the men did their unconscious best to avoid trampling on the last dug-out of a possible comrade. The clamour of the combatants in the street grew wilder, and they deliberated on the speediest method of gaining possession of the house and getting into action, for they could hear the sound of firing from the upper rooms. But no one pressed forward at first to discover the vague black possibilities behind the broken back door. The sergeant was in favour of a rush straight through and up the stairs, but Burton suggested a combined attack—three men to climb on the tottering roof of an out-house, command the upper rooms, and prevent a long resistance to their companions climbing from the ground floor. This was approved, and Harry, with two men, climbed up the sloping roof, the others waiting anxiously, crouching in the shadow of the building. But their delay and scuffling had given notice of their approach, and, with a report from a near window, one of the men on the roof dropped his rifle clattering, and slithered sprawling down the slope.

"Come on, boys," shouted the sergeant, "straight in and up the stairs," and charged through the doorway, the others following. Finding the stairs by the gleam through a shell-hole he went at them on the run, falling forward as some one fired down the stairs from the landing, Carew just behind him, having his rifle jarred out of his hand with a bullet. He bent and found it ready to his hand, and, taking the steps in a rush, got home with his bayonet at the top. He wrenched out the steel, hesitated a second, and then, firing his gun through the door in front of him, dashed it open with his shoulder and stumbled in, wincing from the expected bullet.

The other men came crowding up after him. A German sat on the floor with his back to the wall, gazing stolidly at the Englishman. "Kamerad," he said, and pointed to the blood staining his tunic above his belt. Another man lay on the floor, with a shocked look on his face, and a neat red hole in his forehead. As they watched the wounded German, blood showed at the corners of his mouth and he lurched sideways.

"He's finished," said Burton, "what about the fellows in the next room? I can hear 'em firing."

Two or three bullets came through the lath and plaster partition, the Germans firing through the wall, and one of the British went down on his knees grunting, and then, very carefully, let himself fall forward, like a tragedy actor seeking a clean place on the stage to die upon. He was dead when Carew touched him.

"Lie down, fellows, quick," said Burton, and they flopped on the floor, returning the fire through the walls. For a minute the strange contest lasted, then they heard a rush and a trampling on the stairs, and the British were left in possession of the house.

"What became of the sergeant?" said Carew. "Was he killed?"

"No, unless those beggars finished him just now," replied one of the others. "He got a wipe across the head and was sitting on the floor thinking about it——. Here he comes, now," he added, as the non-com. came in shakily, his face covered with blood.

The windows over the street were just above a scene of furious fighting, the fierceness and intensity of it making the apparent detachment of the action in the house possible.

The Germans had managed to plant a knife-rest wire entanglement across the road. Piled now with bodies it formed a practical barricade, and they were striving by an incessant mad minute of rifle fire to drive our men back from a hand-to-hand position, and get a couple of machine guns into action.

The sergeant in the house took charge, and skilfully appreciating the position, arranged his men at various holes in the walls commanding the barrier, avoiding the windows. He knew if the Germans could establish a machine gun in a good position there they would sweep the street clear of the attacking British in two minutes. There were seven men in his party—he had started with fifteen—and they were surrounded by the enemy, but he felt he could direct the whole small action if he was given time enough.

The German fire from the barricade slackened. The British assault had been pushed back, and the men were sheltering in the houses they had captured on the edge of the village, preparing for another rush. The German machine gun had been brought up, and they wanted the British to charge again.

The sergeant detailed his plan quickly.

"All of you fire at the machine-gun squad when I give the word. Each of you pick out your man, then fire independently at the men behind the barricade. Now," he said, as a whistle from the British sounded through the noise of the firing.

The English came leaping from doorways and windows, and charged the barrier, the Germans keeping up a rapid rifle fire, but withholding the effect of the machine gun until the street was full of racing men.

The men in the house fired calmly and deliberately, every shot telling at the point-blank range.

The machine-gun squad was wiped out at once, and the fire from the barricade flickered out for a moment, though fresh men took the places of those killed. But the check was sufficient for the British, and before the volume of fire could be renewed they came leaping and scrambling over the barrier, using the bayonet with that free swing that few men can face. The defenders were killed against the walls and in the doorways, many bayonetted before they could get to their feet, and few escaped, the English following on down the road to the far outskirts of the village. Then they ensconced themselves behind the masonry and broken walls to repel the counter-attack they knew would be launched from the German trenches just before them, leaving their supports to clear out the enemy left in the cottages.

Burton and Carew had accounted for many in the German defence but they had lost a friend. As the British attack came surging up the street they had recognised their young lieutenant well in the front, and had seen him drop.

"There goes our letter to the Colonel," yelled Burton, and Carew nodded.

The German shelling, which had died out for a time, began again, but hindered very little the soldiers working amidst the ruins. Supports had come up during the lull in the artillery fighting, and the British were working furiously to consolidate the position, engineers and sappers marking the lines of defence before the last strongholds of the German snipers had been stormed behind them.

The sergeant gathered his men in the little room. The Germans in the house across the road had delivered a fierce fire through the windows for a time, until more immediate necessities pressed them; but there was no upper floor in their house, and, firing upwards, their bullets had gone mostly over the heads of the small band of Englishmen, though two more had been killed and most of them were more or less badly chipped.

Burton caught Carew's arm.

"About time we were thinking of getting back to our own lines," he said. "Wonder how we can work it?"

The dawn was breaking and Carew was experiencing that shuddering distaste for the sight of dead bodies and fighting paraphernalia that seems to come so often with the first light. He felt sick and dizzy, his body beneath his cartridge pouches was a mass of bruises, and the pouches themselves were cut and torn. Though he did not realise it, the cartridges in the pockets, acting as armour, had saved him from the results of three vigorous bayonet thrusts. He was utterly fatigued, and Burton flung an arm across his shoulders, helping him down the broken stairs after the sergeant and his three men.

"What's the matter?" the sergeant questioned. "Your pal hit?"

"No," replied Burton, "he's all in; finished for a bit. We've had three days on end in the trenches without any sleep before we started on this racket. How d'you suppose we can get back to our battalion?"

"Don't know where to find any of our officers," said the sergeant. "Expect they're all killed or knocked out—we only had three left when we came up. We must get you some kind of voucher or you'll get into trouble."

An officer stumbled by close to the wall, and the sergeant, stopping him, started to explain, but an outburst of firing, with an urgent note in it, from the edge of the village, sent them all running, fatigue forgotten, toward the sound.

Carew found himself lying behind a wall firing madly. About two hundred Prussians were making an absurdly brave attack from their lines. A forlorn hope even in the night; by the light of day it was madness, and not a man of them reached the village or got back to his trench. Few of them attempted the latter.

Carew thrilled to see them come laughing and shouting to each other, magnificent specimens. He had never seen, or ever did again, Germans charge like this. One man was racing, it seemed, straight for him, and he fired methodically, hitting him three times before the man fell forward, his head not ten feet from the wall behind which Carew lay.

They were shot down, hardly a man escaping or attempting to surrender.

It was the last attempt of the engagement, and except for occasional shelling the British were left in possession of the village.

The old communication trenches were connected and repaired, and in the evening the remnants of the party the Canadians had joined were marched out and back behind the lines, Burton and Carew with them, both in a state of amazement that they were still alive, for men do not expect to come uninjured from continuous close-quarter fighting.

The two regained their battalion that night, were promptly put under arrest, and spent the night in a make-shift guardroom—far more comfortable quarters, Burton pointed out, than the pigstye their comrades were probably inhabiting. In the morning they got off lightly with a mild cursing from their company commander, Burton explaining how they had lost their way, and also having had sufficient foresight to obtain a pencilled note from an officer who had seen them in the advance, establishing their story.

The battalion had been relieved that same night, and the ill-feeling at the two men's defection was relieved also by Burton's vivid and circumstantial account of how, single-handled, he had fought two battalions of the Prussian Guard, advanced the British front some three miles, and shortened the duration of the war by at least six months.

(*To be continued.*)

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The Donaldson liner *Saturnia* has left Glasgow for Canada with a large number of Scottish girls who are going to the Dominion to marry Canadian farmers. These girls had been engaged for two years or more, but owing to war restrictions were unable to sail till now.

In view of the need of creating machinery to enable his Majesty's Government to deal effectively with the problems connected with emigration which are likely to arise during the period of reconstruction, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Committee, which will be known as the Government Emigration Committee, and which will take the place of the Managing Committee of the Emigrants' Information Office.

ANY information concerning 1030620 Pte. M. Nolan, "C" Coy., 13th Battalion Canadians, missing since October 10, 1918, will be gladly received by his mother at 30, Shelley Street, Seaforth, Liverpool, England.

A NEW CATHOLIC ARMY HOSTEL.

Sir Robert Borden Performs Opening Ceremony.

The rapid approach of Demobilisation has thrown heavy responsibilities upon the Y.M.C.A. and kindred socio-military organisations, and no organisation is doing finer work in this respect than the Catholic Women's League.

The third hostel or clubhouse to be established in London under the auspices of the C.W.L. (and the twentieth such centre in Great Britain) was formally opened on Thursday, January 2, by Sir Robert Borden. The club is situated in St. George's Circus, Westminster Bridge Road. The present accommodation is 88 beds, and there are billiard, reading and dining rooms, with the usual auxiliaries of bath-rooms and kit stores. The foundation stone was laid by the late Duke of Norfolk.

Lt.-Col. W. T. Workman, M.C., A.D.C.S., explained that the funds to equip and maintain the C.A. hostels came from people of all creeds and denominations in Canada, and that the huts were for the use of all soldiers and sailors, irrespective of their religion. The Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, and other social organisations in Canada had co-operated heartily in the campaign to raise funds. Although they had the money, they would have been utterly unable to carry out the work but for the splendid help given by the Catholic Women's League.

Sir Robert Borden, in alluding to the recent campaign in Canada on behalf of the Catholic Army Huts, said the quality of giving was akin to the quality of mercy it blessed those that gave as well as those that took. They appreciated the broad spirit of co-operation of people who differed in creed. Though the day of assured victory and the triumph of the cause of liberty and justice was in sight, the end was not yet, and the period of demobilisation and reconstruction might be attended with difficulties and perplexities not less than those that had passed. There was still a great work for the C.A. Huts to do in common with other organisations in Great Britain. There was perhaps no period when the men would more require the best influences that could be brought to bear than the period when, the actual fighting having ceased, the men suffered, perhaps, from reaction after the great strain of more that four years of war. There was room for the finest social service in this regard, and he felt sure the co-operation and sympathy of their organisation would enable them to meet the difficulties in the coming months of reconstruction.

Resuming Civil Life.

There were, Sir Robert pointed out, thousands of people in Canada—he believed the number which last reached him was about 50,000—who had lost their employment. It was the task of their country, in the first place, to see that, as far as possible, employment was found for them, and the Canadian Government had been actively engaged in making provision for that contingency. There were also the men who had given devoted service at the front, and it was absolutely necessary that an early opportunity should be given them to resume their normal activities in civil life. It would be most unfortunate if these men were not given their chance. The aid of all men and women of good will was absolutely necessary, in order that normal conditions might be resumed as soon as possible, and that those men might be afforded, as was their right, the opportunity to take up civil activities within their own country.

Maj.-Gen. Feilding (G.O.C. London District) said he had seen few hostels in London that appealed to him more than that one.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Dominion Minister of Justice, said the united patriotic efforts of peoples of all creeds in Canada had taught them to forget the other things which might divide them. He was glad to recognise such a union, and they all hoped that it would be a permanent union among the Canadian people in carrying out the difficult work of reconstruction which lay before them.

Mr. T. W. Kernahan, of Toronto, overseas commissioner of the Catholic Army Huts, spoke on behalf of the directors of the fund in Canada.

Among those present were Lord Wm. Nevill, Lady Drummond, Mr. P. W. Draper (Labour Adviser to the Dominion Government), and Mr. P. J. Mulqueen, president of the Sportsmen's Patriotic Association of Toronto (an organisation which has given $1,000 towards the work of the C.A. Huts).

Miss Stourton, of the Catholic Women's League, will be in charge of the hostel, and the priest in charge is Capt. (Fr.) E. Laws, London Area (R.C.) Chaplain.

* *

The Dominion Government is arranging with France for the establishment of Canadian credits (says Reuter), with a view to placing in Canada French orders for reconstruction material.

Under the special arrangements made in the case of Overseas soldiers dying in Great Britain, only one exhumation order has been applied for in London. The application came from Canada, and the body has been sent there.

Wives of Canadian soldiers who want such advice as the Y.W.C.A. secretaries, acting under the Dominion Government, are anxious to give, should apply to Mrs. Burrington Ham of the Canadian Y.W.C.A., British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, W.1. A Y.W.C.A. secretary will travel on each boat bound for Canada.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Capt. Prince Albert, the King's second son, is now attached (as staff captain) to the Canadian Corps. Prince Arthur of Connaught is also serving with the Canadians.

* *

At Ottawa, on December 20, the Governor-General invested Sir Frank Barnard with the K.C.M.G. Following the investiture, the Duke of Devonshire entertained at dinner, his guests being Sir Frank and Lady Barnard, Col. and Lady Violet Henderson, Lady Blanche Cavendish, Lady Spring-Rice, General Sir Wm. Otter, Miss Muriel Burrowes, Sir George and Lady Burn and Miss Burn, Senator and Mrs. H. Bostock, Miss Edith Cochrane, Miss Hilda Murphy, Sir Louis and Lady Davies, Miss Emma Desrosiers, Sir James Grant, Sir Thomas White, Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, Miss Loewen, Miss Bostock, Mr. Arthur Sladen, Sir Hormisdas Laporte, Sir James Lougheed, Miss Walton, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Minto, Major Irwin.

COL. SIR GEORGE McLAREN BROWN, K.B.E.

* *

Lord Charles Cavendish, the younger son of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, has arrived from Ottawa, accompanied by Lady Spring-Rice and family.

* *

Sir Robert Borden and General Louis Botha were, on Thursday, January 2, admitted to the honorary freedom of the Worshipful Company of Skinners at their hall in Dowgate Hill, City.

* *

Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., has retired from the L.C.C., on which he was one of the City representatives.

* *

Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean (Co. U.) elected M.P. for Brigg (Lindsey) by a majority of 3,521, is a son of Maj.-General H. H. McLean, K.C., Dominion M.P. for Royal, N.B. He was born at St. John in 1883, and educated at the R.M.C., Kingston. He holds the D.S.O. with two Bars.

Mr. Edward Hay, general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, has resigned owing to ill-health, and is succeeded by Mr. W. Moffatt, late assistant general manager.

* *

None of the recent honours conferred upon Canadians has occasioned more congratulations and approval than the Knighthood of the Order of the British Empire awarded to Col. George McLaren Brown, the popular European Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who during the war has rendered valuable assistance to the War Office as Assistant-Director of Movements and Railways. Ever since his promotion to his present important post he has taken an increasingly prominent and influential part in all Anglo-Canadian affairs. One of the chief reasons for the great success achieved by the C.P.R. has been due to the wise selection of its men for the chief executive offices. In Sir George McLaren Brown, this great corporation sent to London one of the best types of Canadians, who by his ability, broad-minded sympathy, and fine personality has done much to assist the ever-growing prestige of his native country in the capital of the Empire. He has been much assisted by his clever and charming wife, and their host of friends will wish them a long enjoyment of most well-deserved honours. Sir George is the son of that fine old Canadian Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Ont. Lady McLaren Brown also belongs to that city, being the daughter of Mr. John Crerar, K.C.

* *

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, is at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, suffering from appendicitis.

* *

At the dinner given on January 4 by the Beyond Seas Association at the Royal Club for Ladies from Overseas, Norfolk House, St. James's Square, the Marquess of Salisbury presided, and among the guests were Princess Marie Louise, the Duchess of Norfolk (Chairman of the Club), Sir Robert Borden, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir George Foster, Lady Sybil Grey, Sir William Lloyd, Col. Sir Malcolm and Lady Hilda Murray, Lt.-General, Sir Richard and Lady Turner, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, and Mrs. Cunninghame of Craigends. After dinner about 700 guests attended a reception and variety entertainment, followed by supper.

* *

Owing to the death of Mr. Henry Bowring, brother of Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, a luncheon arranged by the British Empire League at Claridge's Hotel on Tuesday to meet the High Commissioner had to be postponed.

* *

Among the recently elected Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, are Robert Lyle Hutton, M.B.Univ. Toronto, M.C.P. and S.Sask., M.C.P. and S.Alberta, Capt., R.A.M.C., Brantford; Millen Alexander Nickle, M.B.Univ. Toronto, M.C.P. and S.Ont. and Sask., Surgeon to Canadian Pacific Railway, Capt., C.A.M.C., Weyburn, Saskatchewan; and William Robert Tutt, M.B. Univ. Toronto, M.C.P. and S.Ont., Capt., R.A.M.C.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie and Brig.-Gens. Embury and Farmer arrived from France last Sunday, and are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Col. S. D. Chown, LL.D., the Rev. T. Albert Moore, and Mr. Oliver Hezzelwood all of Toronto—are staying at the Charing Cross Hotel. Their visit is in connection with demobilisation as it affects families.

* *

Lt. Paul Gouin, son of the Premier of Quebec, Sir Lomer Gouin, has left for Canada.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Capt. Harvey Ellis, Canadian Infantry, son of the late Major and Mrs. Ellis, of Plympton, Devon, and Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alpe, of Hove, will take place at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hove, on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

* *

The engagement is announced between Lt. Meredith Herbert Gibson, R.F.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gibson, of Compton-Hurst, Eastbourne, and Linconia, Buenos Aires, and Dorothy, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Bruce, of Vancouver.

LADY McLAREN BROWN.

* *

Lt. Coningsby Dawson, of the Canadian Field Artillery, and Mrs. Helen Wright Clark have been married in Newark, U.S.A. Lt. Dawson, author of "Carry On" and other war books, is lecturing in the United States under the auspices of the British Mission.

* *

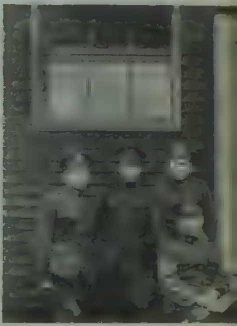
The engagement is announced at Ottawa of Capt. H. Maynard Smillie, son of the late Dr. N. C. Smillie, and Mrs. Smillie, of Ottawa, to Dorothie Rushmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rushmer, of "Biltmor," Hindhead, Surrey. The marriage is to take place in February.

* *

The engagement is announced of Nursing Sister Ruth Forster, C.A.M.C., of Alberta, to Wilfred Paterson, son of the late James Paterson, founder of the firm of Carter, Paterson and Co., Ltd., London, and Mrs. Paterson, Rodney Court, Maida Vale, London. Mr. Paterson, formerly of Red Deer, is now at Victoria, B.C., where he is in charge of the Government Pensions Offices. He served in France with the 31st Bn., and was severely wounded at St. Eloi in the spring of 1916

A DORMITORY AT THE BEAVER HUT, IN THE STRAND

Photograph] C.M.G.D. ARTIFICERS' AND ARMOURERS' STAFF, SEAFORD. [*C. R. A. Wade*

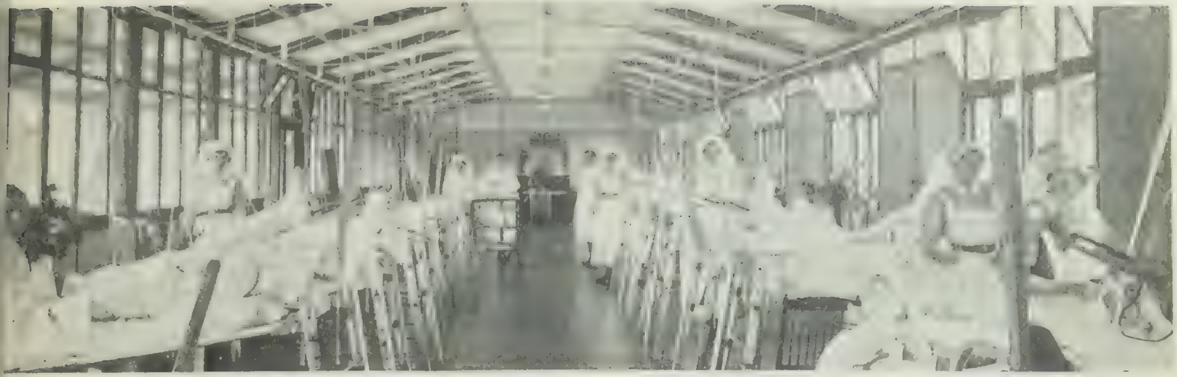


PAY STAFF OF THE 3RD RES.

Canadian War Records

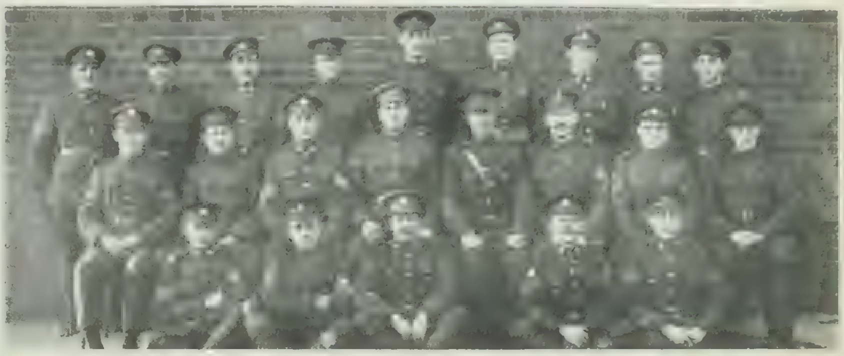
CANADIAN ENGINEERS [illegible] A [illegible] BRIDGE ACROSS THE CANAL DU NORD

[illegible]



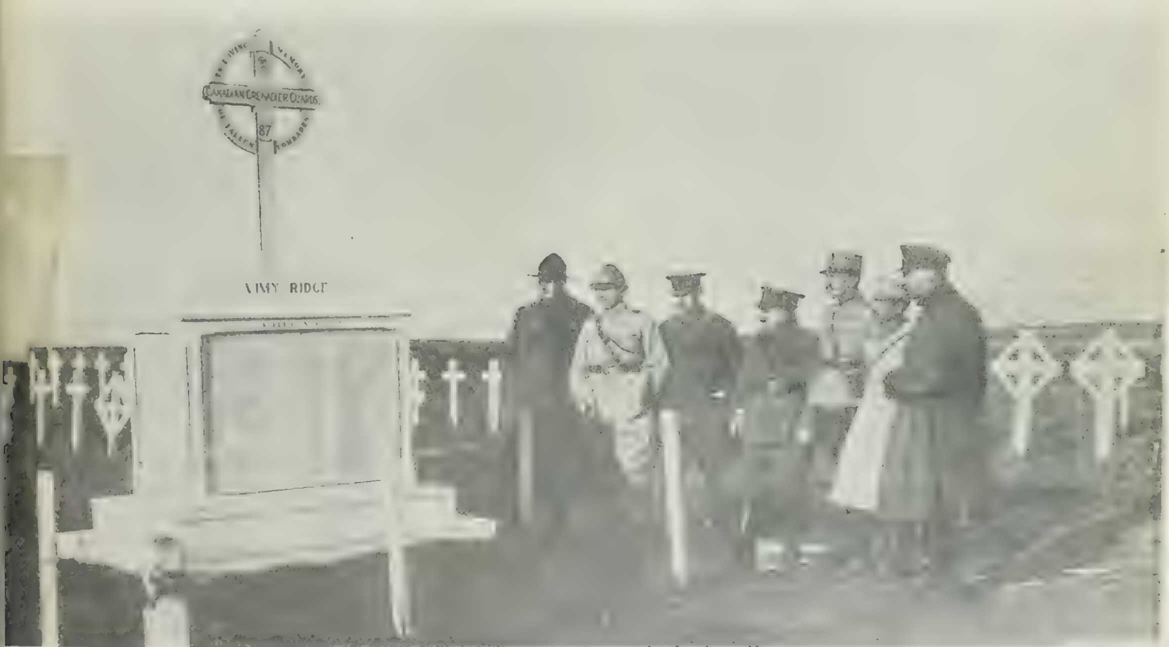
THE NEW BRUNSWICK WARD (FOR FEMUR CASES) AT THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT CANADIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, CLIVEDEN.

APT. G. H. HOLTON), AND THE



SERGEANTS' MESS, NO. 9 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL SHORNCLIFFE.

Back row (left to right): Sgts. A. Bassett, R. J. Prigge, A. F. Baskerville, T. W. Webster, J. Cope, A. H. Campbell, W. J. Stapleton, H. Derby, and G. Webb (C.A.D.C.). *Middle row:* S.-Sgts. W. F. Maberly, M. H. Mould, J. Gleave, W. Gilborn, R.S.-M. J. R. Gardner W.O.I.), S-Sgts. R. Hastings, R. E. Hillier, T. V. L'Estrange. *Front row:* Sgts. H. W. Habgood, H. Ellis, J. H. Burrows, J. Banks, and A. Guy.



THE CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS' MEMORIAL ON VIMY RIDGE.

[*Photographs*

The officers represent (left to right) America, France, Britain, Portugal, Roumania, Siam (Prince Amoradhat and Canada

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for Officers, N.C.O.s and Men.

ALL officers and other ranks returning to Canada will be held responsible for equipment and baggage, and the Department of Militia will not assume responsibility for losses.

The address of the London office of the Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is 6, Hanover Square, W.1. (Telephone: Mayfair 451.)

Service in captivity as a prisoner of war (says a Routine Order) is now qualifying service for the grant of chevrons for overseas service.

The 1914-15 Star.

The 1914-15 Star may be worn by officers, warrant officers. N.C.Os. and men, and also by civilian medical practitioners, nursing sisters, nurses, and others employed with military hospitals who actually served on the establishment of a unit in a theatre of war up to December 31, 1915—not May 31, as stated by an obvious slip last week. As regards the Western European theatre, the qualifying service includes all operations in France and Belgium from midnight, November 22-23, 1914.

Storage and Disposal of Surplus Kit.

Arrangements have been made whereby officers and other ranks who have surplus kit privately stored in Great Britain can have the same sent to any address in the United Kingdom or in Canada free of charge. Officers are allowed to despatch kit up to 300 lbs., and other ranks up to 100 lbs. Officers and men desiring to participate in this arrangement should study the procedure outlined in Routine Order 5125, under date December 30.

A "V.C." Dinner in Germany.

A despatch from Mr. Fred James says that a dinner in honour of Lt.-Col. Cyrus W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., 16th Bn., M.P. for Skeena, B.C., was given in the little village of Huemar, east of the Rhine, near Cologne, on Boxing Night, by the officers of his battalion. It was known as "Col. Peck's V.C. Dinner," and it developed into an event that expressed in some way the high esteem that Col. Peck is held in, not only by the officers and men of his own unit, but by everyone in his brigade and throughout the corps. The G.O.C. the brigade, Gen. Tuxford, and the commanding officers of the other battalions in the brigade, were among the guests.

Notes on Officers.

Brig.-Gen. Victor Williams has taken up his duties as G.O.C. No. 3 Military District (Kingston).

Lt.-Col. R. F. Parkinson, D.S.O. (War Records), left by the *Olympic* on Thursday for Canada, on short leave. Other officers leaving by the same boat were Lt.-Col. W. H. Price, M.L.A., of Toronto; Major W. D. Adams (latterly on the staff at Argyll House); Capt. Robt. Pearson, M.L.A., and Capt. Farrell, of Calgary.

Major E. J. Ashton, chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board (Canada), left for France on Wednesday.

Major T. W. McDowell, V.C., D.S.O., has been appointed officer commanding Sub-depôt, No. 3 District, at Ottawa, in connection with the demobilisation scheme of Dispersal Areas.

Lt.-Col. C. M. ("Pat") Edwards, D.S.O., is now filling the position of G.S.O.1 at London Headquarters recently occupied by Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, B.G.G.S.

Lt. W. D. P. Hardisty, C.M.G.C., and Lt. L. J. H. Remond, C.F.A., have been returned to Canada on compassionate grounds.

H./Capt. (Rev.) R. F. Thomson, M.C., has been returned for demobilisation purposes.

Capt. Hope C. Scott, of Montreal, for some time G.S.O.3. at Argyll House, has returned to Canada to resume his civil employment

Major John J. O'Gorman, Chaplain Services (R.C.), who has been overseas secretary-treasurer of the Catholic Army Huts, left for France last Sunday. He will be attached to the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., and is to act as D.A.D.C.S. on the lines of communication. He will be organising secretary for the Catholic Army Huts in France. The duties of overseas secretary-treasurer (in Great Britain) have been handed over to Capt. J. J. O'Reilly. C.A. Huts have recently been started at South Camp, Seaford, Cooden Beach, Buxton, and Witley (a brick hut), and a reading room for the 10th Reserve Bn. at Bramshott.

Appointments.

Major E. V. Benjamin, M.C., Sask., to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Bordon, from a similar position at Shorncliffe. Lt. (A./Capt.) G. C. White, C.M.G.C., to be Assistant Director of Contracts, O.M.F.C. Lt. (A./Capt.) F. Spencer, Sask., to be Staff Capt., H.Q., O.M.F.C., from a similar position at Shorncliffe. Major P. C. McGillivray, C.A.S.C., to be A./A.D. of S. and T., Rhyl Camp. Capt. R. S. Billman, M.C., to be an instructor, Can. School of Gunnery, vice Capt. W. A. Richardson, M.C. To be Officer i/c Dept. of Gen. Auditor, Canadian Section, G.H.Q.: Major F. K. Wilson, Cav.; Asst. Officer in charge: Capt. G. V. Gurney, M.C., W. Ont.; Asst. Officers in charge: Capt. C. Hannington, B.C., and Lt. W. J. Smith, W. Ont.

Secondings.—C.O.C. to Q.M.G., Inspection Department: Major (A./Lt.-Col.) J. R Routh, Capts. S. L. Adamson, J. J. Good, J. T. Sutherland, P. R. Tomlinson, and A. A. Winter, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. L. Richardson.

Returned to Canada.

Lt.-Col. H. V. Rorke, D.S.O., Capt. F. V. Granger, 1st C. Ont.; Lt.-Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., W. Ont.; Major J. G. Johnstone, N.S.; Capt. R. I. Nelsom, C.A.S.C.; Major W. C. McBrien, C.R.T.; Major J. A. Hope, D.S.O., M.C., 46th (Sask.); Capt. W. Cole, C.A.M.C.; Lt. L. G. Marple, Sask. Routine Orders also contain long lists of names of officers transferred to the C.E.F. in Canada on the cessation of hostilities.

Repatriated Prisoners of War.—Capt. G. F. Andrews and V. A. MacLean, Lt. D. Clelland, Man.; Capt. F. C. R. Ansley, 1st C. Ont.; Lt. R. W. White, C.M.G.C.; Lt. N. W. Helwig, D.F.C., 2nd C. Ont. and R.A.F.; Lt. B. E. R. Moberley, C.R.T.

Unfit G.S. Six Months.—Major H. Campbell, W. Ont.; Lt. J. St. G. Hall, Que.; Lt. B. de B. Millidge, M.C., C.F.A.; Lt. N. E. Murton, C.M.G.C.

For Duty.—Major H. M. Nicholson, Capt. J. Jordan, H./Capt. and Q.M. R. Kirkpatrick, M.B.E., and Nursing Sisters M. L. Foreman and B. M. Richards, C.A.M.C.

Invalided to Canada.

Major C. E. Bailey, D.S.O., M.C., Lt. J. D. Clark, C.M.G.C; Major O. E. Carr, Capts. D. Murray and J. S. Wray, Lt. M. A. Cox; Nursing Sisters G. S. Bajus, L. Brady, K. Carr and A. D. Watson, C.A.M.C.; Capts. R. A. Bolton, M.M., and W. G. Pearse, Lts. D. F. D. de Bretigny and J. Rutherford, Eng.; Capt. A. T. Field, M.C., Lt. A. Andrews, 2nd C. Ont.; Capt. B. George, M.C., Sask.; Capt. J. Harrington, C.A.V.C.; Capt. G. H. May, C.A.S.C.; Capt. R. O. McMurtry, M.C., C.S.A.; Capt. G. S. Thornton, Lts. B. R. E. Allen, M.C., D. Green, and G. A. W. Laidlaw, Man.; Lts. W. W. Armstrong and W. Currie, M.C., M.M., E. Ont.; Lts. W. T. Bannan, M.C., and T. Dale, M.C., Alta.; Lts. A. Briggs, C. L. Cantley, R. L. Emmaus, R. M. Jevers, and R. La Ferriere. Que.; Lt. J. Butterfield, M.C., Cav.; Lts. J. D. Doughty and J. W. Knowles, W. Ont.; Lts. L. M. Frost, G. W. McLeod and F. E. Odlum, 1st C. Ont.; Lt. L. J. MacDonald, N.B.; Lt. W. Nesbit, C.F.A.; Lt. P. W. K. Robertson, C.F.C.; Major C. W. MacInnis, Alta.

* *

Professor George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, has arrived in England to act in an advisory capacity to the directors of the Khaki University.

OLD MASTERS.

COLLECTORS and MUSEUMS offered exceptional opportunities of purchasing privately at very reasonable prices GENUINE OLD MASTERS direct from Historical Collections of Noblemen and other Private Owners.

ARTHUR RUCK, Galleries 4, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

PELMANISM AND DEMOBILISATION

Soldiers and Sailors Preparing for Civil Life.

THOUSANDS OF ENROLMENTS FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY

One of the most striking phases of the Armistice period is the enormous demand for Pelmanism which has arisen among officers and men of the Navy and Army. The prospect of early demobilisation has forced upon them the necessity for earnest preparation if they are to achieve success upon resuming their civil occupations.

During the war Pelmanism was the topic in battleship, trench, barrack, and billet, and hundreds of thousands of men have been convinced of its practical value by the force of the personal example of their comrades.

Now, when time, in many cases, is hanging heavily on the hands of both officers and men, it is being readily recognised that the period until demobilisation cannot be more profitably employed than in the study of this wonderful system of mental training, whose students unanimously proclaim it the "Path to Prosperity."

The result is that enrolments are now literally pouring in from the Navy and Army. Since hostilities ceased the ranks of the Pelmanists have been swelled by many thousands of our gallant fighting men, who are determined to be efficiently equipped for the battle for a living that follows the laying down of the weapons of war.

In view of the "mental rust" which is the inevitable outcome of Naval and Military life, no man who hopes to resume a well-paid civilian occupation can afford to neglect Pelmanism—the system which beyond all doubt is the most effective means of fitting the mind of its students for the "great change-over" and the individual "reconstruction" which is necessary to cope with its many problems.

All officers and men are invited to make the fullest investigation of the claims that are made on behalf of Pelmanism. "Mind and Memory," the publication which makes completely clear what Pelmanism is and what it achieves, is offered quite freely, and can be obtained by return post on application to the address given below.

The following letters from Pelmanists have a definite bearing upon the question of resuming civil life, and will be read with interest, and, it is believed, with ultimate profit by many men who are looking forward to demobilisation :—

From an Assistant Paymaster, R.N.R.:

"'Pelmanism' is one of the stock subjects of conversation in our mess, where a great interest in it is evinced upon all sides. For my part, I never fail to recommend it to my fellow-officers, for I consider it a magnificent system, which has in my own case —in spite of the unfortunately spasmodic manner in which I have had to study it—considerably improved my mental capacity and enlarged my mental horizon. I am expecting great things from it when I am able once again to settle down to my normal vocation."

A Lieut.-Colonel writes:—

"As military service is the most wonderfully effective method of obtaining an inefficent memory, it must be recognised and the results fought against if possible. Experience in France has taught me that not one in one thousand is retaining his powers of concentration, and all require the spur of excitement to make them do their work. Carrying this into civil life unchecked, we will be absolute failures. Make your arguments and system known to the Army. As they are saving the Empire now, give them the chance to prepare themselves for the war after the war."

A Chief Yeoman Signals, R.N., writes:—

"Have just started to regain my health and strength, and am pleased to say have started work in civil life at the bottom rung of the ladder, and, thanks to the Pelman Course, in less than three weeks I have made the first step of advancement, and hope to continue. I may add that whilst I was called up I took on duties which practically doubled my income, and without any knowledge of the Pelman System I could not have carried on the same with ease and comfort."

The foregoing are typical of many thousands of letters received from men of every rank and rating of the Navy, Army, and R.A.F., and form conclusive evidence of the enormous value of a course of Pelmanism at the present juncture.

POINTS IN BRIEF.

1. *Over* 400,000 *men and women of all classes have now adopted Pelmanism.* These include literally every class and rank: clerks, managers, soldiers, sailors, generals, admirals, peers, peeresses, shop assistants, salesmen, accountants, barristers, solicitors, doctors, clergymen, journalists, artisans, engineers, typists, secretaries, manufacturers, bankers, etc., etc.

2. *Large numbers of these have increased their incomes by* 100 *p.c.,* 200 *p.c.,* 300 *p.c., and even more*, as a direct result of Pelmanism. Thousands of others have gained important positions or speedy promotion. In the Army and Navy some hundreds of officers openly attributed their promotion (and in many cases their M.C., D.S.O., etc.) to Pelmanism.

3. *No man or woman has yet failed to reap good benefit from Pelmanism*, provided that the System has been conscientiously followed. Sweeping as the assertion may seem, it is yet an admitted fact that "progress by Pelmanism" is certain if the Course is properly followed.

4. *No hard study is required. The Course is exceedingly interesting, and takes but a few minutes daily.* Most people find that half an hour daily for a few weeks enables them to master the System, which is taught entirely by correspondence and which can be followed anywhere. It does not in any way interfere with your usual daily work, but helps you in it, making your work easier, quicker, better, and far more productive.

5. *Benefit begins with the first lesson.* This is testified to by thousands of letters in the records of the Pelman Institute, many of which record promotion and increases as a direct result of one Lesson.

6. *The benefit is lifelong.* A few weeks of study (a few minutes daily) produces a betterment of your mind and your ability which makes for your advantage all your life.

7. *There is nothing artificial in Pelmanism; it develops your natural powers upon natural lines.* The Pelman System exercises and disciplines all your faculties, bringing them to full strength and enabling you to show greater ability in everything you apply yourself to.

8. *It brings out latent powers and talents.* Testimony upon this point is simply overwhelming, thousands of men and women writing to say that they now find themselves able to do better work and to occupy far more responsible positions (with correspondingly bigger incomes) than they ever dreamed themselves capable of.

9. *Anyone can understand Pelmanism.* There is nothing technical or difficult in it; anyone of average (elementary) education can quite easily master it.

10. *The cost is very small.* Many Pelmanists write that the Course would still be wonderfully cheap at ten times the present cost. *Enrolment may still be secured at one-third less than the usual fee.*

11. *Employers are quick to appreciate the services of Pelmanists.* Many firms pay for the enrolment of their staffs, large firms having thus enrolled 70, 100, 145, and 165 of their staffs at one time.

12. *Pelmanism is now indispensable to every man and woman*, no matter of what age, status, or occupation. That fact is warmly attested by all of the many famous educationists, M.P.s, authors, editors, and public men and women who have investigated the work and results of the Pelman Institute. No such important body of independent testimony has ever before been gathered in support of an efficiency movement. That fact alone is conclusive.

13. *Pelmanism is world-wide.* There are Pelman students in every corner of the British Empire, and many of these are so eager to commence the Course that they cable at great expense from the Farthest East, from India, Africa, etc., for the "little grey books" to be sent out.

14. *Every statement or claim published by the Pelman Institute can be verified* by any bona-fide inquirer. Critical investigations have been made from time to time by great journals like *Truth, Public Opinion, John Bull, British Weekly*, etc., and have invariably resulted in warm editorial appreciations of the System. The Directors of the Institute have always welcomed investigation by the public, and the better the facts are known the more surely does enrolment follow. The Institute is, in sober truth, doing a great work of national importance, and every man and woman should know at least the elementary facts about this wonderful movement.

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the 12 lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course at a reduced fee, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of "Canada" who applies to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

BENEFICENT RED CROSS WORK.

Though the scope and sphere of the main work of the various branches of the Canadian Red Cross Society has undergone changes since the Armistice was signed, its activities in the relief of suffering are undiminished.

Its latest gifts include 6,000 cases of warm clothing of all kinds, sent through the Serbian Red Cross Society, and 4,000 cases, through the Roumanian Legation in London, for the relief of sufferers and refugees in those countries. How terrible the need for help is may be gauged by the statement made by a member of the Roumanian Legation to Col. Blaylock, the C.R.C. Commissioner. that in Bucharest even the commonest cotton socks cost 80 fs. a pair. Canada's gift includes 60,000 pairs of woollen socks.

In the various hospitals and institutions maintained or assisted by the Canadian Red Cross Society there are still thousands of patients in various stages of convalescence.

Many returned prisoners of war have called at the Society's headquarters, Hôtel York, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W., to express their warm gratitude for the parcels sent them regularly by the Prisoners of War department, without which their sufferings, they say, would have been unendurable.

* *

The King and Queen have accepted copies of the war souvenir number of the Canadian Record Office Bulletin.

Mr. T. W. Kernahan, Toronto, Overseas Commissioner of the Canadian Catholic Army Huts, and Mr. P. J. Mulqueen, president of the Sportsmen's Patriotic Association of Toronto, are proceeding to France to superintend the closing of C.A. Huts near the front lines. These huts will be re-established at the French ports of embarkation to be used later by the Canadian Divisions on the commencement of their journey home.

BELGIUM TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS.

M. J. Hermons, of 23, Wormholt Road, Shepherd's Bush, has sent to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, a Belgian tribute to the Canadians, "To the Canadian Heroes Fallen by Ypres," saying:—

The gratitude which our people feel cannot be expressed in words, neither can it even be paid back in deeds. The name of Canada will be kept high, like the Huns will be kept hated. . . . We Belgians for whom you stood all the discomfort, and many of you even died, send you from the deepest of our hearts this simple word "Thanks." . . . You women and children of these brave heroes, who have cried over the loss of your dearest, keep their names in honour, keep them in memory, keep the proud name of Canada high, and take part of the fruit of peace, for which so many innocent men had to pay. Let their souls rest in peace!

* *

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP MOVEMENT.

Brig.-General J. G. Ross, presiding at a meeting in support of the Canadian citizenship movement in the Canadian Army held at the Lyceum on Sunday, said that the binding together of the Anglo-Saxon races must be the predominating influence in the peace of the world. He hoped that many of the splendid women war workers of England would go out to Canada. "We have plenty of room," he added, "and lots of nice boys who would be fond of them."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst was the speaker at the meeting. Among those who have promised to speak at subsequent meetings are Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Bryce, and the Bishop of London

* *

Covering almost the entire façade of the Royal Exchange is a striking announcement of the Exhibition of Canadian War Memorial Paintings at the Royal Academy.

CONCERTS.

Miss Adela Verne, whose last appearance was such a success, is to give a Chopin-Liszt recital this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 at the Central Hall, Westminster.

On Saturday, January 18, at 3 p.m., Jehanne Chambard, the French pianist, is to give the first of three pianoforte recitals at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street.

The Australian pianist, C. Budden-Morris, is to give the second of his recitals at the Wigmore Hall on January 22, at 8 p.m

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days Ended December 31

Canadian Northern, $1,566,200; inc. $701,000. Canadian Pacific, $4,613,000; inc. $934,000. Grand Trunk, £383,425; inc. £72,885. Grand Trunk Pacific, Prairie Section, £32,622; dec. £7,335.

* *

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.

Lovers of the classical drama should not miss "Twelfth Night," at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. It is finely produced and acted throughout.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

The Canadian Government Railway systems will be known in future as the Canadian National Railways.

The following appointments (with offices at Toronto) are announced:—

Mr. George Stephen, freight traffic manager of the entire system from the Atlantic to the Pacific; Mr. H. H. Melanson, passenger traffic manager of the entire system.

* *

Merchants' Bank.—The bank has opened a branch at Bowsman River, Man.

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CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS: CANADIANS AND ANGLO-CANADIANS.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Boger, Lt. W. O., Cav., attd. R.A.F.
Foord, Lt. E. A., Man., attd. R.A.F.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported by the German Government Killed or Died of Wounds.

Goodale, Lt. W. H., Sask., attd. R.A.F.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Copeland, Lt. W. W., Cent. Ont.

Died.

Kidd, Capt. C. E., Cent. Ont.
Luton, Capt. W. F., C.A.M.C.
Seaton, Maj. W. F., M.C., Alta
Smith, Lt. R. S., B.C.
Wright, Lt. W., Alta., attd R.A.F.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, Now Reported Died as Prisoner.

Kemp, Lt. S., Cent. Ont.

Correction.

Died.

Jack, Capt. J. G., C.A.S.C., should read Jack, Capt. G. E., Cent. Ont.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lt. Wm. Otway Boger, D.F.C., L.S.H. (Cav.) and R.A.F., who was previously reported missing, is now reported as having been shot down and killed on August 10 last. Deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. O. Boger, 201, Harvard Avenue, Winnipeg, and was a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston. He was 22, and was a brilliant air fighter, his Distinguished Flying Cross being awarded on November 2 for marked coolness and bravery as a patrol leader. He had held his pilot's "wings" since October, 1917.

Lt. Edward A. Foord, Man. and R.A.F., who was previously reported missing, is now reported killed on June 27 last. Deceased was an officer of the original 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, and formerly resided at 409, Broadway Court, Winnipeg. He came overseas with the 78th Bn. in May, 1916, was made an observer in May, 1917, and a flying officer (pilot) last March.

Lt. W. H. Goodale, Sask. and R.A.F., who was reported missing last August, is now reported, through enemy sources, as having died on August 1, and been buried in the St. Jurgen military cemetery. Deceased was gazetted a flying officer last March.

Major Atwood T. McKay, D.S.O., C.F.A., died of wounds, was 33, and a native of Prince Edward Island. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Donald McKay, one of the most prominent residents of King's County. He had been connected with the 4th Regiment of Artillery (Militia) since the age of 18. He came overseas in February, 1915, and for over three years served with the 26th Battery.

Lt. John P. Orr, M.C., 54th (C. Ont.) Bn., died at No. 23 C.C.S. on December 8 of wounds received on November 3, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Orr, of Brantford. He came overseas with the 125th Bn., having reverted to the ranks before leaving Canada. In England he was again given his commission, and once more, in order to get to France, he became a private soldier. Gallantry on the battlefield won him promotion to commissioned rank, and his M.C. was gazetted last September.

Lt. David A. Robinson, 1st (W. Ont.) Bn., who was previously reported missing, believed killed, is now presumed to have died. He belonged to Leamington, Ont., and was formerly a student of Toronto University.

Imperial Forces.

Capt (Rev.) T. A. Arthurs, B.A., Labour Corps (died on November 6, at Havre), belonged to Acton, Ont., and was a graduate in arts at Toronto University, and in divinity at Knox College. He came overseas as a missionary with a Chinese labour unit, being chiefly employed as interpreter, and his death was due to pneumonia.

Sec. Lt. W. A. Howden, R.A.F., who was reported missing on November 9, is now known to have been killed on that date. He was the only son of Mr. William Howden, of Rapid City, Man., was a student at Manitoba Agricultural College prior to joining up, and came overseas last August.

Sec. Lt. Thomas Ashton Lake, Sherwood Foresters (reported missing on August 14), is now unofficially reported killed. He was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lake, of Eleventh Avenue West, Calgary, was educated at Rossall School, England, and Western Canada College, and was 24. Enlisting with a Vancouver section of the Engineers, he came overseas in November, 1914, and saw considerable service on the Western front, being wounded at Ypres.

Sec. Lt. R. Keith Little, R.A.F. (killed at Sheerness on November 18), was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Keith Little, of Thornhill, Ont., and his death was due to an aeroplane accident, his pilot being killed at the same time. Enlisting in September, 1915, with the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, Lt. Little came overseas the following December, and crossed to France in February, 1916. He was wounded on the Somme the following September, and was in hospital over a year, obtaining his commission in the R.N.A.S. last February. Before joining up he was employed by Messrs. Pope, Rooke & Grant, chartered accountants, of Regina.

Sec. Lt. H. C. Parks, R.A.F. (died of injuries), belonged to Havelock, N.B., and was a sergeant in the Canadians before obtaining his commission in the R.A.F. He was reported wounded last November

Cadet J. W. Peddie, R.A.F. (killed in an aeroplane accident), was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Peddie, of Victor Street, Winnipeg, and was 20. Joining the 27th Bn. in May, 1915, he served with that unit for two and a half years as a scout, subsequently transferring to the R.A.F. Prior to enlistment he was employed by the National Elevator Company, of Winnipeg.

Sec. Lt. Frank Rice Reid, R.A.F. (killed at Beaulieu, England, on September 30), was born in Toronto 20 years ago, and was the son of Mr. George W. Reid, Prince Street West, Truro, N.S. He joined the flying arm in 1917, coming overseas last March, and at the time of his death was acting as an instructor.

Lt. Horace Gordon Stone, R.N.V.R., died of pneumonia in Paris on December 15, was the only son of Mr. Henry Stone, of Vancouver, who at the time of his son's death was *en route* to England. Deceased had been employed on the Motor Boat Patrol Service in the Mediterranean. He was 27 years of age.

Major John Kay, M.C., of Toronto, who died at Ottawa on December 15 of influenza, had but recently returned to Canada. He came overseas with the First Contingent, and his M.C. was gazetted in July, 1917.

Lt. Wm. E. Sissons, R.A.F. (injured whilst flying in Belgium), is the son of Mr. W. Sissons, 1365, Bathurst Street, Toronto. He was formerly a salesman with the Gowans Kent Co.

* *

SOLDIER TEACHERS.

The League of the Empire will hold, by request, on February 8-22, a special meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers, on behalf of the soldier-teachers who are now here from the Overseas Dominions. This will largely take the form of an examination into the newest methods of education in London. There will also be discussions on important points of interest and a series of visits to places of historic or other special interest.

Any teachers from overseas desiring to take part in the conference are invited to send their names and address to the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire, 48, Catherine Street, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

The meetings of the Imperial Union of Teachers are held each July in London, but an Imperial Conference of the Union will in due course take place in Toronto, by invitation of the Minister of Education for Ontario.

* *

In the wreck of the s.s. *Corinthian*, en route from St. John last month, 180 cases of apples, shipped by the Government of Ontario to the Agent-General in London for disposal among the Ontario Overseas Forces were totally lost.

The admirable souvenir booklet to hand from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bear Wood Park, Wokingham, should be greatly treasured by those officers and men who have at one time or another sojourned at the hospital. Well printed and profusely illustrated, the booklet is interesting from cover to cover.

CAPT. D. J. PORTEOUS, 7TH BN. (ATTD. IMPERIALS), AFTER BEING DECORATED WITH THE M.C. AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Photo: Pictorial Press.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I should like to endorse the sentiments expressed by "One of the Originals" in your issue of last week regarding the Canadian Patriotic Fund doing something to assist our wives and families back to Canada. My wife was also advised by the Fund to come here, and, as she has been over since June, 1916, I figure, at the rate of $10 a month, she has already saved the fund $200.

Surely some arrangement could be come to whereby the Patriotic Fund would assist those women (whom they seemed only too glad to get rid of) to get back to their homes now.—Yours, etc.,

VANCOUVER.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Can you tell me if anything is being done towards amending the published rates for the return of soldiers' dependents to Canada? It is not too much to say that the men concerned are unanimous in considering these rates nothing less than an imposition.

Under the present scheme of "Special Rates" it is actually going to cost me considerably more to take my wife and child back to Canada than it did to bring them over in 1916 without any "Special" Rates!

The War Service Gratuities are generally considered fair and generous, but it seems to most of us as if the Government were going to make a gift with one hand only to take most of it back with the other.—Yours faithfully,

MARRIED

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—It is with satisfaction that I notice that attention is being drawn to the manner in which Canadian soldiers and their dependents are returned to Canada, through the medium of your paper, and the letter signed by "Original Sergeant" in your issue of December 21 is only one of the many instances which are frequently brought to notice. One case in particular is that of a Canadian soldier with wife and six children in Scotland, three of whom are grown-up daughters. Surely these are worthy of some consideration after you point out in your editorial the disparity of the sexes in Canada. This man is eager to go back to Canada and take his family there, but as he is only a Tommy it is quite beyond his means, which is quite easy to understand, and all that there appears at present for him to do is to go alone, leaving his dependents here until such time as he is financially able to pay their passage.

Why should a Canadian soldier who enlisted in Halifax be able to take his dependents to Canada for £7 10s. when another who enlisted in Vancouver has to pay nearly twice this amount—to some corporation—to enable him to get his dependents home? Is not the one worthy of the same consideration as the other? They are both Canadian soldiers.

It is to be hoped that these conditions now prevailing will be brought to the attention of the powers that be as soon as possible, so that the anxiety and distress at present displayed by some of these unfortunate ones may be removed.—Yours, etc.,

BUXTON.

"THE PENALTY OF BEING WOUNDED."

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The letter in the issue of *Canada* of the 4th inst., "The Penalty of Being Wounded," I am sure voices the opinion of many others besides myself.

My husband, who enlisted as a private, had eighteen months' continuous fighting in France until he was wounded for the first time in the German offensive in March, 1918. He would have been promoted that day, but, being sent back to England, lost it, and went back to be junior to men who had been junior to him and who had all got promotion. Is this fair?—Yours, etc.,

SUBALTERN'S WIFE.

PROMOTION BY SENIORITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Now that the Army Council have decided since the signing of the Armistice to grant promotion in commission rank by seniority alone, there are a great many officers of subaltern rank who are wondering what definite measure the Canadian authorities are going to take in regard to this question, and how seniority is to be granted.

In pre-war days a subaltern automatically received his captaincy after four years' service. Is it, then, too much to ask that a subaltern of the O.M.F.C. serving in a period of war should automatically receive his captaincy after two, or even three, years' service as an officer?

No one will grudge the subaltern this slight recompense. His has been a laborious task all through, and I think it will be said he has done it well and whole-heartedly. He has lived nearer his men than any other officer, and perhaps the attachments thus formed are among the most heroic of the whole war.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

* *

Lt. (ex-S.Q.M.S.) H. M. Williams, the well-known Victoria (B.C.) distance runner, was the individual winner of a 4½ miles cross-country inter-team race last Saturday. The Canadian team was placed third.

CANADIANS CONNECTED WITH THE GRAIN & AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADES ARE INVITED TO INSPECT AND TAKE BACK FIRST-HAND INFORMATION RELATING TO OUR LATEST GRAIN & SEED SEPARATORS & GRAIN-HANDLING MACHINERY.

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CASUALTIES TO N.C.Os. AND MEN.

List of Saturday, January 4.

Died

Saskatchewan Regiment.—McCutcheon, 1018120 G. F. W.

British Columbia Regiment.—Mason, 226443 H. G.; McCaskill, 2024860 W. F.

Machine Gun Corps.—Wright, 147680 R. S.

Forestry Corps.—Henry, 727728 Sgt. S. M.

Died as Prisoner of War.

Cavalry.—Harris, 476312 R. E.

Wounded.

Artillery.—Walker, 85671 Bdr. K. A.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Hurley, 478725 J. F.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

Manitoba Regiment.—Cahill, 1045865 E. F.; Kirconnell, 150451 J.

List of Monday, January 6.

Died of Wounds.

Machine Gun Corps.—Petley, 832128 J. D.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

British Columbia Regiment.—Perrault, 2138352 F. W.

Died.

Artillery.—Bushey, 2327452 Dvr. G. T.; Clendinning, 679043 Dvr. W. J.

Engineers.—Boyce, 636858 Spr. E.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Stewart, 3180439 C. A.

Quebec Regiment.—Ashi, 889922 R.; Laporte, 3155218 J. A.; Law, 2591303 R.; MacGillivary, 488356 J. A.; Matteau, 417463 A.; Robinson, 3083351 A ; Sarrazin, 4035389 J.; Taylor, 441826 J. C

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Johnston, McG.115 A. A.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Anderson, 724206 A. S.; Bell, 56092 W. A.; Luney, 3317073 T. W.

Manitoba Regiment.—Youngbert, 2384032 E.

British Columbia Regiment.—Chubb, 180602 O. J.; Hardinge, 77792 E E. L.; Woodbury, 2204580 J. M.

Railway Troops.—Stapleton, 2124932 R. B.

Wounded.

Quebec Regiment.—Gagne, 748867 A.

Army Medical Corps.—Knudsen, 523795 F.

List of Wednesday, January 8.

Killed.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Rafuse, 3202068 P. H.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

New Brunswick Regiment.—MacKenzie, 712193 S. A.

Quebec Regiment.—Metherell, 602149 E.; Plant, 3106290 P. W.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Coates, 2562375 W. J.

Manitoba Regiment.—Smith, 198648, Sgt. C. H.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Smith, 204841 C.

Alberta Regiment.—Gamblin, 883286 S. G.

British Columbia Regiment.—Barnes, 826350 B. J

Died of Wounds.

Machine Gun Corps.—Gwinn, 183415 J. M.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Quebec Regiment.—Whitwham, 1031188 H.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Hanniford, 2507339 J. P.; Young, 514535 W. J.

Died.

Artillery.—Allen, 305508 Gnr. H.; Armour, 300523 Dvr. W.; Aylward. 1261717 Gnr. H. J ; Costin, 2040603 Gnr. F. J.; Gibbs, 311378 Sdlr. W. E.; Hodgins, 3131204 Dvr. C.; McPherson, 2001299 Gnr. F.; Ralph, 343827 Gnr. R. H.

Engineers.—Barron, 506773 J.; Garlow, 642203 Spr. M. J.; Johnson, 153206 E.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Harnish, 1060159 H. C.

Quebec Regiment.—Ashi, 889922 R.; Laing, 654353 J. D.; Lamelin, 672302 P.; Major, 416981 F.; Quirk, 1057421 P. J.; Smith, 3083014 A.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Cameron, 3033086 J. M.; Catterson, 3038731 M.

Manitoba Regiment.—Lane, 425008 Act. Cpl. F. P.; Pollard, 475182 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. R.

British Columbia Regiment.—Chubb, 180602 O. J.

Machine Gun Corps.—Burgess, 240047 E. T.

Railway Troops.—Baker, 225524 G. A.; Daley, 1078639 F., M.M.; Harper, 152450 S. L.; Lamb, 2009931 W. F.; Long, 1081780 B. S.; McParland, 649261 L. B.; Parbery, 925817 J. H.

Army Service Corps.—Irving, 135375 L.-Cpl. A. P.

Forestry Corps.—Vickery, 2329932 A. J.

Accidentally Killed.

Quebec Regiment.—Small, 3082253 R.

Machine Gun Corps.—Berry, 214335 L.-Cpl. J. S.

Wounded and Missing.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Doyle, 2562441 D. A.; McGrath, 3030969 J. P.

List of Thursday, January 9.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Engineers.—Donaldson, 3084349 Spr. W. J.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Lamble, 644070 W. R.

Died.

Artillery.—Dale, 91430 Gnr. A. H.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Jenkins, 887454 D. S.; Munroe, 782296 E

Missing, Believed Killed.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Bristow, 164036 Sgt. D. E.

* *

Two thousand troops, composing the major portion of the Canadian Siberian Force, left Victoria last week under the command of Brig.-General H. C. Bickford.

Pte. Fuller, of Folkestone, a Canadian, who was captured by the Germans three years ago and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for alleged insubordination and was subsequently released, recounted some of his experiences at the Folkestone Council meeting. He said that one meal frequently served to 1,100 men consisted of soup made from 12 cabbages.

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

(I.)

Babb, Lt. R., M.C., C.M.G.C.; Carter, Maj. A D., D.S.O., N.B., attd. R.A.F.; Clark, Capt. W. R., B.C.; Ellis, Capt. J. W. H., Cent. Ont.; Gilmour, Lt. L. C., Sask., attd. R.A.F.; Hamilton, Capt. G. C., Que.; Harvey, Lt. J. B., Cent. Ont., attd. R.A.F.; Lightbourn, Capt. A. H., Cent. Ont.; McCallum, Capt. A. H. K., Que., attd. R.A.F.; Macdonald, Capt. F. W., Cent. Ont.; Mingo, Capt E. W., Que.; Rogers, Capt. H. G., Que.; Shaw, Lt. G. M., Cent. Ont., attd. R.A.F.; Simpson, Capt. E. H., N.S.

(II.)

Cloutier, Lt. G. A., M.C., Que.; Cunnington, Lt. D. G. L., Alta.; French, Lt. C. E., E. Ont., attd. R.A.F.; Godard, Lt. J. S., Eng., attd, R.A.F.; Harding, Capt. W. D., Cent. Ont.; Johnson, Capt. W. W., M.C., Cent. Ont.; Kantel, Lt. F. W., C.F.A., attd. R.A.F.; Palmer, Lt. A. E. P., Cent. Ont.; Pike, Lt. A. B., Cent. Ont.; Scott, Lt. W A, For. Corps, attd. R.A.F.; Skead, Capt. E. S., Sask.; Stewart, Lt. J., B.C.

Other Ranks.

(A)

Cavalry.—Barnden, 117062 S. W.; Dancer, 2293384 S. G.; Harris, 476315 E. C.; Shone, 550346 S.

Artillery.—Ewart, 40644 Gnr. H.; Smith, 89713 Q.-M.-Sgt. D.

Engineers.—Anderson, 503285 P.; Lundy, 503317 J.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Olmstead, 455849 E. G.

Quebec Regiment.—Adderley, 427031 Sgt. J.; Campbell, 46800 J.; Fruish, 138575 L.-Cpl. R.; Hardwick, 25914 Cpl. A.; Hood, 192086 B. W.; Karpuk, 478604 F.; McKay, 140144 F. B.; McLean, 23024 A.; McLeod, 437718 A.; Milne, 24863 Sgt. R. L.; Riley, 25884 C. S.; Robert, 61398 J.; Sissons, 466290 L.-Cpl. F. T. M.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Ashdown, 475753 W. G.; Brown, 475490 J.; Craig, A11167 G.; Gold, 8326 F. W.; Judge A10971 G. E.; Kelly, 8112 A. T ; Munro, A11062 A.; Ward A11140 B. A.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Berry 9774 H. L.; Coates, 799870 C.; Diggle, 58308 J.; Goad, 109355 C. H.; Gray, 772549 W.; Harris, 109374 F.; Hiller, 113291 T. H.; Keais, 27747 M.; King, 9219 R. J.; Later, 164397 W. J. A.; Lusted, 27429 Cpl T. J.; Morrison, 109505 J. W.; O'Brien, 446240 T.; Summers, 210859 S. J.; Venables, 10084 W. H.; Venning, 805219 C. G.; Walsh, 143413 T. E.; Wasson, 742315 C. M.; Watkins, 1045602 T.; Williams, 799715 A.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Bramford, 53757 L.-Cpl. W.

Manitoba Regiment.—Baker, 824 F. P.; Beatty, 291949 N. E.; Cranston, 420981 Cpl. S., Dougall 420842 Sgt. T.; Grant, 28976 P. M.; Hanson, 180069 H. C.; Larkin, 700251 T.; McNicholl, 28653 D.; Mitchell, 336 J. W.; Monto, 1661 H.; Munro, 429226 G. M.; Munro, 1284 L.-Cpl. K.; Pearce, 425192 R. E.; Russell, 195193 Cpl. W.; Satterthwaite, 148153 L.-Cpl. W.; Thomas, 829456 S.; Thompson, 865219 S.; Treftlin, 460865 C.; Warren, 130200 J. H.; Wilcox, 1000431 J.; Wilson, 234625 R.; Whitaker, 830604 J .

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Cowan, 13721 N. M.; Ciofane, 2355703 F. G.; Daly, 256723 E. D.; Ratcliffe-Smith, 1018135 J. C.; Devonshire, 106192 L. C.; Doran, 114562 R. E.; Evison, 426897 P. J.; Forbes, 424393 J.; McRae, 106449 P. A.; Staple, 106564 K K.; Trundell, 106594 H. J.; Wadsworth, 622638 A.

Alberta Regiment.—Dunn, 432764 A.; Hilderman, 447929 F.; Gray, 22057 E. C.; Bruce, 15647 W. A.; Simmonds, 20817 W. R.

British Columbia Regiment.—Austin, 447003 R. C.; Carroll, 16727 Sgt J. V.; Charleson, 16632 W. D. C.; Fennell, 16544 H. C.; Jasper, 443389 W. E.; Latham, 16661 J.; McNaught, 703646 J.; Procuncier, 442247 Sgt. C. A.; Taylor, 102402 J. H.

(B)

Engineers.—Kendall, 503318 Spr. A.

Quebec Regiment.—Bryant, 163541 A.; Cameron, 46818 H. L.; Clifford, 26540 H.; Fothergill, 24126 Cpl. L.; Graham, 177737 D. A.; Grant, 132215 H.; Hartford, 814071 K.; Lothian, 25854 W.; Martin, 437468 W.; Mathieson, 24377 F.; Midgley, 24511 T.; Mountford, 46861 T.; Scott, 457081 A.; Vezina, 660653 N.; Webber, 1069961 J. G. F.; White, 24410 R. R.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Allen, 109193 P. W.; Ball, 27443 F.; Barnes, 657034 J. W.; Beesley 46466 C. A.; Binett, 27613 S. W.; Blackbourn, 113091 F. G. W.; Boyd, 111046 L.-Cpl. F.; Browne, 27863 R. O.; Callighan, 27453 E. O.; Evoy, 644012 N.; Freeman, 9675 H. C.; Green, 9863 R. H.; Jones, 542118 M. H.; Larkman, 113346 W. H.; Lockley, 772550 W.; Lorocque, 27916 A.; McDowell, 9805 O. F.; McCluskey, 27515 A.; McLeod, 46511 A.; Murray, 109512 W. G.; Quinn, 27655 D. P.; Ritchie, 28081 J.; Seale, 405113 G.; Sinclair, 109601 A.; Spindler 27128 L. C.; Warburton, 9967 J.; Waymouth, 27417 E. W.; White, 27555 G. F.; White, 109676 S. C.; Wolstenholm, 9264 C.; Wren, 109696 D.; Zettel, 491272 H. M.

Manitoba Regiment.—Baxter, 754131 A. J.; Brown, 288946 P. D.; Coleman, 651 A. F.; Cuthbertson, 821097 E. C.; Frenette, 928 E.; Hartling, 1239 T. P.; Hinley, 865387 D.; Meyer, 871 F. S.; Nuttall, 729 E.; Pearson, 148261 R.; Rea, 151894 L.; Sims, 216017 A. E.; Tapp, 865472 N.; Vantassel, 227589 A.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Rea, 198838 L.

Alberta Regiment.—Corfield, 409560 A.; Tolman, 696959 C.

British Columbia Regiment.—Gareau, 75986 J.; Good, 21698 H. M.; Hood 102474 D.; Munro, 23414 A. D.; Simpson, 706890 C. F.; White, 16946 F. S.

(C)

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Hodge, 477413 C.

Quebec Regiment.—Alldread, 805385 E. L.; Anderson, 46632 J. M.; Andre, 26277 R.; Collins, 445011 H. H.; Davidson, 24469 G.; Glover, 25036 H.; Gougeon, 24359 J.; Hill, 177221 S. B.; Holden, 24138 M.; Holdway, 24843 C. H.; Jardine, 770085 W. A.; Lamming, 47015 G.; Langan, 25088 M.; McLaughlin, 204874 T.; Orr, 25987 A.; Pagan, 66282 W.; Pearcey, 418751 S.; Sparks, 24994 W.; Sparrow, 25894 W. F.; Taylor, 26014 C. S.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—McGarman, 189347 J. J.; Ryan, 817984 C. J.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Adams, 27615 G. J.; Bridger, 113107 G.; Campbell, 406490 P. M.; Connolly, 27181 J. J.; Cowan, 862428 W.; Drane, 28016 L.-Cpl. E. W.; Duncan, 3310067 A.; Hadden, 113270 J. G.; Harrold, 113279 J. G.; Jutsum, A4130 S. R.; Kensett, 27214 J.; Lendon, 10049 A. F.; Ling, 27221 L. L.; Lusted, 27502 W. H.; MacLean, 444557 R.; Mellor, 663808 G. H.; Miller, 27599 J. M.; Nauman, 109526 H. A.; Ramsbottom, 113506 C. W.; Rose, 690504 L. M.; Ruddock, 27948 G.; Sheppard, 18989 H ; Smith, 113554 C. F.; Stamps, 27541 R.; Sutherland, 27545 W.; Sutherland, 805649 Cpl. D.; Syrett, 28093 B.; Thorn, 27548 W.; West, 18405 A. J.

Manitoba Regiment.—Bradley, 613 J. A.; Campbell, 236 L.-Cpl. H. P.; Daintry, 1662 C.; Fraser, 328 F. J.; Galloway, 29445 L.-Cpl. R. N.; Hayward, 28633 H. B.; McAllister, 21397 A.; McQuitty, 82 G. A.; Mitchell, 70 W.; Munro, 420195 J. G.; Nurse, 833 A. H.; Peterson, 1653 J.; Polaski, 22189 S.; Portianka, 886462 D.; Rands, 127 B. J.; Robinson, 23045 P. H.; Simms, 148740 A.; Simpson, 2 Sgt. W H.; Stone, 1026 W.; Taylor, 234774 W.; Trickett, 21527 J G.; Webster, 1449 R.; Younger, 830607 M.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Badenock, 73761 W. P.; Baird, 622236 W. C.; Broughton, 21907 W. J.; Haynes, 73793 C.; Herniman, 622705 C.; Janman 198629 H. G.; Jones, 73668 S. O.; McLacklan, 13395 S.; McLarty, 106442 W D.; Turnbull, 106595 E. A.

Alberta Regiment.—Green, A34286 R.; Marr, 21496 A.; Munro, 231750 E. R.; Wood, 447602 H.; Zuehlke, 625138 F.

British Columbia Regiment.—England, 687142 C.; Foyster, 16887 K. B.; Frost, 16309 F.; Larkins, 16272 L. B. S.; Lonsdale, 17140 J.; Lyon, 431076 G. R.; Martindale 23418 J.; Morley, 16663 R.; Romer, 16690 C.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.
The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

Sec. Lt. George F. Anderson, R.A.F. (Calgary); Lt. Lloyd M. Archibald, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. Guy W. Armstrong, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. L. L. Brown, R.A.F.; Lt. Walter A. Carveth, R.A.F. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. Arthur B. Cayley, R.G.A. (Toronto); Lt. W. Clarke, R. Ir. Rif.; Lt. Frank S. Coghill, R.A.F. (Stratford, Ont.); Capt. C. W. Cook, R.A.F. (Guysboro'); Lt. H. Cotton, R.A.F. (Bromptonville, P.Q.); Lt. Dougall Cushing, R.A.F. (Montreal); Lt. F. W. Dogherty, R.A.F. (Montreal); Lt. J. Alvin A. Ferguson, R.A.F. (Unionville, Ont.); Lt. Charles Glover, E. Yorks. R. (Toronto); Lt. C. Roy Hall, R.A.F. (Sweetsburg, P.Q.); Lt. Percy R. Hampton, R.A.F. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. H. Harris, R.A.F. (St. Catharines); Capt. Jeffrey B. Home-Hay, R.A.F.; Lt. J. C. Huggard, R.A.F. (Winnipeg); Lt. W. B. Hutcheson, R.A.F.; Capt. H. Wynn Huxley, Lanc Fus. (Winnipeg); Sec. Lt. John E. Jennings, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. Watson H. Kilbourne, R.A.F. (Winnipeg); Lt. M. F. McKelvey, R.A.F. (Stratford, Ont.); Sec. Lt. John Clarke Malcolmson, R.A.F. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. R. C. Mitten, R.A.F. (Vancouver); Lt. H. B. Monaghan, R.A.F. (Picton, Ont.); Lt. Andrew Moore, R.A.F. (Treherne, Man.); Lt. A. Muir, R.A.F. (Victoria); Sec. Lt. Franklin C. Noxon, Lanc. Fus. (Winona, Ont.); Lt. C. E. Ogden, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. Chauncey W. Reid, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. C. Bryson Ridley, R.A.F. (Toronto); Sec. Lt. A. Kelso Roberts, R.A.F. (Belleville); Sec. Lt. Ernest G. Rolph, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. J. K. Shook, R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. R. M. Smith, R.A.F. (Ottawa); Sec. Lt. Neil J. Taylor, R.A.F. (Regina); Lt. D. P. FitzG. Uniacke, R. Ir. Rif., attd R.A.F. (London Staff of Bank of North America); Sec. Lt. A. M. Urquhart, R.F.A. and T.M. Bty. (Oakville); Capt. James McC. Wardlaw, R. Welsh Fus. (Toronto); Lt. John C. Wood, R.A.F. (Kincardine, Ont.); Lt. F. L. Yeomans, R.A.F. (Belleville).

OTHER RANKS.—3931 A. McCormack, Durham L.I. (Montreal); 5348 A. Reid, R. W. Kent Regt. (Ontario); 9156 C. Smith, Manchester Regt. (Ontario); 23660 J. T. Whale, R. W. Kent Regt.; 20432 D. L. Smith, K.O. Scottish Borderers (Montreal); 307026 D. Lifford, King's Liverpool Regt (New Brunswick); 8217 N. Mason, R. Welsh Fusiliers (Toronto).

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

R. NEWFOUNDLAND REGT.—Lts. A. B. Baird, J. F. W. Blackall (attd. R.A.F.), A. M. Clouston, W. A. Grace, L. Moore, and F. M. Sellars (attd. R.A.F.)

OTHER RANKS.—Baker, 2714 N.; Ball, 2814 M.; Bannister, 889 Cpl. W.; Barron, 945 P.; Boland, 1148 M. J.; Boone, 2019 L. B.; Brown, 2197 R.; Campbell, 1818 M.; Conran, 2531 P.; Coombs, 747 T.; Costello, 2595 J.; Cox, 2492 S.; Dalton, 1338 F.; Day, 4216 T.; Delaney, 2775 B.; Dempster, 755 J. J.; Dennehay, 2756 J.; Fortune, 2535 E.; Frampton, 2280 L.-Cpl. W. J.; Harris, 2972 J.; Hartley, 174 Cpl. A. P.; Hayes, 2376 P.; Healey, 2191 P.; Heath, 1666 T.; Hennebury, 3346 J.; Hogan, 2252 R.; Hooper, 2322 S.; Hussey, 1267 L.-Cpl. J. H.; James, 2450 E. A.; Jesseau, 249 L.-Cpl. A.; Jones, 2785 H.; Jordan, 1732 L.-Cpl. T. J.; Knee, 2342 M.; King, 2690 S.; Manuel, 1638 H.; Martin, 3274 A.; Martin, 2877 N.; Martin, 2323 E. G.; Meyers, 2601 C. J.; Moakler, 1766 Sgt. J. P.; Muise, 1429 M.; Noftall, 1032 C.; Noftall, 1377 W.; O'Brien, 1380 A.; Parsons, 2721 L.-Cpl. R. H.; Skeans, 2267 F.; Small, 1389 Cpl. T.; Smith, 1737 L.-Cpl. P. G.; Snow, 2703 J.; Snow, 1381 F. J.; Smyth, 523 T. J.; Taylor 2701 M.; Taylor, 2621 E.; Whelan, 2754 L.-Cpl. J. M.; White, 2325 E.; Wills, 2454 H.

* *

NEW LONDON MANAGER OF THE DOMINION BANK.

General satisfaction is being expressed in financial Canadian and Anglo-Canadian circles at the appointment of Mr. Stephen Lancaster Jones to succeed the late Mr. J. Haydn Horsey in the position of manager of the branch of the Dominion Bank (of Canada) in London, at 73, Cornhill where Mr. Jones has been Assistant Manager since 1912.

Mr. Jones is the eldest son of the late Charles Arthur Jones, Barrister, of Oshawa, Ontario. He entered the service of the Dominion Bank in 1888, and served in various branches throughout Canada. For four years he was Inspector, and prior to coming to London was in charge of the City Hall branch at Toronto. Mr. Jones, who is now in his 47th year, is unmarried. He is a member of the Junior Athenæum, City Carlton and Canada Clubs.

* *

At the Royal Automobile Club, on Monday evening, the Agents General of Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia dined together to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Lt. A. B. Raymond, R.A.F., of Victoria, B.C., who has been a prisoner in a Silesian camp for two and a half years, has arrived in England.

Lt. E. R. Bremner, of Toronto, has succeeded Lt. T. Gordon Mason as social officer at the Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut, Strand. Mr. Mason has left for France.

Will Frank Knight, late of New Westminster, B.C., write to his parents?

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Hon. A. K. Maclean's Optimistic Statement.

An optimistic view of Canada was taken by the Hon. A. K. Maclean, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee of the Cabinet, before the Canadian Club at Ottawa last week (says the *Times* correspondent). He said that the only problem Canada had was the readjustment of the return to civil life of war workers and soldiers. He pointed out that before the war Canada had absorbed annually some 360,000 immigrants, so that he did not expect any difficulty in the absorption of 200,000 war workers and an army of 300,000. He predicted that within a few months Canada would have the greatest period of expansion ever known. Canada was now financially self-sustained, which would materially assist the readjustment problem. Canada could face the future with confidence and gratitude.

The Toronto *Globe's* annual financial survey declares that the unification of the entire railway mileage of the Dominion should add materially to the power of Canada to compete in foreign markets, and describes the outlook for 1919 as bright in all departments of Canadian industrial and commercial activity.

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OPTIMISM ABOUT CANADA.

Mr. Fred C. Salter on His Visit.

Mr. Fred C. Salter, European Traffic Manager, Grand Trunk System, has returned to London after spending nearly eight months in Canada.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Salter said:—"I was enabled to take the time to look into the prospects for development in the hinterland of the many business centres I visited. On previous business tours through Canada, time pressure had generally limited my observations to the immediate vicinity of the larger towns. After going through the lumber area in the Saguenay district of Quebec, I went through Northern Ontario, eventually reaching Peace River and the Alaskan boundary. I visited the celebrated Anyox mines, where copper ore, yielding 2.7 mined, is so successfully refined that it is sent away loaded 99.7 pure copper." On his return from the Pacific Coast, Mr. Salter spent some time in the Peace River district.

Asked as to his general impressions, Mr. Salter replied:—"Never have I so fully realised the immensity of Canada's resources awaiting development and the extent of country awaiting settlement. On my last visit in 1913 I was induced to be pessimistic; now I am more optimistic that I have ever been, and only breadth of vision among statesmen and the enterprise and confidence of capital is needed to ensure a more rapid development of the vast Dominion from East to West than has previously taken place in its most prosperous periods."

* *

According to the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, a Records Office is to be opened in London under the charge of Lt. Col. M. A. Piche, of Montreal, for the purpose of preparing the records of Canadian soldiers returning from the Front.

The Soldiers' Dependents' Branch (Major Scroggie in charge), which deals with the return of the wives and children of officers and men to Canada, has removed from British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, W., to larger offices at 15, Cockspur Street, S.W., facing the Haymarket.

A handbook has been published this week by the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada which gives information in concise lucid terms regarding the methods of land settlement and agricultural loans for returned soldiers. Copies can be obtained from the Temporary Offices, 11, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

CONSOLS PAY DAY, Monday, Feb. 3.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Jan. 15.	Thurs., Jan. 16.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Canadian securities have met fair attention and support. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there has been little or no movement. The 4½ per Cents. hold at about 95, while the Fours and the 3½ per Cents. are steady, without variation. Municipal bonds are also much the same, though Calgary Fives, Toronto Fours, and Winnipeg 4½ per Cents. are ex their respective interest.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics are weaker at 176, owing to the poor November statement, but Grand Trunk stocks are steady, without movement.

Canadian Bank of Commerce changed hands at over 43.

Hudson's Bays have receded to 8 9-16 in the land group, influenced by the decrease in receipts from quarterly land sales. Lower-priced land shares have been steady.

There has not been a great deal of business to test values in the industrial section, and the latter record little change. Canada Cement hold around 72. Canadian Cars at 56 and Dominion Steels at 61½ are maintained, and Cockshutt Plow Pref. advanced to about 83, xd. Spanish River Pulp Pref. has risen sharply.

Brazilian Tractions are under the best, but at 57½ mark a net gain of a point. Mexico Trams have advanced to 44½, but Mexican Light and Power Pref. is a point down at 48

Canadian silver mining shares have been sluggish. Mining Corpn. of Canada is unchanged, but Casey Cobalts have gained the turn at 3s.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, December 21.

Though quiet at times, the Canadian security markets well maintained their strong tone during the past week; indeed, out of over 30 bonds and stocks on the Montreal list, which were active during the week, only one, Wayagamack, shows a decline on the week's trading, while 29 record advances. The strength of the investment situation is shown by the rise in price of the War Loans, bank stocks and bonds, the steady demand for which is met by only light offerings. Another indication is to be found in the release, now announced, of trading in all maturities of the First Victory Loan from control of the Victory Loan Committee. Application for listing on the Canadian Exchanges is to be made immediately, and, indeed, open trading in the bonds is to commence in Montreal on Monday.

Features of last week's trading were the strong advances in Laurentide, which gained 11 points, and Asbestos Common, which advanced 7. The movement in Laurentide was accompanied by suggestions that the current quotation did not sufficiently discount the recent increase in the dividend rate, especially as further benefit may be justifiably expected by the shareholders when the Power subsidiary commences to distribute its profits. Interest in Asbestos was naturally quickened by the placing of the common stocks on a 5 per cent. per annum dividend basis through the declaration of an initial dividend of 1¼ per cent. in respect of the final quarter of this year. This declaration, by the way, justifies the most favourable anticipations which had been entertained, and which I alluded to last week. The steel stocks were at times heavy, but firmed up towards the end of the week, when Dom. Iron was in good demand. Throughout the week special stocks showed strength, notably Steamships Common, which has made a new high price in Toronto. Probably now that Mr. Norcross has returned from his visit to England there may be a revival of the talk about a common stock dividend. Montreal Power, Dom. Textile, Brompton and Spanish River preference have also evidenced considerable strength.

The annual statements of several more of the big banks are now available, and continue the same impressive record of strength shown by the statements which have already appeared. The Royal Bank, which, in addition to its own growth, absorbed the Northern Crown Bank, shows total assets of $427,512,982, of which well over half are liquid. Deposits, bearing interest and otherwise, total $332,591,717. Reserve fund, by the addition of $1,000,000 during the year, is now $15,000,000, or $1,000,000 more than the paid-up capital. Profits for the year were $2,809,846. The Bank of Ottawa shows total assets of $72,694,205, an increase of about $8,000,000 during the year. Deposits have increased by $7,146,000 to $56,109,946. Profits for the year, at $645,437, show an increase of $29,199. Reserve fund, at $4,750,000, remains $750,000 in excess of capital. It is announced that the forthcoming annual statement of the Union Bank of Canada will show total assets of $153,000,000, or $10,000,000 above those revealed last year. A good many important appointments are announced by the bank, among which that of Mr. F. W. Ashe to be assistant general manager, with headquarters in London, is of special interest. Mr. F. W. S. Crispo is appointed assistant general manager, with headquarters in Winnipeg, and Mr. George Wilson at Toronto.

The statement of the Southern Canada Power Co. for the year ended September 30 shows gross earnings $475,000 and net earnings $230,517, which represent increases of about $42,400 and $18,800 as compared with the previous year. The surplus of $48,157 remaining after meeting charges shows the small increase of $810. The company, of course, is still in its construction stage, and the directors, in their report, state the outlook to be very promising. Tenders were opened on Thursday by the liquidator of the defunct Farmers' Bank for the purchase of the unrealised assets of the bank. The tenders were considered inadequate, and none was entertained.

Among current prices, Dom. Steel is 62½, xd., Steel of Canada 64, Canadian Car 31½, pref. 84¾, Cement 66, Can. Loco. 64, Can. Gen. Electric 103½, Steamships 50½, pref. 78½, xd., Brompton 61, Laurentide 193, Spanish River 18, pref. 64¼, Wayagamack 50, Montreal Power 88, Laurentide Power 61½, Shawinigan 117¼, Maple Leaf 135, St. Lawrence Flour 93, Dom. Textile 98, xd., Asbestos 43, pref. 62, Barcelona 12⅝, Brazilian 52½.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND	215,753
TOTAL ASSETS	831,049

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
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NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES
Montreal Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
Reserve Fund - £308,219 3 7
Assets under Administration £15,764,925.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and improved City properties in Canada.
Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited.

28 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2
A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
Bankers —
Bank of Scotland. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial

Alberta.—4 p.c. 10-yr., 96⅛; 4½ p.c., 94¾; 4½ p.c., 1943, 83½.

British Columbia.—3 p.c., 1941, 67½; 4½ p.c., 1941, 88¾

Canada.—2½ p.c., 1947, 68; 3 p.c., 1938, 73¾*; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 77¾*; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 73⅛; 3¾ p.c., 1914-19, 100¼*; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 85†; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95¾.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 78½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1895-35, 85; 3½ p.c., 1950, 71½.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c., 80½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c., 71⅛; 4 p.c., 78½.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1954, 83¾.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1951, 77; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 98½; Regd., 98½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 77½.

Edmonton 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88½; 1923-53, 80; 5 p.c., 1953, 80.

Hamilton.—4 p.c., 81.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1948-50, 75¼; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 85½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 82.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1918, 94¾; 3½ p.c., 69

Regina.—4½ p.c., 73.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-48, 75⅜; 4½ pc., 1948, 84½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 84.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 80½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1926-47; 72⅜; 4 p.c., 1950-52, 70½; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 70.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 80; 1940-60, 75; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84½.

Railways.

Alberta & G.W.—5 p.c. 1st Mort. Gtd., 82½.

Canadian Northern Ont.—4 p.c. Con. Deb., 66¼; 3½ p.c. 1st Debs., 1936, 71½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gd. Deb., 1961, 71¾*; Pac. 4½ p.c. 1st Term Deb., 74½; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Alberta Gtd. Debs., 72½; Quebec 4 p.c. Gd. Deb., 65¾; 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 68; 4 p.c. Sask. Gd. 1st Mt. Deb., 72¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Con. Deb., 48½; Manitoba 4 p.c. 1st Gd. Deb., 80⅝; 5 p.c. Land Deb., 93 13/16; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, Red. Aug. 2, 1921, Series B, 100 9/16.

Canadian N. Western.—4½ p.c. Gtd. Alberta 1st Deb. Scrip, 76½.

Canadian Pacific.—176¼*; 4 p.c. Pf., 74*; 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 79½; London Reg., 172½.

Grank Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c. 1st Mt. Gd. Dom. Govt., 63½*; 4 p.c. Mt. Sec. Mt., 64; 4 p.c. Deb., 64⅜; Branch Lines 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Gtd. Sask., 70½; Gtd. Alberta, 70½; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 94½.

Grand Trunk.—Ordy., 11 23/32; Guar., 55¼; 1st Pref., 62½; 2nd Pref., 51⅛; 3rd Pref., 25⅝; 4 p.c. Debs., 68¼*; 5 p.c. Debs., 87¾*; Gt. Western 5 p.c. Deb., 85¾; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 98⅝; 6 p.c. 3-yr Sec. Notes Rep. 1st Oct., 1921, 99⅜.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Deb., 75.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Deb., 92½*.

St. John & Quebec.—1st Deb., 65.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 68¾.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—1st Deb., 95½.

Bank of Montreal (London Reg.).—42⅜.

Canada Lands Irrign.—8/6; 18/ pd., 6/4½; 6 p.c. Debs., 56.

Hudson's Bay.—8¾; Pref., 93/1½.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—42¾.

San Antonio Land.—1st Mort., 28½.

S. Winnipeg.—Deb., 21⅛

Western Canada Land.—3/9; 5 p.c. Deb., 49½.

Tramways, Light and Power.

Canadian General Electric.—112½ xd; Pref., 111.

B.C. Electric.—Prefd., 49; 4½ p.c. Deb., 51½.

Can. West. Nat. Gas.—Com., 29½.

Shawinigan Water & Power.—1st Mt. Debs., 95½ xd.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Cons. Deb. Stock, 81¾.

Montreal Light & Power.—90.

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Deb., 96¾.

Winnipeg Electric.—4½ p.c. Deb., 69

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—1st Mt., 74.

Dom. Steel.—Pref., 85.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—2/10.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—43/9.

Mond Nickel.—78/9; 7 p.c. Pref., 22/6; 1st Mt Deb., 91¾; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 101½; 10/ pd., 10/6.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—10/3.

Rossland Kootenay.—/3..

Tough Oakes.—13/6.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—44¼; Pref., 62½.

B.C. Brewery.—6 p.c. Gold Bds., 40.

Bell's Untd. Asbestos.—42/6.

Canada Steamship.—Voting Trust Certs., 61¾; Pref., 85½.

Canadian Pacific Lumber.—1st Mt., 31½.

Canadian Western Lumber.—Com., 1/1½; Def. Int. Wts., 10; Deb., 46½; Inc. Deb., 17.

Columbia Western Lumber Yards.—Pref., 12/9.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 83¼ xd.

Canada Cement Pref., 97.

Furness Withy.—72/9.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—24/ xd.; Pref., 20/6.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bd., 81½.

Marconi of Canada.—13/.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 202½.

Price Bros.—83½.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills.—Pref., 55½.

* and † Treasury Deposit Scheme B

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—According to a report furnished by the Repatriation and Employment Committee, the Government railways are in need of 3,170 men; the C.P.R., 2,000; the G.T.R., 1,100; and the C.N.R. 1,000. The number required is over and above the 15,200 who enlisted and whose positions are awaiting them on their discharge from the Army. All the railroads plan an extension of work next year, which will call for a large army of workers. During the war 8,000 C.P.R. men, 1,000 from the G.T.R., and 3,200 from the C.N.R. joined the Canadian Forces.

——Mr. W. R. Reek, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, has joined the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, as assistant to Mr. H. S. Arkell. Livestock Commissioner.

Col. C. A. Hodgetts, formerly Canadian Red Cross Commissioner in London, has returned here.

Capt. Carpenter, V.C., described the naval feat at Zeebrugge, in the Russell Theatre, Ottawa,.last Saturday.

TORONTO.—Mayor T. L. Church has been re-elected with 26,021 votes. The other candidates polled as follows:—Controller J. O'Neill, 16,227; Mr. A. S. Shaw, 3,711; and Mr. Thomas Foster, M.P., 2,178. The Controllers elected are Messrs. C. A. Maguire, R. H. Cameron, W. D. Robbins, and Sam McBride.

——Mr. G. M. Murray, general secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has moved to Ottawa to represent the Association. Mr. J. E. Walsh succeeds him here.

——During the war 55,000 men enlisted in this city, of whom about 5,000 have been killed in action. The city has paid $3,500,000 insurance money on soldiers, and has contributed a total of $50,000,000 for war purposes.

——Over 2,000 deaths from influenza occurred in Toronto, there being over 7,000 throughout Ontario.

LONDON.—The 1919 Directory shows a population of 67,243, estimated by the use of the usual multiple of 2½ times the alphabetical list. This population entitles the city to street railway extension. but as the London Street Railway Co. claims to be operating at a loss there seems little likelihood of the extensions being made.

KINGSTON.—Queen's University has received a full equipment from the Royal Air Forces, Toronto, and aviation instruction will be carried on at the University by the Faculty of Applied Science.

PORT ARTHUR.—There were 6,577 lots in the tax sale list, on which taxes were due to the amount of $306,736, but only $23,000 was realised for lots sold, and it was decided to postpone the sale. About $60,000 of back taxes was paid before the sale.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—At a meeting of business men it was resolved that a company be formed to be known as the Prince Edward Island Aerial Transportation Company. The initial route proposed was Moncton, Summerside, Charlottetown, Georgetown, Pictou, New Glasgow and Halifax, with a double daily service summer and winter. Mails and express are to be handled first, and, later, passengers. The proposition was submitted to the meeting by Major Kennedy, R.A.F.

——Major D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. and Croix de Guerre, has arrived home. He is the only officer of the original staff of 36 Battery, C.F.A., to escape death or injury in the war.

The Royal Bank of Canada is opening new branches at Cardigan and Mount Stewart, and putting up a new building at Hunter River.

At a meeting of the shareholders it was decided by a vote of 19 to 16 to wind up the business of the Charles Dalton Silver Black Fox Co., capitalised at $625,000 in 1912, which paid 40 per cent. dividend the first year, but nothing since.

——The Cymbria Lodge farm of 230 acres of the best land on the island has been sold to Mr. Wm. Nunn, of Winsloe Road, for $8,000.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. A rich asbestos mine has been discovered at Lake Frontier, Montmagny County. The average price per ton has been $52.45, against $38.87 in 1917. The total quantity of asbestos-bearing rock mined and hoisted was 2,684,410 tons. The value of asbestos extracted from it, counting stocks on hand at the end of the year, was $8,120,409. This represents a value of $3.08 of asbestos extracted from each ton of rock.

MONTREAL.—Col. Bruce F. Campbell, Mayor of St. Hilaire, has been appointed Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board for the Province.

——Approximately one-eleventh of Canada's exports in the year ended October 31 went to France, according to a summary of trade returns issued, and was Canada's next best customer to Britain and the U.S.

——An offer has been cabled to Brig.-Gen. Tremblay, in France, inviting him to take charge of the Police Department.

The civic budget for 1919 totals $18,944,850. The Commissioners claim that they have saved $452,000 by retrenchments since they took office in June. Mr. Arthur Mann has been appointed Deputy Fire Chief.

SHERBROOKE.—A bequest of $2,000 has been made to the university by the late Mrs. Julia M. Robinson, of Granby, in memory of her son, Lieut. F. Reginald Robinson, a graduate of Bishop's College, who laid down his life for his country.

——The new line transmitting power from Weedon to Sherbrooke has been successfully tested. This means that now the city has for sale an additional 1,000 h.p. over and above the 5,200 h.p. which they are selling to manufacturers at the present time.

——The report of Bishop's College states that 115 names were on the service roll of the institution. Of these, 24 had made the supreme sacrifice.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—Messrs. John Thornton and John B. Jones have been elected as City Commissioners, defeating Messrs. H. R. McLellan and E. J. Hillyard.

——Messrs. Grant & Horne have purchased the site of their present shipbuilding yard from the Peters Estate.

——At a charity concert given at the Sailors' Institute, it was stated by the chairman that the R.M.S. *Tunisian*, of the C.P.O.S. Line, was the first ship to clear the British Isles after the Armistice.

MONCTON.—In future all the railways operated by the Dominion Government are to be referred to as the Canadian National Railways.

—The T. Eaton Co., on February 1, commence here the erection of a distributing warehouse for the Maritime Provinces which will employ over 500 persons.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, stated in a lecture, before the Canadian Club here, that the first flying machine ascent in the British Empire was made in Nova Scotia, at Baddeck.

The dock labourers have been granted 55 cents an hour for day work and 65 cents for night work, as compared with the old schedule of 40 and 45 cents respectively.

—The Provincial Government has appointed Mr. H. H. Wickwire, M.L.A., to be the first Minister of Roads.

—General Lessard has been granted three months' leave of absence on account of ill-health, and in his absence Col. W. E. Thompson will be in command of this military district.

—The Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association, which has a membership of 1,295, has elected Mr. Charles W. Smith, Halifax, president; Mr. F. A. Graham, vice-president for Nova Scotia; and Mr. R. S. Sime, vice-president for New Brunswick.

(*Continued on page* 61.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 385 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Ontario after the War—AGRICULTURE.

The Province of Ontario is eight times the size of England and twice the size of Germany. With a land surface of 230,000,000 acres in extent, there has so far been brought under cultivation only 13,500,000 acres. On this area are produced crops and stock yielding $750,000,000 per annum.

Everything will be done to encourage settlers after the war. Free gifts of 100 or 200 acres of land; cash advances by Government; Government building of highways; liberal aid for the erection and maintenance of schools; Government experimental farms and agricultural colleges, etc.

Millions of acres of the most perfect soil are simply waiting for the plough. Ontario's enormous harvests could easily be trebled.

No country in the world offers such wonderful agricultural opportunities as the Province of

ONTARIO

Ontario is the MOST BRITISH Province in Canada, and the newcomer enjoys all the advantages of social life. Electric light is in general use in most private houses and on many of the farms.

For full particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,530,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3 STEPHEN LANCASTER JONES, *Manager.*

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. **CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. **PURCHASE AND SALE** of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. **EVERY DESCRIPTION** of Banking business transacted.

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— THE —

STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY,

Head Office: 346, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Branch Offices:

Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver.

PRESIDENT:

J. T. GORDON Esq.

(President Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid ...	$1,000,000
Reserve	500,000
Total Assets	15,000,000

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates in Canada for British clients and Estates of deceased soldiers a specialty. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net.

WM. HARVEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up	$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

"CANADA" **is the only newspaper which has always published each week since the outbreak of war the full official lists of rank and file casualties, without any mutilation or curtailment.**

"CANADA'S" **biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its records of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.**

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.
Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000 Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.
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Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, Spokane, U.S., and Mexico City
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London Committee:—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq., Lt.-Col. F. R. S. BALFOUR. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*
The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

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with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.
Cable Address *"Royaltrust, Montreal."*
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SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *Vice-President.*
R. B. ANGUS. H. R. DRUMMOND. WM. MCMASTER.
E. W. BEATTY, K.C. SIR CHARLES GORDON, K.B.E. LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE. HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN. C.R. HOSMER. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*
CAPITAL:
FULLY PAID ... $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND $1,000,000
The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,000,000. Aggregate Assets, $360,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.
Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager.
462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne).
Branch in Spain—BARCELONA.
LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. Whitley, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.
Established 1869.
NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
F. T. Walker, C. E. Mackenzie, & J. A. Beatson, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *Managing Director.*
D. C. Macarow, *General Manager.*
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

From Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, January 11 *Melita.*
Friday, January 17 *Minnedosa.*
Tuesday, January 21 *Grampian.*
Friday, January 24 *Corsican*
Friday, January 31 *Tunisian*

London to St. John

Friday, January 17 *Pretorian*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York

Wednesday, January 15 *Adriatic*
Friday, January 17 *Celtic*
Wednesday, January 22 *Baltic*

Liverpool to Portland

Saturday, January 11 *Rimouski* (from London)
Wednesday, January 16 *Megantic*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, January 11 *Caronia*
Saturday, January 25 *Saxonia*
Saturday, February 1 *Carmania*

London to New York

Tuesday, January 14 *Pannonia*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Saturday, January 11—*Manchester Hero.*
Saturday, January 18—*Manchester Corporation.*
Thursday, January 23—*Manchester Brigade.*

* * *

Hamilton Provident and Loan.—Half yearly dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared.

Bell Telephone of Canada.—A dividend has been declared of 2 per cent. ($2 per share), less tax, on capital stock for quarter, payable 16th inst.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Empress, Alta., and Beamsville and Bluevale, Ont.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The bank has opened branches at Riverton, Man., and Waldheim, Sask.

Standard Bank of Canada. This bank has declared a dividend for the current quarter ending January 31 at 3¼ per cent., being at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, payable on and after February 1 to shareholders of record as of January 23.

Kaministiquia Power Co. The directors have declared a dividend of $2 per share, or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the quarter ending January 31, payable on February 15 to shareholders of record Jan. 31.

Dominion Steel Corporation.—The directors have declared a dividend on No. 28 at the rate of 1¾ per cent. on the Preference shares, payable February 1. Coupon No. 28, relating to share warrants to bearer, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

Hudson's Bay.—The land sales for quarter ending December 31 were:—Farm lands, 70,860 acres (against 122,300), sold for £253,450 (against £448,600); town lots, £80 (against £850); total receipts, £216,700 (against £249,900). For the nine months ending December 31 the sales were:—Farm lands, 236,130 acres (against 287,200), sold for £854,550 (against £1,038,500); Town lots, £710 (against £1,000); total receipts, £445,700 (against £477,200).

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 58.)

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Canada Life building here has been purchased by the C.P.R. for $750,000 as a C.P.R. telegraph centre.

——Manitoba subscribed over $44,300,000 to the Dominion Victory Loan. This sum was raised from approximately 85,000 subscribers.

——The Electric Railway Co. owes the city nearly $4,500,000 in taxes and arrears, according to the figures submitted to the Board of Control.

——Buildings erected to the end of November were 1,395, value $2,030,800. In 1917 there were 1,219 building permits, and the value was $2,202,850.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—From November, 1914, to December, 1918, the Saskatchewan branch of the Red Cross disbursed $2,750,000. At the end of May, 1918, there were 2,995 families in Saskatchewan receiving regular monthly allowances from the fund, including 6,080 children, or a total of 9,075 dependents, as compared with 3,419 families with a total of 10,374 dependents on June 1, 1917.

——A new Government demonstration farm is to be opened at Raymond. Irrigation ditches will be dug during the summer and buildings erected.

——It is officially stated that this Province raised 45,000 men for the Canadian Army.

——Sales of farm lands continue to be reported by Regina realty dealers at rising prices. One realty dealer has drawn contracts for more than 2,500 acres of farm lands in blocks of 320, 480 and 800 acres, the prices ranging from $45 to $65 an acre.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Mr. William Gilbert, an Edmonton district breeder of Berkshire and Tamworth pigs, has shipped two pure-bred Berkshires to Japan. This is probably the first shipment of breeding stock from Western Canada to the Orient.

Lt.-Col. A. K. Hobbins, of Edmonton, has been appointed Chief of Police of North Battleford.

BROOKS.—Only the delay in the completion of construction on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway is interfering with large plans for development of the Duke of Sutherland holdings in British Columbia, says Mr. Robert B. Sangster, the general manager for the estate, who resides here. Between Quesnel and Prince George some years ago the late Duke of Sutherland purchased a fine tract of 4,000 acres and under the direction of Mr. Sangster some experimental development was undertaken. The line runs directly through the 4,000-acre tract.

BIRMINGHAM.—A fund of nearly $75,000, the proceeds of the sale of 57 shorthorn bulls here, was turned over to the Canadian Red Cross. These bulls were consigned by various shorthorn breeders of the wheat belt, and were sold by public auction after being exhibited.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Speaking of the extension of the Prince George and Eastern Railway, the Hon. John Oliver, Premier, stated that the road had been extended over 30 miles in 1918, and would be extended at least 130 miles in 1919. He predicted that the full benefit of the P.G.E. could never be had until connection was made with the railways from the prairies and the line that has been built into the Peace River country. That vast northern district, he said, must be made tributary to Vancouver.

——The Hon. E. D. Barrow states that 50,000 acres of land along the Grand Trunk Pacific are being made available for immediate settlement.

—The value of forest products in 1917 was $49,000,000, an increase of 38 per cent. on 1916. Agricultural production is valued at over $37,000,000, or 17 per cent. more than in 1916. The fishery production of the Province was 40 per cent. of that of the entire Dominion, and its value over $15,000,000, or $750,000 more than in 1916. The total pack amounted to 1,557,485 cases. The mining industry output was worth $37,000,000

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canada's Last Victory Loan.

Those interested in Canadian affairs have come to look for enlightenment upon important financial and commercial events in the Dominion to the valuable monthly Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. That for December is particularly interesting owing to the information afforded with regard to Canada's latest contribution to the war funds of the Empire. In *Canada* we have, of course, chronicled the results of the various loans raised in Canada during the war, but at this juncture a brief recapitulation of the salient features of the various issues is timely, if only as an indication of the important part the greatest Dominion has played in financing the great struggle. Altogether Canada offered $750,000,000 between November, 1915, and November, 1918, and in every case the amount subscribed has exceeded the amount of the loan, notably in 1915, November, 1917, and in the latest appeal, when the total subscribed was more than double the nominal amount of the loan. We are now told that the aggregate subscriptions for the $300,000,000 offered in November last reached the very handsome total of $686,547,000. Another interesting feature which is deserving of notice is the manner in which the aggregate number of subscribers has increased with successive issues. For the loan of $50,000,000 issued at the end of 1915, the subscriptions came from 24,862 applications, the average subscription being $4,574 and that per capita being $14. For the last loan there were no less than 1,064,497 applicants, whose average subscription worked out at $645, equal to $86 per capita. Such a result not only affords eloquent testimony to the increasing determination of the Canadian people to place their financial resources unreservedly at the disposal of both the Dominion Government and the Mother Country in the concluding stages of the struggle, but is also a tribute to the splendid work done by the Victory Loan Committee which had charge of the intensive loan campaign.

MR. S. L. JONES,
New London Manager of the Dominion Bank (see page 56).
Photo: A. Corbett.

LT.-COL. W. E. MOORHOUSE.
O.C. Canadian Machine Gun Depot, Seaford.
Photo: C. R. A. Wade.

* * *

Canadian Railways in November.

The effect of the higher rates in force on the Canadian railways is again reflected in the November statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., which reports gross earnings aggregating £1,267,650, or no less than £439,300 in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1917. Unfortunately, expenditure gives no signs of abatement, for of this very substantial increase in gross receipts all but £65,400 was absorbed by expenses, so that net revenue was a gainer only to this extent. For the eleven months the gross receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway proper reached the fine aggregate of £11,690,650, as compared with £9,550,600 for the same period of last year. As, however, to secure this increase of £2,140,050, an additional expenditure was necessary of £2,729,300, the net revenue account has suffered to the very substantial tune of £589,250, and whatever the December results may be, it is obvious that the showing for the whole year must be a substantial decline, as compared with the preceding twelve months. The Canadian Pacific Railway made a singularly disappointing showing for November, a very small gain in gross receipts—$39,000—being absolutely swamped by the alarming increase in the working expenses $1,898,000—and the net earnings reduced by $1,859,000. The aggregate gross earnings from January 1 to the end of November were $141,994,000, or $2,676,000 higher, but as in the same period working expenditure has risen by no less a figure than $13,619,000, the effect so far as net revenue is concerned has been disastrous, the decline for the eleven months reaching the disturbing figure of $10,943,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

J. V. B. (Bordon).—"Not knowing, can't say."

W. J. W. (No. 4 C.G.H.).—No detailed information is available beyond that already published in *Canada*. Apply to your C.O.

NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS.—Yes; the 1914-15 Star date should of course have been December 31, 1915, as previously stated.

TICH (Seaford).—Apply to the D.J.A.G., O.M.F.C., Oxford Circus House, 245, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

G. W. H. (R.F.A.), J. R. (5TH BN., Lenham), E. W. (C.F.A.), AND SPR. W.Q.—Your letters are receiving attention in the proper quarter.

A. P. (C.D.D., Buxton). — The military authorities are at present considering the whole question of discharges in England. Apply to your C.O.

G. S. S. (Upavon).—You are not [illegible]titled to any gratuities from the O.M.F.C. Did you not, on transfer to the Imperials, sign a waiver to that effect?

S. A. W. (London).—Detailed regulations regarding the payment of the "war service gratuity" have not yet been issued. It is, therefore, impossible to answer your queries. Apply to your C.O.

G. C. (Montrose).—(1) Yes. (2) You will, on being commissioned, draw a kit allowance (3) When you transferred, you waived all claim to gratuities from the O.M.F.C. We cannot say whether you will get anything from the Imperials.

SPR. J. G. (Basingstoke).—We cannot say if you will be allowed to stop over at Toronto if your dispersal area is Calgary. Your best course is to apply to the Officer in charge of Demobilisation at your port of landing on arrival in Canada.

G. C. D. (Clydebank).—"The penalty of being wounded" is the fortune of war. The promotion of officer prisoners was a question of policy decided by H.Q., O.M.F.C., after mature consideration. The equity of that policy is doubtless debatable.

1914 SOLDIER (Bramshott).—While we sympathise with you on your unfortunate experience, we cannot help you in the matter, and cannot hold out any hope that your passage money will be refunded. At the same time, we agree that your C.O. showed entire lack of sympathy in considering your case.

J. T. H. R. (25 D.A.C., B.E.F.).—Apply to the Controller-General, Demobilisation and Resettlement Dept., Ministry of Labour, 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, giving particulars of your case. The facts of the latter must be vouched for by the High Commissioners for Canada or the Agent-General for your Province. A perusal of page 11 of *Canada* for January 4 will assist you.

W. McC. (Bordon). — No definite decision has yet been announced concerning the granting of the "war services' gratuity" to Canadians discharged in England. Apply to your C.O.

R. B. B. (R.A.S.C., M.T., France).—The Canadian military authorities have no official record of Canadians who were specially enlisted in the M.T. section of the Imperial A.S.C. You will come under the demobilisation scheme of the Imperial Army. Apply to your C.O.

J. B. S. (R.A.F.).—(1) Except in small quantities, maple sugar cannot be obtained in England until after March, when new supplies will be available; there is no import duty on the article. (2) A man of British birth can be a Canadian citizen; he needs no certificate of naturalisation. (3) Bankers make a charge for their trouble, unless a large balance is left.

S. A. (C.E.T.C., Seaford).—The information available *re* the "war service gratuity" was published in last week's issue. You are only one of scores of officers and men to whom a clearer definition of the provisions of the scheme would be welcome. We ourselves have to admit our inability to give enlightenment on the points you raise.

P. E. L. (Cooden).—If you were recommended for an officer cadet course and were wounded prior to entering upon the course, you are not entitled to the privileges now being accorded to cadets. Some hard-and-fast rule had to be adopted, and the policy is that only those men who were actually accepted as cadets are entitled to the privileges.

E. A. B. (R.N.V.R.).—(1) An officer of the R.N.V.R. is eligible to share prize money under the same conditions as an officer of the Royal Navy of the same rank. (2) A scheme of war gratuities on discharge is under consideration. (3) You are entitled to a monthly allowance of £2 for each child (subject to a maximum of £8 monthly), providing your pay does not exceed £400 a year.

E. K. (Folkestone).—Now that your case is satisfactorily disposed of, it will be clear that you yourself, and not the Officer i/c Separation Allowances, was to blame for the delay. The authorities at the Pay Office are much harassed and generally overworked officials, and (as your case has amply proved) are sometimes charged with indifference when the entire blame is due either to carelessness on the part of the man formulating a complaint, or to unexpected complications as in your case.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

5½ per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the reorganisation scheme approved at the Meeting of the holders of the above Bonds held on the 19th December, 1918, one per cent. will be paid at any of the undermentioned Banks on and after the 6th January, 1919, in full discharge of the half-year's interest on the above Bonds due on the 1st December, 1918, against surrender of Coupon No. 14:—

LONDON—Bank of Scotland.
BRUSSELS—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
    Banque de Bruxelles.
    Banque d'Outremer.
    Société Francaise de Banque et de Depôts.
    Nagelmackers Fils & Cie.
    Caisse Générale de Reports et de Depôts.
PARIS—Société Générale.
TORONTO—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Coupons of the face value of 10s. 0d. will accordingly entitle holders to receive 4s. 0d. in London, Frs.5.03 in Paris and Brussels, or Cents 97 in Toronto, Canada; and Coupons of the face value of £2 10s. 0d. will entitle holders to receive £1 in London, Frs25.16 in Paris and Brussels, or $4.86 in Toronto, Canada.

The above payments are subject to Income-tax if payable.

Forms of Listing and Declarations of ownership can be obtained from the above Banks.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919.

For Barcelona Traction, Light and
Power Company, Limited,
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared this day for the quarter ending January 31st, 1919. One and one-half per cent. (1½ per cent.) on the Preferred Stock payable on the 1st day of February, to shareholders of record of the 21st day of January, 1919, and one and one-half per cent. (1½ per cent.) on the Common Stock payable on the 15th day of February to shareholders of record of the 5th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, December 16th, 1918.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 679. Jan. 11, 1919

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

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OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c.

REGINA, SASK.
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Personal Staff. A.D.C.—Lt. B. K. Johnston, R.C.F.A. (December 3, 1918).

General Staff.—G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Temp. Maj. D. A. White, D.S.O., C.F.A., vice Maj. (temp Lt.-Col.) A. F. Brooke, D.S.O., R.A. (October 6, 1918).

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—D.A.A.G.—Temp. Capt. D. C. Skinner, O.B.E., Que., and to be act. Maj. whilst so empld. (August 21, 1918).

Special Appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay Cl. 2).—Temp. Maj. G. S. Harrington, N.S., and to be temp. Col. (October 29, 1918). (Graded for purposes of pay, Cl. 4).—Temp. Maj. T. Gibson, D.S.O., Que., to remain secd., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. (October 29, 1918). (Graded for purposes of pay as G.S.O., 3rd Grade).—Temp. Capt. I. G. Robertson, C.A.P.C., relinquishes his grading (November 22, 1918). The undermentioned cease to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. :—Temp. Maj. R. J. Blaney, 1st C. Ont. (October 21, 1918), temp. Capt. F. R. Sumner, N.B. (November 30, 1918).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Brig.-Major.—Temp. Maj. R. J. Leach, M.C., C.G.A., vice Maj. N. W. Aitken, D.S.O., M.C., R.A. (October 17, 1918). Staff Capts. :—Temp. Lt. W. A. I. Anglin, M.C., C.G.A. (October 18, 1918); temp. Lt. P. H. Skelton, C.G.A. (November 3, 1918); temp. Maj. G. R. Geary, 2nd C. Ont., vice temp. Maj. D. F. Keith, 1st C. Ont. (November 14, 1918); temp. Capt. J. D. Hickman, M.C., C.F.A., vice temp. Maj. J. D. Armour, C.F.A. (November 18, 1918); temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. W. Utton, Que. (August 21, 1918). Staff Lt., 1st Cl.—Temp. Lt. H. B. Chown, M.C., C.A. (September 27, 1918). Staff Lt.—Temp. Lt. E. A. Prime, C.G.A. (October 30, 1918).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—Asst. to Chief Trans. Officer (graded for purposes of pay Cl. 22).—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. Chilton, C.A.S.C., and to retain his act. rank whilst so empld. (November 18, 1918). Rly. Trans. Officer (graded for purposes of pay Cl. 14).—Temp. Maj. E. C. Complin, Man. (September 9, 1918). Asst. to Rly. Trans. Officer (graded for purposes of pay Cl. 22).—Temp. Capt. F. R. Martin, Alta. (November 21, 1918).

Headquarters for Embarkation Duties.—Emb. Staff Officer (graded for purposes of pay Cl. 16).—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) B. C. Courtenay, C.A.S.C., and to be act. Maj. whilst so empld. (September 9, 1918). Asst. Emb. Staff Officer (graded for purposes of pay Cl. 22).—Temp. Lt. D. Drummond, Gen List, and to be act. Capt. whilst so empld. (September 9, 1918).

Memoranda.—The undermentioned temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. whilst empld. as Area Transp. Officers :—H. R. Blair, Que. (November 19, 1918); J. R. McMurrich, C.A.S.C. (November 25, 1918); W. D. Cavendish, Rly. Troops (December 6, 1918). Temp. Lt. J. H. Johnson, B.C., to be Orderly Officer (October 26 1918).

General Staff.—G.S.O., 3rd Grade :—Temp. Maj. J. H. Wallis, Manitoba R. (August 30). (Substituted fo the notification of November 8.)

Special Appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 15) :—Temp. Maj. F. C. Rush, D.S.O., N. Brunswick R. (April 1). Temp Maj. J. Jeffery, M.C., Quebec R. (April 22). (Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Capts.) :—Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. W. E. Firmstone, Manitoba R. (January 1, 1919). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. B. Cowley, E. Ontario R., from January 1, 1918 to April 4, 1918. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 22) :—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) S. E. Wedd, 1st C. Ontario R. (April 4). Temp. Lt. A. S. Weiss, 1st C. Ontario R, ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. (November 23). Temp. Maj. W. J. Cook, E Ontario R., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt. 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. for duty on Lines of Communication (December 9).

Memoranda.—Temp Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., Can. Engrs., to be temp. Col. (May 24). Temp. Lt. F. Higginson, Quebec R., relinquishes appt. as A.D.C. (November 26). Temp. Lt. D. F. Rankine, E. Ontario R., to be Orderly Officer (November 26).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—G. H. Foy (December 11, 1918), H. N. Foxwell (December 12, 1918).

Artillery.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—Temp. Lt. S. L. McClenaghan (December 10, 1918). temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. F. Larson and temp. Lt. G. F. Davies (December 12)

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lt. E. B. Underwood, M.C., D.C.M., to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon rank of Capt (May 31).

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. A. H. McLachlan ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 14). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. H. Parker to be temp. Capt. (November 28).

Cyclist Corps.—Temp. Lt. A. J. Hember ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (December 14, 1918).

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. C. St. C. Stayner ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (December 12).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—D. H. Burrows (December 9), R. N. Pennington, J. H. Reid, and A. Willans (December 12), E. Shamper (December 14). Temp. Capt. F. T. St. George to be act. Maj. whilst empld. as A.P.M., Rhyl Area (December 4).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp Lt. H. T. Creighton ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 13). Temp. Lt. V. R. Ullman to be temp. Capt .(November 28).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. F. O. W. Tidy, M.C. from Forestry Corps, to be temp. Maj. (November 16). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—L. E. Willmott (December 10), O. S. Dunn. M.C. (December 12). Temp. Lt. J. R. Buller to take rank and precedence in his Bn. and in the Army as if his appt. as temp. Lt. bore date November 22, 1918. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—J. F. MacDuff (August 30), N. V. Waddell (August 31). Temp. Lt. W. Baverstock, M.M., to he temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. (September 25).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. N. Haultain ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 14).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. D. Baker ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 12). Temp. Lt. A. T. Fournier is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial (November 9, 1918).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. F. G. E. Sutton, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (December 16). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—T. J. McInnis (November 15), H. J. Crabtree and G. J. Dickason (December 13).

Alberta Regiment.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—Temp. Capt. J. M. Taylor (December 11), temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) T. L. Tibbs (December 12), temp. Lt. F. C. Dickins (December 13). Temp. Maj. B. J. Saunders ceases to be secd. for duty with Ministry of National Service (December 16)

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—H. A. Francis (December 10), H. W. Johnson and D R. Pattie (December 12). Temp. Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (December 13) Temp. Lt. E. L. Doolan ceases to be secd. for duty with the Director-General of Movements and Rlys. (December 16).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lt. S. R. Balcom to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. (October 11). 33320 Reg. Sgt.-Maj. A. P. Disley to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Lt. (December 19). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. (December 3) :—J. W. Harper, G. Leith, A. E. Kennedy, D MacDougall, P. H. McNulty, G. A. Minorgan, W. E. Munro, J. E. Pritchard, and E. Wershof. A. S. McCann (December 6).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. R. Smyth to be temp. Col. (July 18) Temp. Lt. G. D. Dardis ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 14). Temp. Capt. G. H. Flewwelling to be temp. Maj. (November 2).

Army Dental Corps.—Temp. Lt. C. W. Smith, from C.M.G.C., to be temp Lt. (November 16).

Imperial Forces.

R.N. Capt. J. R. Segrave is apptd. to *Conqueror.*

R.C.N.—Lt. C. C. H. Taylor is apptd. to *Fury*, and Lt. H. T. Bate to *Iron Duke.*

Special Appointment.—Cl. HH., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. :—Temp. Lt. E. Smithers, R.A.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Lt. M. O. Haskell (A.) to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. Lt W. D. Robertson (O.) to be Lt. (A.). Sec. Lts. to be Lts. :—C. S. Bissett (Hon. Lt.), H. A. Francis, W. F. Hanna, A. C. Holmes, N. D. Lambert, E. F. Stephenson, S. G. Williams, H. B. Wood, J. A. Wright. Sec. Lt. G Holden (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) is confirmed in his rank as Sec Lt. (A.). Sec. Lt. J. A. Sutherland relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is permitted to retain his rank. Technical Branch.—Sec. Lts. to be Lts. (without pay and allowances of that rank) :—W. S. Jamieson, E. D. Leishman, H. W. McGowan, A. V. McPhail Memorandum.—Capts. are confirmed in the rank of Capt. :—L. M. Bailey, P. E. Beasley, A. C. Burt, A. W. Carter, D.S.C., B. N. Harrop, H. M Ireland, D.F.C., J. S. Maitland, K. F. Saunders, D.S.C., A.F.C., C. B. Sproatt, D.S.C., H. J. Wiser.

R.F.C. (Military Wing).—Flying Officer :—Temp. Sec. Lt. (on prob.) R. S Warwick, Gen. List, and to be confirmed in his rank.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. R. V. Dolbey, F.R.C.S., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on reposting. Temp. Capt. G. Allison, M.B., relinquishes his commn. (T.F. Res.)—Capt. (act. Maj.) A. M. Johnson, M.C., M.D., from 3rd East Lancs. Field Amb., to be Capt.

R.E.—Temp. Lt. H. M. Lyster, M.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and retains the rank of Lt.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Maj. A. W. Van Straubenzee, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst comdg. Brig. of Arty., to October 29, 1918.

R.G.A.—Gen. Res. of Off.—Maj. C. B. Simonds, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col.

Tank Corps.—Temp. Lt. G. E. Carveth to be act. Capt. whilst comdg a Section.

Royal Fusiliers.—Temp. Capt. A. Buchanan, M.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and retains the rank of Capt.

North Staffordshire Regiment.—Capt. E. D. B. Oxley, M.C., to be act Maj. whilst serving as Maj. on Hd. Qrs. of a Bn.

Memorandum.—To be temp. Lts. whilst specially empld. :—Sgts. R. Dyer (Can. Inf.) and G Johnson (Can Engrs.).

* * *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

Lt. G. W. Abbott-Smith, 9th C.F.A. (compound fracture, right humerus), Granville Special, Buxton; Lt. A. E. Babcock, 18th (left leg), Granville Special, Buxton; Maj. W. J. Baxter, 2nd C.O.R.D. (face, left hand), Can. Red Cross, 17, N. Audley Street, W.; Lt. V. A. Bowes, 50th (left thigh, amp.), Granville, Buxton; Lt. J. M. Boswell, 8th (left arm), Granville, Buxton; Lt. A. Brownlee, 5th (left upper arm), Granville, Buxton; Lt. D. Calder, 20th (right arm, left leg), Granville, Buxton; Lt. C. T. Caney, 44th (knees), Granville, Buxton; Lt. C. P. R. Charlton, 14th (left arm), Granville, Buxton.

Lt. G. S. Chisholm, 85th (left leg, etc.), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. J. E Christie, 13th (left side, fractured femur), 8 Stationary, Wimereux; Lt. D. G. L. Cunnington, 50th (chest), Prince of Wales, Marylebone (repatriated); Lt. J. Davidson, 10th, C.F.A. (left arm, right thigh), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. W. Derbyshire, 78th (left thigh, buttock), 17, N. Audley Street.

Capt. T. Fisher, 25th (left thigh, right arm), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. J. D. N. Fitzgerald, 25th (left knee), Granville, Buxton; Lt. H. F. Fogg, 87th (right arm, fractured radius, face), Granville, Buxton; Lt. P. Gelineau, 22nd (chest, penet. lung), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. H. E. George, 8th (right arm), Granville, Buxton; Lt. J. D. Henderson, 1st C.M.R. (left ankle, amp.), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. H. B. Holland, 43rd (left shoulder, fractured humerus), 17, N. Audley Street; Capt. J. B. Hoodless, R.C.H.A. (legs, fractured left femur), 17, N. Audley Street; Capt. W. W. Johnson, 58th (left eye), 14 General, Wimereux (repatriated).

Lt. J. H. McCormick, 27th (left forearm), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. G. G. MacLaren, 20th (right leg), 17, N. Audley Street; Capt. S. MacPherson, 5th T.M.B. (right arm), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. H. F. Marr, 26th (right arm, fractured, right knee), Granville, Buxton; Capt. S. H. Okell, 102nd (right forearm), Granville, Buxton; Hon. Capt. (Rev.) W. F. Parker (right knee), Granville, Buxton; Lt. R. Paton, P.P.C.L.I. (back), Granville, Buxton; Lt. J. A. Perry, 4th (left arm, amp.), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. D. A. R. Rodgers 50th (right leg), 17, N. Audley Street.

Lt. F. B. Scholey, 43rd (amp. left knee, fractured femur), 17, N. Audley Street; Capt E. S. Skead, 1st C.M.R. (left shoulder), Prince of Wales (repatriated); Lt. B. Stevens, P.P.C.L.I. (left foot), 17, N. Audley Street; Lt. J. Stewart, 29th (leg), 14 General, Wimereux (repatriated); Lt. D. J. Thomas, 72nd (right shoulder, fractured, right leg), Granville, Buxton; Lt. E. A. Thomson, 16th (back, fractured spine), Granville, Buxton; Lt.-Col H. M. Urquhart, 43rd (neck and chest, penet.), Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Lt. H. Mc. M. Wools, 31st (right knee), Granville, Buxton; Capt. S. S. Wright, 25th (abdomen), 17, N. Audley Street.

Convalescent (Officers' Hospital, Matlock Bath).

Lt. M. E. Amos, 25th; Lt. J. Faulkner, 18th; Capt. W. J. Gander, W.O.R.D.; Lt. J. L. A. Madden, 4th T.M.B.

Discharged from Hospital

Lt. R. Aitken, 22nd; Capt. A. F. Argue, C.A.M.C.; Lt. A. G. Bolton, 7th: Capt. (Rev.) H. Cawley; Lt. F. Chenoweth, 5th; Lt. W. S. Collins, 14th; Lt. T. A. Cornall, 44th; Capt. R. W. B. Coster, 26th; Capt. R. F. Craig, 9th C.F.A.; Capt. F. S. Fowler, 43rd.

Capt. R. Goulden, C.A.M.C.; Lt. W. S. Grant, 50th; Lt. A. E. Griffin, 4th C.M.R.; Lt. D. Harper, 20th; Capt. G. S. McCreery, 16th; Lt. J. A. E. McDonnell, 20th; Lt. J. R. Miller, 11th C.E.; Capt. M. T. Morgan, C.M.G.C.; Lt. R. W. Nicholson, 15th.

Capt. W. C. Ross, 72nd; Lt. W. D. Ross, 85th; Lt. H. H. Sparling, 2nd C.F.A.; Capt. P. H. Wade, 5th C.M.R.; Lt. R. L. Warner, 2nd; Lt. A. T. Waters, 21st; Lt A. F. White, 15th; Lt. M. H. Wright, 50th.

* * *

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Adams, Sec. Lt. Ralph G (R.A.F.), Belleville—Can. Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.
Ahern, P. Thomas, Ottawa—Claridge's Hotel.
Aitken, J. M., Toronto—Royal Societies Club, 63, St. James' Street.
Alward, H. C., St. John—C.R.A., Bordon.
Archambault, Major J., Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Ashley, Lt. S. Guy, Barrington, N.S.—Biggin Hill, Kent.
Asselin, Capt. O., Montreal—Claridge's Hotel

B

Baker, R. B. St. Barbe, Saskatoon—Caius College, Cambridge.
Barnett, H. A., Edmonton—Military Hospital, Grantham.
Beveridge, C. G. (R.A.F.), St. John—87, Eaton Square, W.
Bidwell, Midshipman R. S. (R.C.N.), Kingston-H.M.S. *Canada*, c/o G.P.O.
Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. R. P., Victoria—3 Chester Street, S.E.
Brett, Midshipman R. B. (R.C.N.), Toronto-H.M.S. *Canada*, c/o G.P.O.
Bronskill, Lt. F. H., Ottawa—c/o Cox & Co., St. Martin's Lane.
Buckly, Lt. C. F., Vancouver—Cranford Rectory, Hounslow.
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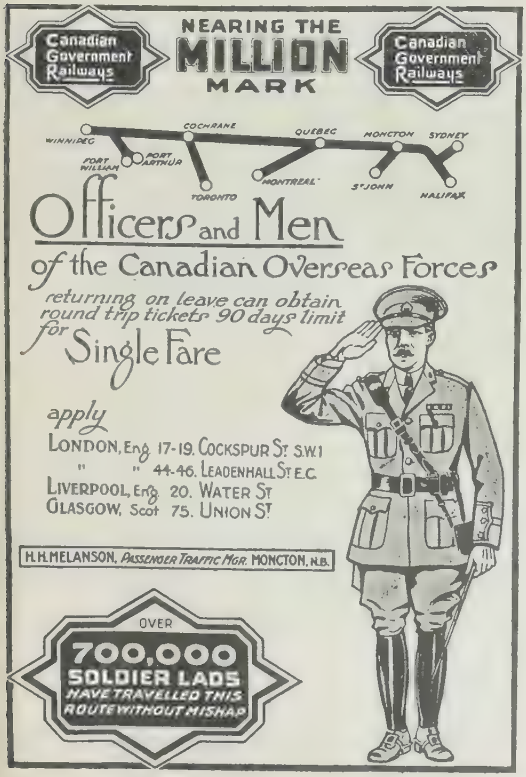

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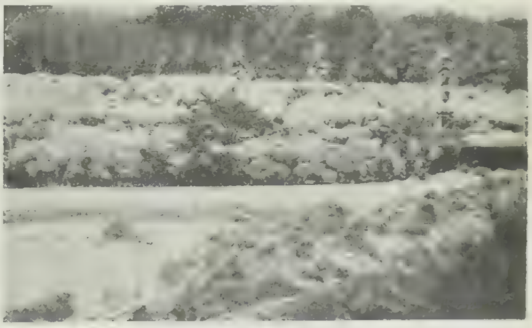
CANADA
No. 680 SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D. WEEKLY

SEASONABLE WEATHER AT BUXTON.

OUTSIDE THE CANADIAN DISCHARGE DEPOT.

N.C.OS. AND MEN AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DISCHARGE DEPOT.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE.



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THE QUARTERMASTER FEEDING THE BIRDS

THE FRONT OF THE DEPOT: EXTRA BILLETS IN DISTANCE

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.
The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.
The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.
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Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE Conference of the Allies in Paris, at which the Dominion of Canada, as a nation having taken part in the war, is represented by its own delegates, has now commenced its sittings. In a statement given out by Sir Robert Borden before he left London he very properly refers to the magnitude and complexity of the task which confronts the allied statesmen. Of all the delegates of the British Empire the Canadian are, perhaps, in a position of the most complete impartiality, as Canada has nothing to seek for its own individual interests.

Speaking broadly, the two essential points on which all the British delegates will insist are, in the first place, the execution of strict justice on the criminal nations and individuals, who have brought about the war, or joined in it for their own selfish ends; and, secondly, the rectification of all wrongs done to small nationalities and the arrival at a broad and generous agreement among the great nations which will ensure a lasting peace.

Sir Robert Borden, we know, expresses not only the general feeling of his countrymen, but also his own considered opinion, when he insists on stern retribution for the crimes of Germany. We know that the voice of Australia will be equally stern and determined, and for this reason alone the recognition of the rightful place of the Dominions at the Conference is welcomed, even apart from the right they have earned by the gallantry of the great armies they have put into the field.

There is a fear that even at this eleventh hour there may be a weakening in the concerted action of the Allied Powers, which may prevent a full purging of the crimes of Germany. The Hun has shown himself as craven in adversity as he was brutal and arrogant in victory. Nothing can be more nauseating than the reports from the occupied districts of the servility of men and women, military and civilians alike, to their conquerors. There are no signs of repentance or any real change of heart in the German people. The terms of the Armistice have been evaded in many particulars, and the best brains of Germany are employed in devising schemes to cause dissension among the Allies instead of endeavouring to awaken the moral conscience of the people. With the menace of Bolshevism spreading its destroying doctrines broadcast, the Allies must quickly and definitely decide their military policy before it will be possible safely to re-draw the frontiers of the new European States. Armies of occupation will be required for many months to come, and any influence exerted on the Allied delegates at the Peace Conference by the impatience of their people may prove a folly for which all will have to pay a heavy price.

* *

THE SETTLEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

A VERY frank and satisfactory statement issued from the office of the Ministry of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada has now entirely removed all the major grievances and uncertainties which have caused unrest among the Canadian battalions and have been the subject of much correspondence in this newspaper. When giving space to the more reasonable and temperately-worded letters of complaint we always expressed our conviction that grievances thus ventilated would receive careful and sympathetic consideration, as the Government was sincere in its desire to deal generously with its troops.

It may seem to some that the decisions have been tardily arrived at, but against this it must, in justice, be remembered that it is only two months since the Armistice was signed, that the matters in question affected the National Debt of Canada to an amount exceeding a hundred million dollars, and that it was necessary for the staff of the Ministry here to investigate exhaustively and discuss the questions raised from every angle and then furnish all the data and observations to Ottawa for a final decision. We think that if a comparison is made in point of time, the decisions now agreed to by the Canadian Government on representations put before them by the Military Council were arrived at far more speedily than any concessions of similar magnitude granted by the Mother Country or other Dominions

The return of all dependents to Canada at the Government expense was logically imperative, and the recognition of this removes a real grievance. The scale of the war service gratuities is sufficiently ample and generous, and has already been referred to in *Canada*. There is another point in this very welcome announcement, which we are glad to see, as it has been strongly urged in *Canada* and is calculated to have important future benefits for the Dominion. We refer to the promise that arrangements will be made for officers and men to visit their relatives in the Old Country before their return. We hope that this concession may be widely utilised, and that it may not be too narrowly construed. Nothing could be better for the future of the Dominion than that as many as possible of her citizen soldiers should take this exceptional opportunity of seeing as much as possible of the Old Country. Individual travel in days of peace cannot have the same effect as a wide scattering of Canadians in khaki under present psychological conditions. No such emigration agents have ever spoken or been able to speak for Canada. Canadian business men should also seize this exceptional opportunity to meet and open the door for future relations with prominent business houses in their own lines in this country. Canada is on the threshold of an important export trade, and as the greatest aggregation of export merchant firms is in this country they could probably pick up more information about foreign markets in a carefully selected fortnight's tour than they could possibly gather in any other way. No doubt Mr. Griffith, the Permanent Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office, would be glad to supply names and suggestions in this connection.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada and the United States. The closeness into which the war has drawn the bonds of friendship between Canada and the United States has been frequently commented upon in recent days. No more notable tribute in this respect has been paid than that of Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, in addressing an Ottawa audience last Saturday. The war, said Mr. Baker, had intensified the respect which Canada and the United States entertained for each other, and he added: "The boundary line between the two countries is not the place where jealousies begin, but where hands clasp."

The two great democracies of the North American continent, with their three thousand miles of frontier without a gun, have indeed set an example to the older countries of Europe in mutual trust and forbearance. Linked hand in hand with their common Motherland, they ought to be in a position to see to it, in the words of Mr. Baker's appeal, that the victory they have won is not in vain, but that there shall be no repetition of the catastrophe of war.

* * *

Canadians in the Coalition Government. The list of members of Mr. Lloyd George's reconstructed Government has been scanned with only less interest in Canada than it has been in the Mother Coutry. Special satisfaction has been felt at the fact that the Colonial Secretaryship has been placed in the hands of so able and experienced a statesman as Lord Milner, whose earlier associations with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, as well as his tenure of office in South Africa, are a recommendation that cannot be undervalued.

Mr. Bonar Law—now Lord Privy Seal as well as Leader of the House of Commons—and Dr. Macnamara—still Parliamentary and Financial Secetary to the Admiralty—are not the only Canadian-born members of the new Ministry. Satisfaction will be felt at the recognition accorded to the ability and energy of Sir Hamar Greenwood in his appointment as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. The new Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, is Sir Hamar's brother-in-law. Sir Auckland Geddes, who was Professor of Anatomy in McGill University at the beginning of the war, now holds the portfolio of National Service and Reconstruction. The new Under Secretary of State for Air, who will preside over the Air Council as Vice-President, is Major-General Seely, who won so many golden opinions when in command of the Canadian Cavalry in France.

* * *

Army Stores. A letter which we publish elsewhere concerning the sale of surplus stores expresses, no doubt, the feelings of many men in the O.M.F.C., and, if some practical method of acceding to their wishes could be devised, we feel sure it would be the desire of the authorities to do so. It seems to us, however, that it would be very difficult to dispose of the large quantities of surplus stores in small lots, and there would then be the question of warehousing these purchases of the individual soldier until he can get them over to Canada. Furthermore, the freight charges might, in many cases, prove heavier than the value of the articles would warrant.

On glancing down the list of articles offered for sale by public auction, it is obvious that such things as clothing, saddlery, tools, corrugated iron, wire, tents, furniture, and bedding would all be of great use if it was possible to transport them cheaply to sparsely settled portions of Canada. This, however, is an undertaking the Canadian Government could hardly be expected to enter upon. Their business is to clear the camps and to realise the value of these surplus stores as expeditiously as possible.

* * *

The Soldier as Teacher. An excellent suggestion has been made by the Province of Ontario which we think might with advantage be adopted by other Provinces, that is to encourage and assist any returned soldiers, who express a desire and have the capacity, to become teachers in the public schools. There are very many men who will return from the war handicapped through wounds or gas poisoning who would be most suitable for the teaching profession after requisite training.

We believe that such men, especially those of long service in the war, would be in many ways better fitted, both by character and temperament, to train the rising generation than many others. Lessons in patriotism and the duties of citizenship would come with special weight from men who have themselves carried out the precepts they teach. Much of the pettiness of the average outlook on life was lost in France and Flanders, and a broader and finer vision took its place. It would be very well worth while if this better thinking which has been acquired at such a great cost could be widely transmitted through the schools of Canada.

* * *

The Underpaid Judiciary. The totally inadequate salaries paid to Canadian judges has been a topic in *Canada* at intervals for the last twelve years. Every student of public affairs frankly acknowledges the harm and folly of this parsimony, but the scandal continues. Just at the moment it is Canada's spending time, the purse bags are loosened because it is seen that even great expenditure must not be grudged in order to give comfort and satisfaction to Canada's citizen soldiers. We would strongly urge that now is the time for the Government to revise entirely the salaries paid to the judges. It will be much more difficult to do so once the period of strict economy has set in. There will be great need for economy, as Canada has a very formidable debt to shoulder, and many difficult problems to face, but an underpaid Judiciary is no economy. Canada needs the ablest intellects in the legal profession on her Bench, and it is obvious that such men will never be attracted by the present paltry salaries and pensions.

There is more in this matter than is, perhaps, generally realised. A strong bench of judges is essential for any progressive and democratic country, and for a young country filling up its lands with settlers of varied nationalities it becomes of supreme importance. Canada can never hope to reach its best national development until its Judiciary is placed on at least the same high level both of dignity and recompense with that of the Mother Country.

* * *

The Butter Ration. In these times when Britons are mostly spreading margarine on their bread, their small allowance of butter is all the more appreciated. Few of them are aware that but for Canada they would have had to give up even their one ounce per week.

Early in September there was the possibility of a serious shortage of supplies in the Mother Country, mainly owing to lack of freight on the Australian route. As a result of an appeal by the Food Controller to Canada for help, the Canadian Food Board requisitioned the whole make of creamery butter in certain Provinces for several weeks, and its rapid shipment to Britain saved the situation. Mr. Clynes has, in a letter to Sir Robert Borden, conveyed to the Canadian people an expression of Britain's appreciation of the sacrifice made by them on her behalf.

—* *—

CANADA'S NEW YEAR MESSAGES.

Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence.

OTTAWA.

To all Canadian soldiers overseas I send heartiest greetings at the beginning of a New Year. It is an occasion for thanksgiving for the danger that has been averted, for joy that victory has crowned our efforts, and for hope that out of the agony and strain of prolonged and deadly struggle there will emerge an era of peace, happiness and justice.

Words fail me to express the unbounded admiration with which their fellow citizens at home regard the glorious achievements of our Canadian troops. Their skill, discipline, devotion to duty, and steadfast, cheerful courage have enabled them to write a page in the history of their country which will be read by succeeding generations with ever increasing wonder and pride. Richly have the soldiers of Canada deserved happiness and good fortune without measure.

To each and every member of the Canadian army let me say that their fellow countrymen stand ready to welcome them home in a spirit of appreciation and gratitude, and to promote their interests in every possible way. They feel sure that those Canadians who, on so many hard-fought fields and under so many severe tests, have exhibited the highest qualities of manhood will bring to our young and vigorous country new accessions of strength and will set a higher standard of citizenship than has existed at any former time in our history. Their efforts, supported by the sacrifices and labour of the Canadian people as a whole have raised Canada to an enviable place among the nations.

It will now be the duty and privilege of all good citizens to serve their country with the same intensity in peace as they did in war. It is not now a question of making the world safe for democracy, but of building up and strengthening a sound, loyal, broad-based democracy for the world. Canadians are blessed in the possession of a country of boundless possibilities, offering generous opportunities to all who realise that true happiness is to labour and to enjoy the fruits of labour in peace and safety under the protection of just laws. Among all the peoples of the earth there are none who have better reason than the sons of Canada to exchange greetings of fellowship, hope and good will at the beginning of this New Year.

S. C. MEWBURN.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Halifax, Dr. D. A. Campbell, M.D. (66). At Sherbrooke, Mr. David McManamy, for 30 years a City Councillor. At Montreal, Mr. Benjamin Tooke (71), president of Tooke Bros., Ltd.; a prominent Freemason and citizen. At Kingston, Maj.-Gen. T. D. R. Hemming, C.M.G. (56), late O.C. of this district. At Toronto, Mr. Edmund Burke, a notable local architect. At Sandwich, Mr. F. C. Requenot (72), town treasurer. At Winnipeg, Mr. W. P. Hutchinson, manager of the G.T.P. Fort Garry Hotel.

Mr. Archibald Macnider (84), whose death occurred at 7, Walker Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, at the house of his son-in-law, was in the service of the Bank of Montreal from 1850 until the close of 1913, when he retired from the position of Chief Superintendent of the branches of the bank, of whose staff he was the oldest member.

The death occurred in Ottawa, on December 21, of Mrs. William Blood Gallwey, widow of Col. Gallwey, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and eldest daughter by his first marriage of the late Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, formerly H.M. 69th Regiment, and at one time Commander of Forces in Canada. The late Mrs. Gallwey was the half-sister of Capt. W. MacLeod Moore, M.C., and of Miss Mary MacLeod Moore.

* *

I.O.D.E. CLUB FOR NURSES.

Lady Perley and the ladies of the Committee of the I.O.D.E. residential club for Canadian nurses, 95, Lancaster Gate, ask us to state that Mrs. Harold Pinhey, of Ottawa, is now superintendent of the club, to which all Canadian nurses are eligible for membership without entrance fee or subscription. Since the opening of the club, last March, over 1,600 nurses have made use of the accommodation and other advantages which it affords to those requiring a temporary home.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DELACY-LEACEY. On January 12, 1919, at "The Chimes," Tooting, S.W., the wife of Lieut. B deLacy-Leacey, Canadian Infantry, of a son. (Manitoba papers, please copy.)

WOODBURY. On December 22, 1918, at 9, Temple Fortune Lane, Golders Green, to Major and Mrs. F. V. Woodbury a boy.

MARRIAGES.

COWLARD—PYNE. On January 3, at the Priory, Christchurch, Hants, Geoffrey Fleetwood Cowlard, late R.N., youngest son of Christopher Cowlard, Esq., of Launceston, to Sheila Menzies Pyne, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Pyne, of Waldo, B.C.

POLLOCK—HILL. At Vancouver, on December 4, by the Rev. E. A. Henry, D.D., William Kerr Pollock, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Seattle, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock, Springburn, Glasgow, to Margaret Hood, second daughter of Mr and Mrs. David Hill, Vancouver (late of Glasgow).

DEATHS.

WILSON. Died at sea, on R.M.S *Grampian*, on January 6, Henry Wilson, M.B., C.M., surgeon to the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, youngest son of the late Rev. Alex. Wilson, Bridgeton

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, January 2.

The announcement that Admiral Lord Jellicoe will tour the Overseas Dominions in order to confer with, and advise, the Governments concerned on problems of naval defence, has aroused keen interest in Canada on one side or the other, and it may result in raising an issue which was the subject of much controversy on political platforms and on the floor of Parliament five and six years ago. It is being claimed by the supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the proposals as contained in the policy adopted by the Overseas Premiers now in London are on the lines laid down by him, and that Sir Robert Borden has had to come round to that view after repudiating it in 1912-13. On the other hand, the supporters of the Prime Minister assert that he was justified in pressing for his emergency policy in the 1912-13 Parliament, and that he always had in mind a permanent naval policy on the lines now suggested.

Press and Naval Policy.

The Toronto *Star* declares that "the Laurier Naval policy, which was cancelled in 1911 . . . . has now, after seven years and a half, been again adopted as the naval policy of Canada."

The Montreal *Gazette* says: "Pending the determination of a permanent policy, and in view of the threatening aspect of German naval construction, he (Sir Robert Borden) proposed that Canada should reinforce the Royal Navy with three Dreadnoughts as a measure of immediate and effective aid. The circumstances under which that proposal was defeated are well known. When the war came, Canada was not represented in the North Sea or by any powerful and up-to-date ships of war. There still remained to be settled the question of a permanent policy of naval defence. . . . Admiral Jellicoe, in coming to Canada now, will be doing no more than what was promised and arranged that he should do before the war began. The suggestion that his visit implies a change of front on the part of Sir Robert Borden can only be based upon ignorance of the facts, or a determination to misrepresent them."

The Toronto *Globe* asserts that "The Imperial War Cabinet has got back to the sound principle enunciated a decade ago—and laid aside by Canada after the election of 1911 to please the followers of Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa—that each part of the Empire should have its own navy for the purpose of local defence. . . . In whatever form the naval defence of the Empire may be recast as a result of the discussions now in progress, it should be clearly understood that in time of peace the control of the Canadian Naval Service shall remain absolutely in the hands of the Parliament of Canada, and that the men of the service shall be Canadian naval seamen, raised, paid, and provisioned under the authority of the Canadian Government, and responsible to that Government alone, until by resolution of Parliament on the outbreak of hostilities the ships and men of the Dominion are placed under the command of the Imperial Naval Commander-in-Chief."

The French-Canadian *L'Evenement*, of Quebec, fears that "in spite of the lessons of the terrible events of the past four years, it is not at all probable that this question will be treated from a strict national, Imperial, or practical standpoint." It adds: "We regret for our part this new difficulty, which will doubtless retard the establishing of peace in the country."

An Empire Press Conference.

The proposal that an Empire Press Union Conference shall be held here in the course of the year has not, so far as can be ascertained, been taken up with any enthusiasm; but there is reason to believe that it will be considered seriously, and that it may yet be adopted. The Canadian branch of the Empire Press Union has never been more than a moribund body, but a special effort is now being made to infuse new vitality into it, and already several new subscribing newspapers have been enrolled in the membership, one or two of which are leading organs. I understand that the Canadian Government is prepared to help the promoters of the conference, and that the question of transportation and hospitality will not present any serious difficulties. It is a great opportunity for Canada, and it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to slip by for want of a little enthusiasm on both sides of the ocean. The Dominion cannot fail to benefit by following up its military achievements with a demonstration of what are its peace possibilities.

Canada has followed with live interest the results of the British elections, and opinion here is fairly well represented by the statement of the Ottawa *Journal-Press*, which says:—"The general result teaches us three lessons: (1) The overwhelming extent to which the British people have bended their hearts to the war; (2) their resolve that Lloyd George shall go to the Peace Conference backed by the moral authority of an almost unanimous Britain to work for a peace worthy of the blood and tears of the past four awful years, and (3) the folly of those who thought that Bolshevism might undermine the foundations of England. Lloyd George represents the incarnation of the war-will of the British people."

FREE PASSAGE HOME FOR DEPENDENTS.

Government's Decision Retroactive War Service Gratuities—Discharges in England

THE Office of the Ministry of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada has issued the following further statement in regard to the demobilisation of the Canadian troops Overseas, the system of War Service Gratuities, and the return of dependents to their homes in Canada, at Government expense:—

"Deeply appreciative of the devotion, heroism and cheerfulness with which all ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have carried out their duties during their service Overseas, the Government of Canada is bending all its efforts to securing the utmost despatch in the demobilisation of O.M.F.C. and the return of officers and men, together with their dependents, now Overseas, to their homes in Canada.

"It is recognised that the period of waiting for discharge is necessarily a trying one, and all ranks are invited to cooperate with the Government in establishing during this period a fresh record for that splendid discipline and cheerful adherence to duty which has won for the Canadian troops as high a respect as their achievements in the field.

"It should be realised that the speed of demobilisation largely depends upon transport facilities in France, and it is hoped that due credit will be given to both the French and British authorities there for the efforts, and even sacrifices, they are making to secure the speedy return of Canadian troops to their homes.

"The return of Canadian troops has already been greatly speeded up, and the return of soldiers and their dependents to their homes in Canada will be further expedited as soon as the advent of spring makes navigation possible in the St. Lawrence River.

"Many officers and men have relatives in England whom they may wish to see before their return home, and arrangements will be made for such meetings where they are desired.

War Service Gratuities.

"As a mark of gratitude on the part of the people of Canada to the troops who have so long and so gallantly carried out their duties Overseas, the Government has decided to abolish the old Post-discharge Pay and introduce War Service Gratuities on a scale more commensurate with the services which have been rendered.

"These War Service Gratuities recognise length of Overseas service, which was not done under the former provision. For the purpose of these payments all 'other ranks,' except 1st class warrant officers, are placed upon the same footing in regard to the rate of pay.

"The following schedule gives in detail the exact amount of pay receivable as War Service Gratuities by all such 'other ranks' in accordance with length of service and whether Separation Allowance has or has not been paid to wives or other dependents:—

Length of Service.	Number of days'pay.	Amt. recd. where S.A. paid Dependents.	Amt. recd. where no S.A. paid.
Three years or over	183	$600	$420
Two years and under three ..	153	500	350
One year and under two	122	400	280
Under one year	92	300	210

"Officers and 1st Class Warrant Officers will receive the same number of days' pay as is provided for Other Ranks at their respective rates of pay.

"Those who served at the Front in any actual theatre of war and have been discharged prior to November 11, 1918, will receive War Service Gratuities on the same scale as provided for under the new scheme outlined above.

Return of Soldiers' Dependents.

"The Government has also arranged to return to their homes in Canada, free of charge, the dependents of Canadian soldiers sent there for demobilisation. This provision is retroactive to November 11, 1918, and dependents who have paid their own transportation charges to Canada since November 11 will be reimbursed by the Government.

Discharges in the British Isles.

"The general policy of the Government is that members of the Canadian Forces enlisted in Canada will be discharged only in Canada.

"In view of demobilisation, exception to the foregoing policy may be made in the case of a member of the O.M.F.C. who desires his discharge in the British Isles, provided:—(a) He was born in the British Isles; (b) he has no dependents in Canada; (c) he has dependents in the British Isles; and (d) he has a *bona fide* offer of employment or has independent means of support irrespective of any pay or gratuity payable to him by the Government.

"Neither members of the O.M.F.C. discharged in the British Isles nor their dependents will be subsequently repatriated to Canada at Government charge.

"NOTE.—Dependents means dependents in respect of whom separation allowance is paid, such as wife, children, or mother."

OTHER POINTS

In regard to several points raised by correspondents, it is pointed out by an official of the Overseas Ministry that:—

(1) The qualifying period for the War Service Gratuity ends at the date of discharge, not that of the signing of the Armistice.

(2) That Canadians (O.M.F.C.) discharged in this country will, so far as is known, be eligible for the gratuity.

(3) That the question of an equitable policy regarding the payment of a War Service Gratuity to those members of the O.M.F.C. who have taken a commission in the Imperial Forces is being taken up by cable with the authorities at Ottawa.

(4) A further statement as to demobilisation will be made within the course of a few days.

* * *

Five Canadian appeals are down for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, including the Niagara Power case.

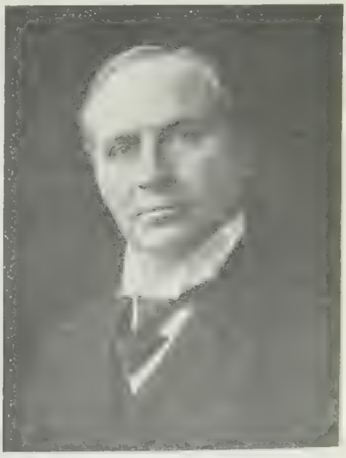
Enquiry at Ottawa into the complaints of the ill-treatment of soldiers on board the troopship *Northland* has resulted (says the *Times*) in the finding "that there is not the slightest foundation for complaint."

SIR W. E. STAVERT, K.B.E.

(*See* page 77.)

SIR J. W. WOODS, K.B.E.

(*See* page 77.)



SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD, BT., M.P.

Under Secretary of State, Home Department

Photo: W. M. Dodson, Newcastle-on-Tyne

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Attd. to Hd.-Qr. Units.- Brig. Major. Temp. Maj. A. A. Aitken, M.C., Man., vice temp. Maj. S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C., Que. (November 27)

Special Appointment. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. O. Hawtrey, 1st C. Ont., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as a G.S.O., 3rd Grade, on relinquishing the appt. of Chief Instr. of a School of Instn. (December 12).

Hd.-Qrs. of Admin. Servs. and Depts.—D.A.D.O.S.—Temp. Capt. D. E. Dewar, Ord Corps (November 29).

Memoranda.—Temp. Lts. to be Orderly Officers.— D. K. Baldwin, 1st C. Ont. (October 17); C. S. Mandley, Engrs. (October 31).

General Staff.—G.S.O., 3rd Grade.—Temp. Maj. J. C. MacDonald, M.C., Can. Engrs., relinquishes his appt. (December 7).

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff. D.A.A.G.—Temp. Capt. C. F. C. Porteous, M.C., Quebec R., and to be temp. Maj. (December 12).

Memoranda.—Temp. Brig.-Gen. A. McDougall, C.B., Can. Forestry Corps, to be temp. Maj.-Gen. (December 20). Temp. Col. B. R. Hepburn, C.M.G., Can. Forestry Corps, to be temp. Brig.-Gen. (November 22.)

Lord Strathcona's Horse.—Temp. Maj. C. Goodday to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. Regt., vice temp. Lt.-Col. D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C (November 28).

Fort Garry Horse.—Temp. Capt. E. W. Fleming, M.C., to be act. Maj. (October 25).

Artillery.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (December 19, 1916). To be Temp. Lts.:—S. E. Percival (November 6). December 13:—476624 Act. Sgt. C. C. Kenning, 86386 Act. Sgt. D. McL. Anderson, 91477 B.Q.M.S. I. L. O'Neil. December 16:—301028 Gnr. A. S. Mansbridge, 300103 Cpl. C. Murphy, 83871 Sgt. H. G. Lucas, 302108 B.-S.-M. J. A. Young, M.S.M., 85662 Sgt. M. F. McDonald, M.M., 83214 Cpl. A. Hampson, M.M., 1261611 Cpl. J. C. Nutter, 89294 Sgt. B. J. Roe, 339429 Gnr. K. C. Story, 13 Sgt. W. C. Goodwin, 313879 Sgt. H. A. Ede, 304317 Act. Bdr. M. A. Sanderson. Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs whilst comdg Batts.:—C. H. Collinson (December 14, 1917, to January 10, 1918), W. E. Steacy (July 5 to October 14). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—C. H. Mathewson (December 29, 1917, to March 31, 1918), J. L. Baker (August 16 to August 31). Temp. Lt. J. L. Mathewson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Trench Mortar Batt. (September 27). Temp. Lt. V. J. Decle relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be spec. empld (October 6). Temp. W. J. O'Brien to be Adjt. vice temp. Lt. G. J. Davies (October 5).

Machine Gun Corps.—To be temp. Capts.:—Temp. Lt. R. W. White (February 25, 1917), Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. G. White (October 12). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—W. F. Tucker, M.C., M.M. (November 3). C. G. Frost (November 13).

Engineers.—Temp. Maj. R. W. Coulthard ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (December 20). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. H. Barrett to be act. Maj. while O.C. of a Regtl. Depôt Group (Seaford) (December 14). 342094 Spr. G. H. Wood to be temp. Lt. (December 9). Temp. Maj. W. B. Anderson, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (September 20, 1916). Temp. Lt. F. L. Clayton to remain secd. as Asst. Anti-Gas Instr. (May 24).

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. M. F. Gregg, V.C., M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. F. D. McCrea (September 29). Temp. Lt.-Col. C. R. E. Willets, D.S.O., to comd. a Bn. (October 27, 1917, to April 9, 1918, and from June 8, 1918, to September 28, 1918). Temp. Lt. J. R. Burchell, M.C., to be act. Capt. (October 25). Temp. Lt. S. S. Wright relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 8)

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. H. Ryder ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 18). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—J. R. Calkin (October 13), C. W. Pickard (October 26). Temp. Lt. W. J. Macdonald, M.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 20). Temp. Capt. F. H. Dunham, from 2nd C. Ont., to be temp. Capt. (November 17).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Maj. T. R. MacKenzie to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. a Res. Bn. (September 5). Temp. Maj. A. P. Holt ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (December 21). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.D.:—H. Perodeau (December 20), W. P. Bunt (December 21). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.:—R. E. Heaslip (September 30 to November 9), W. A. Grafftey (October 15). Temp. Capts. relinquish the act. rank of Maj. (September 26):—S. J. Mathewson, M.C., and A. G. Routier, M.C.; G. P. Vanier, M.C. (September 27). Temp. Lts to be act. Capts.:—J. B. T. Montgomerie, M.M. (September 12), S. Humphries (October 13 to November 12); H. A. Sewell and C. G. Heward (October 15).

Eastern Ontario Regiment. Temp. Lt. G. F. Armstrong, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (September 2). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. J. Reilley relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be spec. empld. (November 28). Temp. Capt. F. D. Raymond, M.C., to be act. Maj. (October 26). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.: W. A. Fellows (August 25 to November 13), E. W. Edwards (October 19), R. J. Gill (October 27).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. B. Benton, D.C.M., to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Co. (October 18 to November 23). Temp. Lt. W. A. Campbell, ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (November 11). Temp. Capt. J. K. Crawford, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (November 12). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—T. S. Creswicke (October 2), G. B. Chisholm, M.C. (October 27), A. K. Coulthard, M.M. (November 12). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—A. K. Mair (October 20), J. M. McDonald, M.C. (October 27).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment. Temp. Lt. L. W. Sharpe ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 20). Temp. Lt. A. W. G. Good relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Trench Mortar Batt. (November 16).

Western Ontario Regiment.- Temp. Capt. S. M. Tate to be act. Maj. while spec. empld. as D.A.A.G. (September 26). Temp. Lt. W. K. MacNaughton ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 16). Temp. Lt. A. S. Williamson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 19). Temp. Lt. D. R. Oliver to be act. Capt. (September 14).

Manitoba Regiment.--Temp. Lt. H. J. Pepper to be temp. Capt. (November 19). Temp. Lt. H. J. Pepper ceased to be secd. with Gas Servs. (November 19). Temp. Lt. G. S. S. Playfair to be secd. while spec. empld (December 5). Temp. Lt. A. K. Harvie relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (October 18).

Saskatchewan Regiment. Temp. 2nd Lt. W. Burd, D.C.M., from Worcestershire Regt., to be temp. Lt. (December 17). Temp. Lt. E. T. Heap to be Asst. Adjt., vice temp. Lt. W. Micklewright (September 23).

Alberta Regiment. Temp. Capt. A. Maclean to be act. Maj. while empld. as 2nd in Comd., Can. Discharge Depôt (November 27). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with Ministry of Munitions: E. Ashburner (December 6), D. C. P. Maturin (December 20). Temp. Capt. W. W. Thompson, D.S.O., to be act. Maj. (September 29 to November 9). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.: H. G. B. Templeman, M.C., M.M. (September 29 to November 9), J. Graham (November 19). Temp. Lt. W. M. Harris relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 18). Temp. Lt. A. D. McNeill, D.C.M., to be act. as Adjt (December 1, 1917).

British Columbia Regiment. Temp. Capt. C. Fraser to be act. Maj while O.C. of a Regtl. Depôt Group. (December 14). Temp. Lt. R. G. Wilson, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (April 2). Temp Capt. S. R. Say, M.C., to be Adjt. vice temp. Capt. W. G. McIntosh, M.C. (October 8)

Corps Can. Rly. Troops.- Temp. Lt. J. H. Forbes relinquishes the act rank of Capt (February 8).

C.A.M.C. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) M. H. Allen to retain the act. rank of Maj. while empld. in D.G.M.S. Office (November 26). Hon. Capt. (act. Hon. Maj.) A. E. Clifton, D.C.M., to retain the act. rank of Hon. Maj. while empld. as Insp. of Technical Equipment in D.G.M.S. Office (December 2). To be temp. Qr.-Mrs., with the hon. rank of Lt. (December 21):—34477 Reg. Sgt.-Maj. W. Hill, 81807 Act. Q.-M.-S. H. Skuce. Temp. Hon. Capt. J. W. White relinquishes the act. hon. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Depôt (September 17).

Nursing Services.—Nursing Sister K. Shaw, R.R.C., to be act Matron while on hospital ship. (October 15)

Chapln. Servs.—A. Kalestinoff to be Hon. Capt. and Chaplain (October 15).

C.A.S.C.—To be temp. Lts. (December 28):—30651 Staff Sgt.-Maj. T. M. Gemmel, 4065 Sgt. P. Mecklenburg, 532244 Staff Sgt.-Maj. J. McAskill, 430057 Staff Q.-M.-S. F. E Hunt, 30206 Staff Sgt.-Maj. J. Girvan, 3309 Staff Sgt. T. B. Crabtree, 30308 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. W. D. Fleming, 511537 Staff Sgt.-Maj. D. G. Potter, 510193 Co.-Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. L. L. Shatford, 37116 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. J. S. Kinnell, 5396 Sgt. D. W. Hyslop, 2421 Sgt. W. A. Riden, 37292 Sgt. W. R. Patterson, 36164 Sgt. J. D. Nixon.

Ordnance Corps.—34828 Arm.-Sgt.-Maj. A. H. Philipps to be temp. Lt. (October 26)

C.A.P.C. Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. W. C. Inglis, M.B.E., while holding appt. as D.A.A.G. (September 26). J. E. Evans, while empld. as Asst. Acct.-Gen. (November 20). Temp. Capt. K. C. Macdonald ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 14).

Forestry Corps. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. D. Blackadar to be temp. Maj. (December 1). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. (August 18) L. T. Burwash, while comdg. a Co.; H. N. Lane, while 2nd in command of a District. Temp. Lt. D. A. Taylor to be temp. Capt. (November 1). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. B. Ranson (October 9), B. A. Rowe (December 10). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while 2nd in comd. of a Co. J. D. Wallbridge (August 20), L. R. Tibbetts (September 20), L. A. Kennedy (October 22). Temp. Capt. W. Hutchison to be act. Maj. while comdg. a Co. (October 21). Temp. Lt. G. E. Miles to be act. Capt. while spec. empld. (October 13). Temp. Lt. R. Greig to be act. Capt. while 2nd in Comd. of a Co. (October 20). Temp. Lt. R. P. FitzGerald to be act. Capt. while 2nd in Comd. of a Co. (October 28). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. S. Leary to retain the act. rank of Capt (July 19 to October 4). Temp. Lt. E. S. Harrison to be temp. Capt. (July 12). Temp. Lt. B. S. Scott to be temp. Capt. (July 17). Temp. Lt. F. V. Murtagh to be temp. Capt. (August 1). Temp. Lt. F. R. Henderson to be temp. Capt. (September 1). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. J. Perry to be temp. Maj. (September 9). Temp. Capt. S. L. Willman to be temp. Maj. (October 10). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. H. Cockeram, M.M., to be temp. Capt. (October 12). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. S. Carter to be temp. Capt. (October [illegible]). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. O. Wallace to be temp. Maj. (October 15). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. B. Black, M.B.E., to be temp. Maj. (October 26). Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—W. F. Cooke, D.S.O. (June 1), T. Hale (October 15). Temp. Majs. to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—G. B. Klock (August 2), J. Wilson (September 1). Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs. (June 1):—T. L. Bonsall, J. H. McNeill, E. Flynn, G. S. Cooke (July 1), W. A. H. Ferguson (July 2), W. L. McIntosh (August 1), E. C. Mahony (September 1), E. J. Stehelin, C. F. Rothera (September 8), F. E. Mason (September 14), M. D. McKeigen (September 23), A. T. Hill, E. Mallandaine, W. M. Carment, and J. Brechin (October 1), C. E. Reade and W. A. Faulkner (October 15), J. S. Hollinsworth (October 28). Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.: M. Lang (June 1), W. J. L. Chisholm (June 28), J. S. Grant (July 4), H. W. Pillow (October 1). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. while comdg. a Co.—H. L. Flemming (July 1), J. W. Hennessy (September 19), J. P. Oliver (September 28), R. H. Hilliard (October 1). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. (June 1):—A. H. Leggo, P. Booth, J. E. McCuaig, F. A. Monroe, G. B. Webster, W. J. LeClair, G. S. Grimmer (June 11). W. J. Sangster and H. F. Goodwin (July 1). C. H. Whiting (July 13), A. Michaud (July 15). C. F. Hepburn (July 20), C. B. MacDougald (August 2), G. R. Lawrence (August 11), K. McLachlin (October 3), O. Nickle (October 8), A. G. W. McLelan and E. E. Campbell (October 14), P. Ogilvie (October 20). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—A. L. Sanders (June 1), A. R. Renaud (July 21), P. D. Ferguson (September 21), J. R. N. MacFarlane (September 24), G. S. Stewart (November 1). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while 2nd in comd of a Co.:—W. W. McLellan, M.C. (June 28), C. B. Leggo (July 1), J. P. Flynn, M.C. (July 21), E. B. G. Reid (October 23). J. H. Dunlop (November 1). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. W. Stoddart to be temp. Maj. (August 10).

Imperial Forces.

R.N.—Commr. G. B. Spicer-Simson, D.S.O., is apptd. to *President*, addl., for service with Director of Naval Intelligence, as act. Capt.

R.C.N.—Act. Lt. C. R. H. Taylor is apptd. to *Druid*.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch:—Capt. A. E. Godfrey, M.C., to be act. Maj. whilst empld. as Maj. (A.). Sec. Lt. H. T. McKinnie (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) is confirmed in his rank as Sec. Lt. (A.). F. H. Ryder (Lt., N.B. Regt., not B.C. Regt. as previously stated) to be temp. Sec. Lt. (A.), and to be Hon. Lt. H. T. G. Robey (temp. Sec. Lt. attd. K.O.S.B.) to be temp. Sec. Lt. (O.). Prob. Flight Officer K. P. Kirkwood (late R.N.A.S.) to be temp. Sec. Lt. (S.). Lt. W. F. Hiam relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. T. Morrow, D.F.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is permitted to retain the rank of Capt. Sec. Lts. H. J. Boyle, H. A. Lye, and J. W. Taylor relinquish their commns. on account of ill-health, and are permitted to retain their rank. Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) H. C. Heintzman (Lt., C.F.A.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld. Administrative Branch. Capt. J. S. Shaw to be Capt., from (A.). Lt. J. W. D. Farrell, from (A.), to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt., and graded for purposes of pay as S.O.3. Lts. (A.) to be Lts. W. T. Jourdan, St. G. C. Payzant, C. B. Stenning. Lt. (O.) S. H. Short to be Lt. Sec. Lts. relinquish their commns., and are permitted to retain their rank. E. H. Everitt, on account of ill-health contracted on active service; K. D. Kayler, on account of ill-health. Technical Branch. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. A. Doherty to be act. Maj. whilst empld. as Maj. Lt. L. E. Porter to be Lt. (Grade B.), from (O.).

R.A.M.C.—Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. F. Shea, D.S.O., M.B., to be act. Col. whilst specially empld.

R.E.—Maj. F. H. W. Archbold to be act. Lt.-Col., Temp. Capt. A. W. Northover, M.C., to be act. Maj

R. H. & R.F.A.—(T.F.).—Lt. R. H. W. Davidson (temp. Sec. Lt. and Hon. Lt., R.A.F.) 2nd Home Counties Brigade, is seconded for service with the R.A.F.

Royal Lancashire Regiment, 4th Bn. (T.F.).—Lt. J. A. McGill relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains the rank of Lt.

Lincolnshire Regiment, 4th Bn. (T.F.). Lt. C. W. Johnson relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and retains the rank of Lt.

Notts. & Derby. Regiment 7th. Bn. (T.F.). Lt. T. L. Darbyshire relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and retains the rank of Lt.

Memorandum.—Lt. G. R. Sutherland, 4th Gordon Highlanders, T.F., to be act. Capt. whilst comdg. T.M. Batt., to October 17, 1918.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment.- Temp. Lt. H. A. Anderson to be temp. Capt. (November 28). Temp. Lt. C. B. Dicks to be act. Capt. (November 26). The following temp. Sec. Lts. to be temp. Lts.:— J. R. Steele, J. M. Le Mee (November 29). Act. Staff Qrmr.-Sgt. G. R. Burt to be temp. Hon. Sec. Lt. (November 20)

GALLANTRY IN THE VICTORY DRIVE.

Deeds Which Won Recognition in Closing Phases of the Great War.

("London Gazette" Supplement, January 11.)

BAR TO DSO.

Lt.-Col. Charles E. Bent, C.M.G., D.S.O., 15th Bn. (Pugwash, N.S.)

He, under difficulties of mist, led his battalion in close reserve to the three attacking battalions of this brigade, consequently, under the conditions of the day he was engaged in personal leadership and fighting, helping to clear up the places where the enemy were still holding out. Next day, during another attack, he was severely wounded. (D.S.O. gazetted January 1, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. William H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 24th Bn. (Montreal).

On several occasions, at great risk, he personally directed the capture of strong points obstinately defended by the enemy. The success which his battalion obtained in these actions was due in no small degree to the example, courage, and resourcefulness of its commander. (D.S.O. gazetted January 14, 1916.)

Lt.-Col. Anson S. Donaldson, D.S.O., 3rd Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Calgary).

This officer was in charge of the forward area, and showed great initiative in establishing dressing stations and collecting posts directly in rear of the advancing infantry. He kept in touch with the battalion and succeeded in evacuating the casualties almost as soon as they occurred, in spite of heavy machine-gun and shell fire. (D.S.O. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Major Arthur E. Dubuc, D.S.O., 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

This officer commanded his battalion in an attack on an important village. Twice during the morning the advance was checked by very heavy machine-gun fire, causing serious casualties. On both occasions he went forward and personally led the leading waves during these critical moments. He was severely wounded before the battalion reached its objective, and it was greatly due to his fearless leadership that the attack was successful (D.S.O. gazetted January 1, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Louis E. Jones, D.S.O., 18th Bn. (London, Ont.)

He commanded his battalion with marked skill in connection with an attack on a strongly-held position, during which his flanks were threatened. His initiative and personal direction led to the success of the attack and permitted of the advance of his own and neighbouring units. He personally supervised the work of consolidation of the objective gained, and throughout, under exceptionally adverse conditions, he set a splendid example to his officers and men. (D.S.O. gazetted October 18, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. George Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd C.M.R. (Victoria).

The day previous to an attack he was ordered to make on a strong enemy position, he made a personal reconnaissance of the ground in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. It was owing to this officer's high qualities of leadership and his knowledge of the ground that the attack was a complete success, and that his battalion suffered a minimum of casualties. (D.S.O. gazetted January 1, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Robert A. MacFarlane, D.S.O., 58th Bn. (Hamilton).

His battalion was required to make an advance of nearly 5,000 yards during an attack in which his battalion became involved in very heavy fighting at one point where he personally led forward supporting companies to clear one village and push on to another, which was the final objective. He performed this task with great skill and daring, personally killing two of the enemy. During a subsequent operation he made a reconnaissance forward of his battalion, in which he surprised an enemy machine-gun post; he killed one of the crew and took four other prisoners. Throughout these operations he showed sound judgment, courage and skill. (D.S.O. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Archibald E. G. McKenzie, D.S.O., 26th Bn. (Chatham, N.B.)

For conspicuous skill in handling his battalion during the capture and consolidation of the objectives allotted to his command. His coolness and fine example inspired all ranks. The success which crowned the operations of this unit was in a large measure due to leadership and courage of its C.O. (D.S.O. gazetted January 1, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Lionel H. Millen, D.S.O., 19th Bn. (Hamilton).

In connection with an attack on three strongly-held enemy positions he commanded his battalion with such skill and intrepidity that each position was taken in succession, and the final objective was gained. In a subsequent operation he organised and directed a successful attack on a village, which resulted in our line being advanced 1,200 yards and the capture of many prisoners and machine guns. His marked ability in handling difficult situations and his courage and example contributed largely to the success of both operations. (D.S.O. gazetted January 1, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Thomas J. F. Murphy, D.S.O., 6th Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (St. John's, P.Q.)

During an attack there were several wounded cases whose evacuation was being held up by the intense enemy barrage. This officer then brought up two motor ambulances, which he left some distance in rear, and came up with his runner to the village and searched for the regimental aid post. which he found after much difficulty, all the time exposed to heavy fire himself, as he passed several times through the enemy barrage and machine-gun fire. It was through his utter disregard of personal danger that the wounded were safely cleared and many lives saved. (D.S.O gazetted January 1, 1918.)

Maj. Alexander Thomas Paterson, D.S.O., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A (Montreal).

When one of the ammunition wagons of his battery was hit by a shell and the ammunition set on fire, he at once ordered the men to a distance while he himself went and opened the door and removed the charges. But for his gallant action a serious disaster might have occurred. (D.S.O gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Cyrus W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., 16th Bn. (Prince Rupert).

He led his battalion, under difficulties caused by heavy mist, to its final objective, nearly three miles, after severe fighting. He personally led his men in an attack on nests of machine guns protecting the enemy's guns, which he captured. Some of the guns were of 8-inch calibre. (D.S.O. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. William Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C., 5th Bn., Quebec Regt. (Toronto)

When the battalion was ordered to move forward and capture a strong position held by enemy machine guns and flanked by strong points, he made personal reconnaissances and guided the attack of his battalion with great skilfulness and determination, and was with the front line when the objectives were taken. It was due to his quick appreciation of the situation and skilful disposition of his troops that the attack was a complete success. His resourcefulness and courage were an inspiration to all ranks. (D.S.O. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Harold J. Riley, D.S.O., 27th Bn. (Winnipeg).

During four days' hard fighting, when his battalion was continuously making attacks at short intervals, his gallantry and indomitable energy inspired his men to their utmost efforts. His personal direction in the advanced lines ensured the success of difficult operations, and on one occasion the attack was made at the end of a hard day's fighting without artillery support, and resulted in the capture of a number of machine guns and prisoners. Throughout the operations his example and leading were splendid. (D.S.O. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Charles J. T. Stewart, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I. (Halifax)—killed.

He, by his extreme energy and resourcefulness, his sound tactical knowledge and ability, overcame great odds in leading his battalion against strongly organised enemy defences in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, thereby ensuring the attainment of all objectives for the brigade. His consistent cheerfulness, his complete disregard of danger, and his personal example were undoubtedly instrumental in the successes of his battalion. (D.S.O. gazetted November 14, 1916.)

Lt.-Col. Hugh M. Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C., 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

He had the difficult task of taking the formidable positions of three woods, all of which he captured at the right time. He showed leadership and skilful handling of the highest order, and outmanœuvred the enemy. On subsequent occasions he made daring personal reconnaissances which resulted in complete defeat of the enemy. On the last enterprise he was severely wounded. (D.S.O. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

BATTALION C.OS IN THE HONOURS LISTS.

From right to left: Lt.-Cols. R. Worrall, C. J. Peck, V.C., and C. E. Bent.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. James S. Bell, M.C., 18th Bn. (Chesley, Ont.).

When the officer commanding had become a casualty he took command of the battalion and handled it in critical circumstances with great ability. His fine example of personal courage under heavy fire and his energy encouraged his men and inspired them with great confidence.

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) Robert H. Bliss, 19th Bn. (Smith's Falls, Ont.).

This officer was given charge of all the attacking troops of his battalion. Shortly after crossing the enemy front line he received word that his left was held up. He at once organised the troops in the vicinity, leading them personally in the attack against a strong point under heavy machine-gun fire, overcame the opposition, killing all the garrison, and enabling the attack to steadily advance. He rushed with a few men the village, taking numerous prisoners. Later, with only three others, he captured a senior commander and his staff, in all 35, from one building. He then established and organised a line about half a mile in advance. Throughout a heavy mist made his task the more difficult.

Maj. George H. Bradbrooke, M.C., 1st Bn., C.M.R. (Yorkton, Sask.).

During an attack, by his personal handling of the troops under his command, he captured all the objectives without a single casualty. Again, two days afterwards, in an attack on a strong enemy position, he led his company with an utter disregard for his own safety and captured the objective with few casualties. He set a fine example to all ranks.

Maj. Dougall Carmichael, M.C., 58th Bn. (Orillia).

During an attack on a village, the battalion being temporarily held up at a sunken road, he quickly made an appreciation of the situation and manœuvred the attacking companies in such a manner as to overpower the whole of the enemy's front-line positions. At the final objective of the battalion he took a small party forward and captured an enemy regimental headquarters, including 60 prisoners and much valuable information.

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) Bartholomew Charlton, 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

A few minutes after zero the enemy placed a heavy barrage upon the assembly area. By his personal example he rallied his men and led them forward. On arriving at his objective it was found that the Tanks had not come up and that the enemy was holding a wood with machine guns and trench mortars. He again led the attack forward, capturing the wood and taking 153 prisoners, 20 trench mortars and numerous machine guns. He set a splendid example to his men, and largely contributed to the success of the operation.

Maj. Charles M. R. Graham, 18th Bn. (London, Ont.).

When his company was ordered to attack a village he went forward and made a personal reconnaissance which enabled him to plan and carry out the assault with very few casualties, although it had to be made through a heavy barrage. He then supervised the organisation of the line some 500 yards in front of the village, which greatly facilitated the advance on the right. His courage and initiative were great factors in the success of the operation.

Maj. (Actg. Lt.-Col.) Bertram O. Hooper, M.C., 20th Bn. (Hamilton).

He commanded his battalion with great skill during a successful attack, leading some of the units of his command personally under very heavy fire at critical moments When his men were held up the next day by the stubborn resistance of the enemy, he promptly went to a most forward position and made able dispositions to repel the counter-attack which developed soon afterwards. His presence at points of danger and his fine example had the most encouraging effect on his men.

Maj. Norman F. McCaghey, M.C., 52nd Bn. (Quebec).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in a successful attack, when his fine courage and initiative were the outstanding features of the occasion. During the enemy counter-attack, when his company were greatly outnumbered, he exposed himself fearlessly in steadying the line, during which time he was severely wounded, and his splendid example largely accounted for the enemy's complete defeat.

Lt.-Col. George R. Pearkes, V.C., M.C., 116th Bn. (Mount Tolmie, B.C.).

This officer handled his battalion in a masterly manner, and, with an enveloping movement, completely baffled and overcame the enemy, who were in a very strong position. He then captured a wood, the final objective, which was about 5,000 yards from the start. Before this, however, the men were becoming exhausted, on observing which he at once went into the attack himself, and, by his splendid and fearless example, put new life into the whole attack, which went forward with a rush and captured 16 enemy guns of all calibres up to eight inches.

Maj. Wilfred V. Sifton, 4th Bn., C.M.R. (Ottawa).

Owing to his initiative, and as the result of a personal reconnaissance, he was able to save his company from heavy casualties by taking his men to a new jumping-off place. During an advance of four kilometres under heavy fire he directed the attack of three companies, two company commanders having become casualties, and then organised the battalion outpost line. Throughout the entire action he sent back valuable information to his C.O., and by personal reconnaissance established communications with the flanking units. He set a splendid example to all ranks.

Maj. John Sutherland, 116th Bn.

During an attack he showed conspicuous gallantry and ability in handling three companies, completely outflanking the enemy, holding the high ground, and succeeding in getting behind them and capturing a wood, taking 12 guns, including a battery of 5.9 howitzers. Throughout he set a fine example of coolness and skill. He rapidly consolidated the position he had won, and prevented the enemy from making a successful counter-attack.

Lt. Frederick A. Taylor, Light Horse (London, Ont.).

With a patrol of four men he cut off an enemy convoy of four ammunition wagons and 35 men under an officer. The enemy machine guns and infantry prevented him bringing the convoy back to our lines, but he disabled the convoy and it was taken possession of next morning when our line advanced. He displayed great courage and presence of mind in peculiarly difficult circumstances.

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) Charles B. Topp, M.C., 42nd Bn. (Toronto).

This officer, acting as second in command of the battalion, was in charge of operations in which the battalion bombed its way through a complicated trench system for a distance of a mile, encountering very stiff opposition. When the objective was reached the enemy repeatedly counter-attacked, and was driven off with heavy casualties. The success of the operation was largely due to his great skill, initiative and personal courage, on numerous occasions making reconnaissances of the situation in person.

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) George P. Vanier, M.C., 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

As second in command he led a portion of the battalion to the attack and capture of a village. The O.C. the battalion being then called to the command of brigade, this officer took charge of the battalion and led it with great skill to the attack and capture of a large village. His courage, example and will to conquer imbued all under him with the finest fighting spirit

Lt.-Col. Richard Worrall, M.C., 14th Bn. (Montreal).

Under difficulty of mist he personally led and directed his battalion in the attack and capture of the front line system of enemy positions, including the guns. He displayed great skill and courage in directing the operations on this and other occasions during which the battalion had lost 23 officer casualties.

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) John H. Roy, M C., 22nd Bn. (Quebec).

He commanded a company with great courage and determination during an attack, personally assisting in clearing the enemy from a machine-gun post which was hampering the progress of the battalion. He was severely wounded, but declined to be carried away until all the other wounded had been evacuated. His splendid example maintained the spirit of his men and greatly helped the success of the operation. (M.C. gazetted February 4, 1918; 1st Bar gazetted September 16, 1918.)

BAR TO M.C.

Lt. Harry McN. Alexander, M.C., 24th Bn. (Montreal).

This officer was wounded in the hand a few minutes after zero hour, but insisted on going on. After his company commander was wounded, he took command, and by initiative and resource overcame many obstacles, and pushed on to the objective. (M.C. gazetted February 4, 1918.)

Lt. Andrew A. Anderson, M.C., D.C.M., 58th Bn.

He carried out several patrols, making a careful study of the enemy positions. He led and directed the leading platoons in operation, which resulted in the capture of three enemy machine guns and many enemy killed, also in advancing our line to a depth of over 500 yards on a 600 yards front. (M.C. gazetted in this Gazette.)

Capt. George W. Anderson, M.C., 25th Bn. (Tatamagouche, N S.).

As Adjutant this officer gave great assistance to his commanding officer, skilfully leading the headquarters company through heavy barrages. He also made several valuable reconnaissances under machine-gun fire, showing complete disregard of danger whenever duty was involved. (M.C. gazetted September 24, 1918.)

Capt. Leslie B. Bumstead, M.C., 4th Bn. (Toronto).

When at the start this officer received a gunshot wound in the back, he carried on, directing the advance of his company, a distance of over three kilometres. Not till the objective was reached and consolidated, and the wounded cared for, did he consent to be evacuated himself. He set a splendid example. (M.C. gazetted September 16, 1918.)

Capt. Edward Vaughan Chambers, M.C., 1s Bn., C.M.G.C. (Toronto).

In connection with an attack on an important trench line, this officer handled his machine-gun company with initiative and resource. He made a personal reconnaissance of the area under heavy machine-gun fire, and bringing his guns into action with great rapidity, neutralised the hostile fire, and enabled the infantry to advance with a minimum of casualties. His quickness in gaining information was most useful. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Lt. George B Chisholm, M.C., 15th Bn. (Oakville).

During two attacks this officer led his platoon with great courage under very heavy fire dressing the wounds of some of his men at great risk to himself and when more than half of his men were casualties he disposed the remainder with great ability and consolidated his position. He set a brilliant example to his men. (M C gazetted October 18, 1917.)

Lt. Henry T. Deane, M.C., 21st Bn

He led his company with conspicuous gallantry and skill under very heavy fire in an attack, setting a fine example to his men He cleared out two machine-gun posts of two guns each, disposing of the crews. (M.C. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

Lt. Marmaduke M. Dillon, M.C , 1st Bn., C.M.G.C. (Simcoe).

When the battery commander became a casualty, and the battery disorganised by losses from shell fire, this officer took command, and after steadying the men, made a personal reconnaissance, which enabled him to push his guns forward, and cover an exposed flank. His energy and determination righted a critical situation. (M.C. gazetted February 18, 1918.)

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) Georges E. A. Dupuis, M.C., 22nd Bn. (Quebec).

Shortly after the attack started a thick fog came on; in spite of this he led his company straight to the objective. On more than one occasion he took means by personal direction and great daring to rid his flanks of enemy machine guns and snipers. During two days' fighting he gave an example to his men of great pluck and utter disregard of danger. With ability and determination he consolidated a line. (M.C. gazetted November 14, 1916.)

Lt. John W. Green, M.C., D.C.M., 14th Bn., attd. 3rd L.T.M. Bty.

During an attack he was in charge of two Stokes mortars. The battalion on his right was held up by machine-gun fire. Grasping the situation he opened up with his mortars. A whole company of the enemy at once threw up their hands and left the trench. His action saved the attacking battalion many casualties. He was well in touch with the situation at all times. Often he informed company commanders as to map locations and line of direction, and on one occasion he assisted a battalion commander with this information. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917.)

Capt. Hugh Hart, M.C., No. 5 Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Calgary).

During an action this officer was in charge of the field ambulance stretcher-bearers. His work under very heavy machine-gun and shell fire was characterised by thoroughness and a clear and concise idea of the situation at all times, which was due to his keeping in close touch with the rapidly advancing infantry. On this and other occasions he cleared all casualties with exceptional rapidity. His courage and tireless persistence were a source of inspiration to all under him. (M.C. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

Capt. Charles B. Hornby, M.C., 31st Bn. (Calgary).

Regardless of danger he led his company under heavy machine-gun and shell fire in a most determined manner. When he was held up by enemy machine-gun nests he made a reconnaissance of his frontage, and, exposing himself to great danger, directed his Lewis guns in such a manner as to enable the advance to continue. After being wounded in the leg he continued to lead his company until he fell exhausted. On this and many previous occasions he has shown marked courage and ability, and by his leadership has enabled his company to reach a high standard of efficiency. (M.C. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

Capt. Walter Jewitt, M.C., 31st Bn. (Calgary).

He commanded his company in an attack on a village, displaying great ability, coolness and leadership under heavy machine-gun fire. When all his officers and N.C.O.'s became casualties he rallied his men and successfully beat off a counter-attack and resumed the advance. Later on he was seriously wounded in the neck, and though unable to speak he continued conducting the operations by writing orders, and under heavy fire he went out to his right flank and placed flanking parties. Throughout this operation, and on previous occasions, he set a splendid example to all ranks (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918.)

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) James A. Lalanne, M.C., 5th Bn., Quebec Regt. (Brownsburg, P.Q.)

During the whole advance, a distance of 4,500 yards, he maintained complete control over his company. Under a severe machine-gun barrage, he went along the line directing his men, enabling them to overcome the enemy and capture the machine guns. The exceptional qualities of leadership he displayed and his example were an inspiration to all ranks of his company. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Capt. Neil J. MacCrimmon, M.C., 21st Bn. (Calgary).

Advancing over open country under heavy fire, his company came upon three field guns, which opened fire on them over open sights. He manœuvred with great skill and promptitude, and outflanked the guns, which he charged and captured, killing the detachments. He led his men with conspicuous gallantry and skill, and his success was of immediate service to the whole advance. (M.C. gazetted in this Gazette.)

Lt. Alexander M. MacLennan, M.C., 16th Bn.

He played an important part in keeping the battalion in proper direction through the dense mist and smoke. At one point a portion of the battalion being held up by a determined machine gun, he crawled round through a sunken road alone, and came upon the machine-gun crew of five from a flank, shooting them all with his own hand. In the last stages of the advance he took forward a party and captured a regimental headquarters, with a regimental commander and his entire staff. He showed the greatest courage, determination and skill throughout. (M.C. gazetted October 16 1918.)

Capt. Joseph R. A. Marin, M.C., C.A.M.C., attd. 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

During three days' hard fighting he was indefatigable in his attention to the wounded, working often under heavy fire. He saved many lives by his skill and devotion to duty. When all the officers had become casualties and he himself was wounded, he remained at duty and continued his good work. Later on he was severely gassed and had to be evacuated. The example of his self-sacrificing and gallant conduct had a great effect on the whole battalion. (M.C. gazetted in this Gazette.)

Lt. Arthur W. May, M.C., 21st Bn. (Ottawa)

Whilst in command of his company during an advance he led them with great dash and unerring skill in spite of a very heavy mist. On three occasions he was held up by machine-gun posts, which by daring and good leadership he quickly overran under heavy direct fire. He kept himself foremost throughout, and his wonderful example led to complete success (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918.)

Lt. John M. McDonald, M.C., 2[illegible]th Bn.

He rendered valuable service in command of headquarter details and the scout section throughout the operations. When the line was held up he went forward, under heavy fire, with a Lewis gun and disengaged the flank, establishing outposts close to the enemy's position later in the day The example of his courage and coolness was an inspiration to the whole battalion. (M.C. gazetted September 16, 1918.)

Lt. William A. McDougall, M.C. [illegible]6th Bn. ([illegible]eber, N.B.).

On the first day of the attack this officer, in command of the support company, led it to its objective. Two days later, when the attack was held up, he filled a gap with his company and supervised the consolidation. When in line he pushed out posts to the left, and on the right led a patrol himself to establish communication. The reports he sent in and his conduct throughout were invaluable to his C.O. (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918.)

Capt. Joseph F. McKay, M C., 24th Bn (Prince Albert)

On three different occasions this officer made reconnaissances to locate the exact position of the front line under machine-gun and shell fire. He had to fight his way through the enemy in order to gain the necessary information, which was required at a critical time.—(M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918.)

Lt. Frederick H. Morgan, M.C., 24th Bn.

When his company commander was wounded early in the operations, this officer led the company to its objective with great dash. The following day, after heavy casualties, he found himself in command of the battalion, which he reorganised under trying conditions. He reconnoitred the ground in front, and established communication with the flanks under intense fire. His courage and coolness were invaluable. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917.)

Capt. William E. Morgan, M.C., 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

When all the officers senior to him had become casualties, he took command of the battalion, and, though wounded himself, led it to the attack with conspicuous gallantry and skill until he was wounded a second time. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917.)

Lt. James M. Morris, M.C., 42nd Bn. (Montreal).

During an attack he was in command of supporting platoons. Owing to casualties in the forward platoons he led his men forward and carried on the fight, attacking a strong enemy block with great determination, being first to pass the barricade. He killed one of the enemy garrison and was severely wounded in the close fighting. He showed unusual courage and skill in handling his men. (M.C. gazetted October 15, 1918.)

Lt. James H. Ramsay, M.C., 5th Bn., Eng. (Toronto).

When detailed to assist the guns of the artillery to advance in support of the infantry, he displayed great courage under fire and admirable resource, pushing tracks for the batteries over ground heavily shelled by the enemy, and very materially assisting the success of the operations by the rapidity with which he completed the work. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917.)

Capt. Frederick D. Raymond, M.C., 21st Bn. (Kingston).

When advancing with his battalion in attack, the C.O. being killed, he at once assumed command and directed it to its objective, after which he made a reconnaissance of the new line, reorganised and consolidated. Without delay he prepared plans for the exploitation of the success. His personal example upon this as during past operations had a remarkable effect upon the moral of those under him. (M.C. gazetted March 12, 1917.)

Capt. Theodore H. O. Rayward, M.C., 18th Bn.

He, while in command of one of the attacking companies, personally directed the advance of his two leading platoons in an attack on two very strong machine-gun posts, bayonetting and capturing all the garrison and putting twelve machine guns out of action. His energy and steadiness maintained the momentum of the attack, which, in spite of heavy fog, reached the objective in splendid order. (M.C. gazetted February 4, 1918.)

Rev. Robert W. Ridgeway, M.C., Chap. Serv., attd. 52nd Bn. (Bethany, Man.)

When very severe casualties had occurred in the battalion he worked unceasingly under fire, tending the wounded. Absolutely regardless of personal danger, and in spite of physical exhaustion, he carried on until every casualty had been attended to. His untiring efforts and rare courage were a great inspiration to all, and no words can describe the admiration that is felt for him throughout the battalion. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Capt. George S. Robertson, M.C., 31st Bn.

When troops of another division were advancing, this officer, seeing an enemy officer directing the fire of two machine guns against our troops, immediately seized a Lewis gun, and under heavy fire pushed ahead and personally put out of action this nest, killing the officer and crews. His prompt action saved many casualties, and enabled the attack to proceed without delay. He set a fine example of coolness and courage. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) Alphonse G. Routier, M.C., 22nd Bn. (St. Jean, P.Q.)

He commanded a company in the attack with remarkable skill, clearing his flanks of machine guns and snipers which were hampering the advance of the battalion. His example of courage and dash in personally rushing a machine-gun post and killing the crew had a most inspiriting effect on his men. (M.C. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

Lt. Leonard Rowley, M.C., M.M., 10th Bn.

This officer made a very daring night reconnaissance, in force, obtaining valuable information and capturing three prisoners and two machine guns. He also led a patrol up to a block. This post he rushed, killing or capturing the entire garrison. He then continued the advance, worked his way along the enemy's front line, captured one prisoner, and drove off the crews of two machine guns, which were captured. After further brisk fighting, in which many casualties were inflicted on the enemy, his supply of bombs gave out, and he withdrew his prisoners and the enemy machine guns. During the engagement he was wounded in the face and chest, but this did not prevent him from carrying on in a most gallant manner. He set a fine example to all ranks. (M.C. gazetted October 15, 1918.)

Capt. Bertram H. Tayler, M.C., 49th Bn. (Edmonton).

On meeting with heavy machine-gun fire he inspired his men by his personal gallantry. When the final objective had been gained he took charge of the whole situation and reported promptly and accurately the position of the troops. His consistent gallantry was most marked throughout the operations. (M.C. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

Capt. Charles G. B. Thompson, M.C., R.C.R. (Vancouver).

This officer, who was suddenly called upon to take command of his battalion, directed their attacks on two occasions. His masterly leadership and resourcefulness, seldom found in a junior officer, directly contributed to the splendid success of the regiment in both operations. His extreme coolness under most trying circumstances and his disregard of personal danger set a fine example to all ranks. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Capt. John W. Tipton, M.C., 49th Bn. (Edmonton).

In an attack this officer performed his duties as scout officer in a most efficient and gallant manner, keeping in touch with the flanking battalions, and personally leading patrols. On another occasion he led a patrol of twelve men which reconnoitred a wood, overcoming the enemy's post and establishing a post there himself. The position was held up to the time the battalion was relieved, and was a vital link in the outpost system. His action in attacking and overcoming a nest of enemy machine guns in another wood, thereby allowing the attacking party to come up unmolested, was a particularly gallant and well-made plan. (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918.)

Capt. David F. J. Toole, M.C., 49th Bn. (Calgary)—killed.

He led his company to the final objective in an attack with great dash and courage. In subsequent operations he acted as second in command and, advancing, established an advance battalion headquarters. Throughout he accurately reported the situation of the troops, and by his splendid example cheered all ranks under heavy fire. The satisfactory results were largely due to his skill and untiring efforts. (M.C. gazetted November 14, 1916.)

Capt (Actg. Maj.) G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

The battalion commander having become a casualty, this officer organised the remnants of the battalion which had suffered heavily the previous day, and led the men in the second attack with great dash. He was first seriously wounded in the side, but carried on until severely wounded in both legs. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1916.)

Capt. Jack D. Verner, M.C., 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

During an attack his company came under heavy fire in the assembly area. He rallied his men and led them forward. The attack to which he was committed necessitated two complete changes of direction. A heavy mist prevailed, obliterating all features; nevertheless, he handled his company in such a way under machine-gun fire that, without any error, they reached their objective by a flanking movement. During the operation a battery of 5.9's with open sights started firing at advancing tank and his company. He manœuvred his Lewis guns to enfilade the enemy guns, and captured five guns, six officers and seventy men. (M.C. gazetted June 18, 1917.)

Capt. (Actg. Maj.) Herbert W. Wadge, M.C., No. 10 Fld. Amb. C.A.M.C. (Winnipeg).

This officer was in charge of the stretcher-bearers of the ambulance during five days' fighting. He worked continuously, directing the evacuation of the wounded in the forward area. Under his leadership the bearers worked strenuously and the wounded were evacuated with great rapidity. Although considerably shaken by the explosion of a shell, he continued his work. (M.C. gazetted August 19, 1916.)

Lt. (Temp. Capt.) William J. Wilby, M.C., 38th Bn., attd. 7th Infy. Bde. (Victoria).

As staff captain, intelligence, of the brigade, this officer rendered signal and distinguished service during operations covering eight days. He was constantly in the first line, reconnoitring positions, reporting progress, assisting to clear up obscure situations and sending back most important information. On one occasion he spent fourteen continuous hours in the front line under a very heavy bombardment. The value of his reports cannot be too highly estimated. A very gallant officer. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917.)

Capt. Harold G. Wood, M.C., 26th Bn. (St. John, N.B.)

When his commanding officer was killed this officer, who was adjutant at once took command. Later, when the battalion was held up by wire and machine-gun fire, he made a personal reconnaissance, crawling from shell hole to shell hole, establishing touch between the companies, and preparing for a counter-attack. Although wounded, he showed coolness, cheerfulness and courage throughout. (M.C. gazetted January 1, 1918.)

Capt. John D. Young, M.C., 52nd Bn. (Portage la Prairie).

This officer personally led his company for a flank attack with such success that the enemy second line of defence was taken by surprise. When, in the afternoon, the enemy launched a counter-attack, his company, which bore the brunt of it, was handled in a masterly manner. The courage, fearless leadership, and tactical ability he displayed greatly contributed to the complete success of the operations. (M.C. gazetted February 4, 1918.)

MILITARY CROSS.

Lt. Francis J. Ainsborough, 2nd (How.) Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A.

In company with another officer he went forward to keep in touch with the advancing line, and brought back valuable information regarding the tactical situation. Once, finding themselves beyond our outposts and observing a hostile machine gun and crew, they rushed it, capturing the gun and three prisoners.

Lt. Albert A. Allenback, R.C.R.

Preparatory to an attack he performed invaluable work in reconnoitring the crossing of a river. On the morning of the attack he crossed ahead of the battalion, through the enemy barrage, and at great risk reconnoitred the route to assembly position. Then he went forward and found our right unconnected with the French. After crossing the open under heavy fire, he succeeded in establishing connection with the French, and returned to battalion headquarters with valuable information as to the dispositions of the troops. Throughout the first eight days of the operations he was continuously employed on liaison work with the battalions in the front line. The resulting reports greatly facilitated the work of the battalion commander, and helped materially to the success of the operations.

Lt. John O. Allison, W. Ont., secd. to R A.F. (Parry Sound)—killed.

Often be descended to within a few hundred feet of the ground, and, regardless of danger, bombed and machine-gunned the enemy. On one occasion he carried out four bombing raids in one day at low altitudes. (Mesopotamia.)

Lt. Andrew A. Anderson, D C.M. 58th Bn.

At one stage when his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest, he organised a small bombing party and rushed the gunners, causing many casualties and capturing two machine guns and fifteen prisoners. He later led the attack forward and rendered great assistance in capturing a village.

Lt. Arthur E. Andrews, 42nd Bn.

During the attack on a hill, when our advance was held up by heavy machine-gun and close-range artillery fire from a wood in front, this officer showed great initiative in at once taking out a patrol to a flank. He secured the wood and captured the enemy gun, enabling the advance to proceed. Throughout he led his platoon with outstanding ability and gallantry.

Capt. Joseph P. U. Archambault, D.S.O. 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

He was in command of a first-wave company, which he led with the greatest courage and determination through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. When his company was held up he made a reconnaissance under heavy machine-gun fire and took necessary steps to clear up the situation. His leadership inspired his men with the greatest confidence.

Capt. Sidney G. Baldwin, No. 9 Fld. Amb., C A.M C. (Montreal).

Under his direction the wounded were dressed and removed from the battlefield without any delay. He often led his bearers through machine-gun fire to reach wounded men, whom he successfully evacuated. All through the fighting he displayed great disregard of danger.

Lt. Frank Barber, D.C.M., 3rd Div. Sig. Coy., Engrs., attd. 7th Bde.

As brigade signal officer he laid and maintained communication between brigade headquarters and battalions headquarters and report centre during the operations lasting eight days. On several occasions he, in order to relieve exhausted linesmen, personally proceeded under intense hostile fire to repair breaks. His coolness, energy, and resourcefulness inspired all ranks, and maintained uninterrupted communication with all advanced stations.

Lt. Frederick Drury Baragar, 4th Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A. (Elm Creek, Man.)

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of a gun that was attached to a front-line battalion. He got it up over rough ground into action in the open, and though exposed to shell and machine gun fire, put three hostile machine guns out of action. He fired over one hundred rounds from this position, and destroyed several other machine-gun units. His handling of the in-support of the infantry was worthy of the highest praise.

Lt. Roydon McF. Barbour, 25th Bn. (Fredericton).

When the advance was checked, this officer went along the line, organising groups of his men in advanced shell holes, and then reported the situation personally to headquarters. Later in the day, by locating the right flank of the troops on the left, he enabled touch to be regained. He was also of great assistance in piloting companies up to reinforce the front line. All this work was carried out under very heavy fire.

Lt. Harry C. Barker, R.C.R (Halifax).

During a night attack on a village this officer carried out a most daring and valuable reconnaissance. In pitch darkness he discovered the dispositions of the left and right companies, and, on his information to the commanders, they were connected up. He then found that our right flank was in the air, with no connection with the battalion on our right. He proceeded into "No Man's Land" at great risk from hostile machine-gun fire, and, discovering the next battalion's left party, was able to guide this battalion into line. Our flank was secured, and the success of the operation assured. He reported to battalion headquarters the complete and accurate dispositions of our line.

Lt. John H. Bark'ey, 18th Bn. (Kitchener).

During an attack, owing to the fog, his platoon became scattered, but he advanced, and, finding a gap in the line, gathered together all the men he could find, and placed them in the gap. He carried on with this improvised platoon, keeping his company in touch with the flank. He led this platoon to attack and capture a machine-gun nest, which otherwise would have enfiladed his company. His quickness and resource made it possible for the company to continue its advance.

Lt. Gordon Beattie, 14th Bn. (Montreal).

His men were held up by machine-gun fire, and he crawled forward and shot the gunner, leaped upon the remainder of the crew, capturing them single-handed. Although wounded in the leg, he led his men forward to the final objective. Again, next day, when badly wounded in the arm and his leg fractured, he continued to give directions as he lay on the ground.

Lt. Angus G. Bell, 19th Bn. (New Lowell, Ont.)

After the other officers of his company had become casualties he took command, and did splendid work in leading the company through to their objective. He was amongst the first to lead his men through the village, where they captured numerous prisoners. His coolness and courage throughout were of a very high order.

Lt. Frederick W. Benn, 26th Bn. (Chatham, N.B.)

This officer started as junior subaltern of his company in this action. When his platoon was checked by a machine-gun nest he went to a flank and sniped the gunner, and then, with his men, rushed the post, capturing eight prisoners. The next day he was in command of the company, and when held up consolidated the line, and obtained touch on both flanks by patrol. He then collected stragglers and prepared an attack. His work was excellent throughout.

Capt. Neil D. Black, C.A.M.C., attd. 25th Bn. (Fredericton).

With absolute indifference to the heavy shell fire, this officer advanced with the leading companies, and attended to the wounded. The second afternoon of the attack he advanced beyond the line under intense enemy machine-gun fire and dressed the wounded of other battalions. His coolness and example were a source of inspiration to officers and men.

Lt. Edmonde A. Blais, 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

Prior to an attack he rendered valuable services in completing preliminary arrangements, and, during an advance, in which he was severely wounded, his gallantry under heavy fire, and his determination and skill, were conspicuous, and afforded a fine example to all ranks.

Lt. William R. Boehm, 20th Bn. (Toronto).

He carried out a very gallant and effective attack under heavy fire on a trench, the position of which enabled him to link up units whose flanks were exposed. He was wounded, but displayed great devotion to duty and endurance, remaining with his men and leading them next day in another attack.

Lt. Gordon M. Bradfield, 19th Bn.

He went forward with the attacking waves and established signal communication. When his wires were completely blown out he continued forward until his flank was held up by a very strong machine-gun post. Under heavy fire he came back to battalion headquarters to report the situation, afterwards securing two Tanks, which he personally guided forward. His services throughout were of the utmost value to the battalion.

Lt. William N. Bradley, 31st Bn.

He led the company with great dash and gallantry under heavy machine-gun fire. Without regard for personal safety, he went ahead of his men and personally cleared up an enemy machine-gun nest which was holding up the advance. As the enemy was preparing for a counter-attack he led his men out to meet them, broke up the attack, and forced the enemy to retire in disorder. Throughout his courage, skill, and initiative inspired his men and greatly helped in the success of the operation.

Capt. Hugh G. Brewer, 14th Bn. (Montreal).

His company was held up by a strong point, and his platoon commanders had become casualties. He showed great courage in leading his men forward and subduing two machine guns, personally killing three of the enemy and capturing many others. His fearless leadership was largely responsible for the success of the operations.

Capt. Tillman A. Briggs, C.A.M.C., attd. 16th Bn. (Victoria).

He attended to a number of casualties in the jumping-off position, in spite of heavy machine-gun and artillery barrage. Most of his dressers became casualties, but he continued to dress the wounded. As soon as he had attended to those he pushed forward across the open and assisted those who had fallen. His services were most valuable, and his work of a very high order. He displayed remarkable coolness and energy under fire.

Lt Roy T. Brown, 116th Bn. (Brantford).

During an attack on a wood, although all the other officers had become casualties, this officer continued to push on with the remaining men, gaining the second objective with a mere handful. The success of his company was entirely due to his determination and personality. On one occasion he tackled an enemy machine gun single-handed, killing the officer and taking prisoner the remainder of the crew before his men were able to arrive. Throughout the operations his courage and judgment were remarkable.

Capt. Kenneth C. Burness, P.P.C.L.I. (Toronto).

Throughout the operations, lasting five days, he showed exceptional gallantry and resource. On one occasion he found himself cut off with two men under intense machine-gun and rifle fire. One man made his way back slightly wounded. The other was severely wounded, and he got the man on his back and crawled with him over 60 yards to cover. By his gallant act he undoubtedly saved the wounded man from being taken prisoner.

Capt. Charles S. Burrows, 58th Bn. (Toronto).

During an attack he, with much skill, led his company against strong enemy positions, resulting in their capture. He then reformed his company under very heavy fire, and advanced through the village. He placed his company in such positions that they were able to bring fire to bear on the village, thus allowing a succeeding company to work round and enter the village from a flank.

Capt. Duncan L. Cameron, 27th Bn.

He led his company with great skill and conspicuous gallantry without artillery support over difficult ground to attack machine guns strongly posted. He successfully manœuvred to outflank the guns, and captured them. His handling of the situation was marked with coolness and judgment, and his disregard of personal danger was a splendid example to his men.

Capt. Gilbert D. Cameron, 27th Bn. (Winnipeg).

Owing to a change of place just before zero hour he had to lead his company over very difficult country in the dark, which he did with great skill. During the attack he led his men forward with great gallantry in face of heavy machine-gun fire, and, although severely wounded, he continued to send accurate information about the situation and reported personally at battalion headquarters on his way to the dressing station. His courage and endurance were a splendid example to his men.

Capt. Hermon M. Cameron, No. 3 Fld. Amb., R.A.M.C. (Winnipeg).

This officer performed valuable work in establishing a new A.D.S. to conform with the advancing line under heavy machine-gun fire and artillery barrage, working continuously for twenty-four hours without rest.

Capt. Peter G. C. Campbell, 15th Bn. (Kingston).

This officer took his party ahead of his troops, making most valuable reconnaissance, and sending back reports of the utmost importance. He and a section rushed a trench held by seventy of the enemy, taking them prisoners. He also organised a counter-attack under heavy fire, clearing out an enemy post which impeded our advance. Later he did invaluable service in co-ordinating the battalions. His cheery spirits, coolness, and courage were an inspiration to all. He was severely wounded.

Lt. Colin Carmichael, 19th Bn.

When casualties had reduced the strength of his company, he organised two companies into one, and, with the help of only one other officer, continued the advance. Throughout the operations he displayed great gallantry, and led his men with coolness and skill, materially assisting the success of his battalion.

Lt. George W. Carter, 5th Bn., C.M.R.

As our advancing companies were nearly 4,000 yards ahead of the French on our immediate right, he was detailed with two men to reconnoitre. He very cleverly worked his way to the outskirts of the village, and ascertained that the enemy were evacuating it. He intercepted and captured a party of the enemy, together with a cart containing valuable signalling equipment. He obtained information which was of very material assistance to his battalion commander.

Lt. John Christie, P.P.C.L.I. (Point St. Charles, P.Q.).

He, although badly wounded, refused to leave the company, and when all the other officers had become casualties he took command, reorganised the company, and carried on until another officer was sent to relieve him. His example, in a difficult situation, was an inspiration to his men.

Lt. John G. B Coyne, 1st Bn., C.M.R. (St. Thomas).

During an attack he led his platoon, and by his skill and courage under heavy fire, succeeded in capturing its objective with very few casualties. Later, he observed that the attack was held up immediately in front of him by an enemy machine-gun post. He gathered together a few men and outflanked the position, capturing two guns and killing the crews. His initiative and courage were a fine example to all ranks.

Capt. John Craig, 27th Bn. attd. 8th Infy. Bde., H.Q. (Kingston).

He made a personal daylight reconnaissance of a wood previous to the attack under most difficult circumstances. The information he gained was of great value to the battalion concerned in the attack. His reports during the advance were very accurate and complete, and he kept his brigade fully informed as to the dispositions of the troops. Particularly was this so when his reports decided the action and disposition of the troops of the brigade on the right flank, where the situation of another force operating there was obscure. His fine work in front of the line contributed materially to the success gained by our troops during the recent operations.

Lt Kenneth T. Creighton, 27th Bn. (St. John, N.B).

He personally led a bombing attack and drove the enemy out of their positions, capturing over sixty prisoners and four machine guns. His example of gallantry and his fine leadership were mainly responsible for the success of the operation.

Capt. Ainley T. Croft, 85th Bn. (Hantsport, N.S.).

As adjutant of the battalion he rendered valuable services, reconnoitring under heavy fire. When his commanding officer was wounded, and the second in command was killed, shortly after he had taken over, Capt. Croft took command of the battalion and carried on the attack with admirable skill and great gallantry, and captured the objective in spite of opposition. His fine example to the men was a great encouragement at a critical moment.

Capt. Frank S. Cronk, 20th Bn. (Toronto).

He led his company with conspicuous gallantry in an attack on a piece of trench strongly held by the enemy. He killed or captured the garrison and enabled the line to advance. He was wounded, but remained with his men until the final objective was reached.

Lt. Thomas Dale, 10th Bn. (Toronto).

Throughout an attack his personal example and leadership did very much to assist his company in reaching the final objective. When the battalion was being heavily shelled he displayed exceptional courage and skill in directing his men, some dazed by the shelling, to places of safety, thus avoiding heavy casualties. While in this very exposed position he was severely wounded.

Lt. Wilfrid H. Denton, 15th Bn. (Toronto).

During an attack, when the company commander was wounded, he took command, and led the men to the final objective with the greatest gallantry. He was wounded, but returned to duty, and showed the greatest fortitude in rallying his men. He personally directed the consolidation of the position under heavy fire.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Joseph C. R. De St. Victor, 22nd Bn. (Quebec).

He was in command of a company during the whole of the first day of the operations, and led it through an artillery barrage and machine-gun fire with great courage and skill. When his company was held up he at once went to the weak point, and by his example inspired his men to push forward through the heavy machine-gun fire. He was severely wounded next day whilst leading his company to the attack on a village.

Lt. Andre de Vienne, 22nd Bn. (Edmonton).

He displayed conspicuous gallantry and much skill when in charge of the battalion scouts in an attack, during which he was severely wounded. His disregard of danger and determination enabled him to render services which greatly helped the success of the operations.

Lt. Richard H. L. Dinsmore, 19th Bn.

He volunteered to go forward under very heavy fire and reconnoitre the situation when the battalion was held up by an enemy strong point heavily armed with machine guns. He carried out his dangerous mission with complete success, and later established a line of posts close to the enemy's position. He displayed great gallantry and coolness under difficult circumstances.

Lt. Donald C. Dixon, 5th Bn., C.M.R.

This officer displayed great skill in leading his men during the attack and capture of a village. At one period of the advance his company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire. He quickly grasped the situation, outflanked and captured the machine gunners, and continued the advance with slight casualties. His splendid example and coolness during the whole operation were very marked.

Lt. De St. D. Duchesnay, 4th Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A. (Vancouver).

In company with another officer, he went forward to keep in touch with the advancing line, and brought back valuable information of the tactical situation. Once, finding themselves beyond our outposts, and observing a hostile machine gun and crew, they rushed it, capturing the gun and three prisoners.

Capt. Victor E. Duclos, 24th Bn (Montreal).

On two occasions, during the advance, his company were held up by machine-gun fire and its flanks exposed. This officer, by his personal dash and initiative, outflanked and captured the guns. His handling of his company was magnificent, and his great courage was an inspiration to his men

Lt. Thomas Dudley, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.

He led his section forward under heavy fire, and filled an important gap in our front line. Though two of his guns and their crews were put out of action, he got the remainder into action, and broke up a very determined counter-attack. Throughout the operations his conspicuous gallantry and complete disregard of danger were a splendid example to his men.

Capt. Frederick H. Dunham, 58th Bn. (Toronto)

He handled his men with great skill and coolness during an attack against a village, which he captured. He then reorganised his command, and advanced against an enemy position, and captured it, together with many prisoners and machine guns. His courage and example greatly contributed to the success of his company.

Lt. Reginald O. Edgar 31st Bn.

As battalion signalling officer he rendered valuable services, laying lines through a heavy barrage, and frequently went out to repair wires cut by shell fire. He showed great courage and determination, and his cheerfulness and energetic personal example had a marked effect on all who were with him. He was eventually severely wounded by shell fire.

Lt. George P. Farr, 2nd Div. Sig. Coy. Engrs. (Sig. Officer, 5th Infy. Bde.) (Vancouver).

In two days' operations he showed the greatest initiative and personal courage in getting wires forward under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, and in establishing communication under circumstances involving the greatest personal danger. He kept his brigadier in touch with the forward battalions during the whole advance, and displayed efficiency, determination, and gallantry of the highest order.

CAPT. W. M. HARRIS, M.C.
Photo: Elliott & Fry

CAPT. E. W. ROBISON, M.C.
Photo: J. Weston.

775288 C.-S.-M. James Fenwick, 116th Bn.

During an attack this warrant officer showed conspicuous courage throughout the entire engagement. When all his company officers had become casualties, he took charge of, organised, and led the company to its final objective. Although wounded early in the day, he carried on, setting a fine example of fearlessness to his men.

Lt. Adam T. Fergusson, 18th Bn. (Fergus, Ont.).

During an attack he took his platoon forward through two very heavy barrages with few casualties. The prompt arrival of these reinforcements resulted in the attack being successful. Later, by establishing a report centre, and getting into touch with the flank companies, he kept his company commander and battalion headquarters correctly informed of the situation. He set a fine example to his men.

Lt. Frederick St. C. Fisher, 30th Bn.

He led a patrol in reconnaissance. After killing or driving off the garrison of a strong enemy post, his patrol was counter-attacked at a second and stronger German post. Having exhausted their supply of bombs, they withdrew, in good order, fighting. He then made a stand, and finally forced the enemy to withdraw. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy. He showed leadership and ability of a very high order, and set a fine example to his men.

Lt. James P. Fitzgerald, 19th Bn. (Toronto).

When most of the officers had become casualties, and the battalion was held up in front of an enemy strong point, stubbornly defended and heavily fortified, he organised several attacks, which he led with great personal gallantry and much ability, showing a splendid example to his men.

Lt. Clarence K. Flint, 49th Bn (Edmonton).

He was in command of a company, which he led with great courage and initiative. When the objective had been gained he supervised the consolidation. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and it was due to his skill and good judgment that the enemy counter-attacks were beaten off, and the position maintained.

Capt. Leonard Frazer, 22nd Bn. (Toronto).

At a critical time in the advance, when heavy casualties were being occasioned by a strong nest of machine guns, this officer reorganised that portion of the line, and himself led the party under direct heavy fire, and captured the post. He shot three of the garrision, the majority of which were killed and the remainder captured. His spirited action was the means of a dangerous delay being averted and many casualties avoided.

Capt. Percy W. Freeman, 4th Bn, C.M.R. (Halifax).

This officer displayed great skill in leading his company in a successful attack. During the last 400 yards of the advance his left flank was in the air, but by quick initiative he took the necessary steps to defend it. His apt leadership and skilful handling of his company greatly added to the success of the operation

Capt. David D. Freeze C.A.M.C., attd. R.C.R. (Victoria).

In an attack he displayed great courage in dressing wounded under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. He followed close up with the battalion in the attack, and, in the most exposed position, he continued to dress the wounded and organise carrying parties, so that all the battalion casualties were evacuated in very short time. After the objective had been reached he proceeded in advance, under heavy machine-gun fire, and dressed the wounds of a large number of the enemy, and vacuated them. Learning that a number of men of another division were lying in front of our line, having been wounded two days previously, he proceeded, under heavy fire, dressed their wounds, and supervised their evacuation. His devotion to duty throughout was admirable.

Lt. James C. Fuller, M.M., P.P.C.L.I.

He successfully led his platoon in a bombing attack in enemy trenches When his platoon was counter-attacked on both flanks and from the rear by a greatly superior force, he covered the retirement, and with three other ranks fought off the enemy until all his wounded had been cleared from the trench He saved his platoon from the enemy position

Lt. Francis L. Goodman, 18th Bn. (Arthur, Ont.)

During an attack he went forward with his platoon to reinforce the right flank. Arriving at the objective, he took command of the line He endeavoured to obtain touch with the battalion on his right, who had been unable to advance. Failing to get contact, he cleared out the enemy's defences in this sector, and formed a defensive flank for a distance of 1,200 yards. Throughout he kept his company commander informed, and showed great courage and ability in handling a difficult situation

Lt. Denmilne Green, 16th Bn.

During the advance he displayed remarkable powers of leadership, keeping his platoon under perfect control, and always leading them in the moments of peril with an utter disregard of his own safety. His company commander becoming a casualty, he at once assumed command and took the company forward to the final objective.

Lt. Donald McK. Goudy, 21st Bn. (Toronto).

This officer, during an advance, repeatedly overcame stubborn resistance, and was responsible for the capture of an auxiliary trench system strongly held. The entire garrison were either killed, wounded, or captured. He showed cool thought, quick action, and great courage, which were an inspiration to his platoon.

Lt. Ernest C. Gough, 14th Bn.

During an action he directed traffic over the newly-made road. This road at the time was being heavily shelled; an ambulance was hit within forty yards of him. He materially assisted in the getting forward of ammunition and engineer supplies. He continued through the night under heavy bombing and machine-gun fire by enemy aeroplanes to direct the traffic. By his coolness and presence of mind he held the drivers to their work, kept the traffic moving, and so prevented a large loss of life. During the whole two days, under constant heavy fire, he continued to direct traffic and establish traffic control posts.

Lt. John S. P. Guy, 31st Bn.

During an attack he assumed command of a company when the other officers had fallen. He led his command through to their objective under heavy machine-gun fire. Regardless of danger, he personally led his men against a strong machine-gun post, which was holding up the advance, accounting for many of the enemy himself. He set a fine example of coolness and courage to his men.

Lt. Robert E. Haldenby, 15th Bn. (Toronto).

This officer commanded the left half of a skirmishing line against the railway, reaching it by his able leadership, as the flanking units had not come up, and he only had his own supports to rely on. On arrival at the objective, the officer in charge of the right half company was wounded, and he took command of the whole line, which he occupied, although fired at by field guns over open sights at 800 yards.

Lt. John A. Hamilton, 1st Bn., Rly Troops.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in bridging a canal. He built a raft by night under severe bombing, and got it finished by sheer determination. He continued working eighteen hours a day until three double-track bridges were completed. His courage and perseverance, mostly under fire, set a fine example to his men.

Lt. Harold S. Hanson, 43rd Bn.

When the company commander was killed in the assembly area this officer assumed command. He had to make a flanking attack on a wood. This was rendered extremely difficult, owing to the thickness of the fog and the casualties sustained in the assembly area. Nevertheless, by his personal gallantry and cool bearing, he led the company, and various stragglers who had been attached to it, successfully to their objective. He showed a fine example of leadership and courage.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) William M. Harris, 31st Bn. (Lethbridge).

During an attack, when the company commander became a casualty, this officer led them, through many obstacles and heavy machine-gun fire, to their objective, killing many of the enemy himself. All company commanders being casualties, he took charge of the outpost line, and, under heavy fire, he made a reconnaissance of the whole front, getting into touch with units on the flanks, and securing his position. He personally led his men to meet a counter-attack, which he broke and repulsed, inflicting many casualties. His splendid example greatly inspired all ranks

Lt. Walter J. Hawkes, M.M., 43rd Bn.

In the thickness of the fog his platoon was separated from the remainder of the company, and came under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. He displayed the greatest coolness and courage in leading his men forward, and succeeded in putting out of action the enemy's machine guns and infantry. Later on his platoon came under direct fire of an enemy battery. This he silenced, capturing three officers and thirty-seven men. His conduct materially helped in the success of the operation

Lt. Hubert H. Henderson, 26th Bn. (Edmundston, N.B.)

When the advance was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest this officer placed his Lewis gun section so as to cover his advance, and rushed the post with the remaining sections. During the advance he was severely wounded through the chest, but continued directing his men from a shell hole. His courage under the most trying conditions set a fine example to his men.

Lt. William S Herbert, 19th Bn. (Toronto).

He was in charge of a company during an attack. Hearing that part of his line was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, he personally led an assault on the post, in which act he was severely wounded. His gallantry and example instilled confidence in his men, and the objective was gained.

Capt. Arthur Hines, C.A.M.C., attd. 26th Bn. (Halifax).

He went forward with the attacking waves, and on numerous occasions, in the open and in face of the heaviest shell and machine-gun fire, dressed the wounded. His utter disregard of danger was a constant source of inspiration to all ranks

Lt. Hugh B. Holland, 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

He led his platoon operating, in an attack, on the right flank in liaison with a French platoon. He led his men into hand-to-hand fighting, and captured eleven machine guns, five trench mortars, and a wood position.

Lt. Walter T. Hornby, M.M., 13th Bn.

After the bombardment of a village he led a patrol of thirty men in an attempt to enter it. He encountered an enemy block, which he bombed, killing three of the enemy, but was driven back by machine-gun fire, one bullet passing through his ear. After a second bombardment, although wounded, he again led his patrol forward, but was again driven back by machine guns. On another occasion he took a patrol up a communication trench to an enemy block, and, although fired at, rushed forward, throwing bombs. He secured valuable information.

Capt. James S. Hudson, C.A.M.C., attd. 1st Bn., C M.R. (London, Ont.)

He attended to the wounded under exceptionally heavy shell and machine-gun fire. He personally superintended the collection of wounded and organised stretcher parties. His coolness and courageous conduct set a high example to all.

Lt. Dick Ineson, M.M., 58th Bn.

He led his platoon in an attack against a village. During the sharp fighting which ensued he fearlessly led his men against position after position. His quick initiative contributed greatly to the success of his company. By his cool leadership and daring example his platoon captured thirty-one prisoners, including one officer.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Benjamin T. Jackson, 14th Bn.

During the mist he rushed, with two scouts, a machine-gun post, which was inflicting heavy casualties to a flanking platoon, killing the crews and capturing the two guns. Although wounded through the arm, he assumed command of a platoon that had lost its officer and non-commissioned officers, and led them to the final objective.

Capt. Roy B. Jenkins, C.A M.C. attd. 24th Bn. (Carman, Man.).

During two days' fighting this officer accompanied the troops, and was tireless in attending to the wounded under heavy shell, gas, and machine-gun fire. As soon as the battalion had made good its line he established a rear aid post close up, where he received and evacuated wounded. Being exposed to fire himself, he arranged what cover was possible for the wounded, and continued at work until he was sure that all had been cleared. He worked unceasingly, never thinking of himself.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Cyril B. F. Jones, 16th Bn. (Montreal).

He assembled his company with great caution and judgment. In the advance he led his command with the utmost courage and skill, frequently exposing himself without regard for his own safety. Although severely wounded, he refused to go out until the action was over, notwithstanding that he was repeatedly urged to do so by his commanding officer. His conduct throughout was a fine example to all.

444949 C.S.-M. Morrison N. Jordan, D C.M., 25th Bn.

He greatly assisted his company commander in organising parties to rush enemy posts, and himself accounted for a large number of the enemy. Next day, when all the officers became casualties early in the advance, he assumed command of the company, and led his men with fresh gallantry to the objective. With a few men he rushed an enemy outpost, killing a number and capturing sixty prisoners. He repeatedly led parties to attack and capture enemy machine-gun posts which were holding up the advance. Reaching the objective, he remained in charge of the company for twenty-four hours.

Lt. John H. Kavanagh, D.C.M., 52nd Bn.

When his company commander was badly wounded he assumed command, and by his fine courage and tactical ability beat off a counter-attack, in which he was greatly outnumbered.

Lt. Watson Kinloch, 7th Bn. (Winnipeg).

During three days' attack, acting as second in command of his company, he was ubiquitous, moving up and down amongst the men under heavy fire of all descriptions, reorganising the platoons and section, and placing them where they were most needed. He twice led patrols to establish touch with units on the flank, and succeeded each time in the face of every difficulty. His absolute disregard of danger inspired his men.

Lt. Otto B. Krenchel, D.C.M., 13th Bn.

During an attack on a village he led his platoon with great determination on a flank, and by good tactical handling overcame several strong points, which enabled the rest of the company to advance. At one point, with three men, he charged a machine gun, and, although these men were all wounded, he rushed the post alone, taking two prisoners and killing the remainder of the crew. He afterwards made a very daring reconnaissance, and brought back valuable information.

Lt. Jean Lafontaine, 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

He volunteered to proceed to forward posts to find out the situation. With great courage and determination he rushed up under heavy fire. At the head of a section he attacked an enemy block, disposing of the garrison and facilitating the advance of a platoon. He fearlessly went into the open under heavy machine-gun fire, and was seriously wounded in the side.

Capt. Reginald H. Lamb, 24th Bn. (Montreal).

At zero hour, when the jumping-off trench was under very heavy fire, this officer climbed on to the parapet and walked along, encouraging the men to get forward. Although badly wounded in the course of the advance, he insisted on pushing forward, until weakness and loss of blood stopped him. His example carried the men with him.

Lt. Braun Langelier, 22nd Bn. (Quebec).

He was in charge of a first-wave platoon, which he led with so much courage and determination that it reached all its objectives, after severely punishing the enemy. Next day he, with a section of his men, attacked through heavy machine-gun fire an enemy machine gun, killing the crew and ridding the battalion flank of a serious obstacle. Later on, his company commander having been severely wounded he took charge, and with great ability consolidated a line.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Allen L. Lewis, 7th Bn. (Sapperton, B.C.).

At short notice, in a critical and obscure situation, he moved his company forward under heavy shell fire to the assembly position. In the attack, under heavy machine-gun fire, he led parties against machine-gun posts, puting them out of action, and taking many prisoners. He kept his company so well in hand that within a few minutes after reaching the objective he had reorganised and established touch on the flanks.

Capt. Eion MacG. MacBrayne, P P.C.L.I. (Brockville).

This officer, throughout a night of intense fighting, commanded his company with the greatest courage and skill. He, with a party of eight men, bombed-up half a mile of trench, captured 16 enemy machine guns and eleven prisoners, and inflicted casualties on many more. Subsequently his company was counter-attacked by a greatly superior force from the flanks. After intense fighting he extricated them from a most awkward situation, and was able to maintain and hold part of the trench gained by his men.

Lt. George H. Macario, 24th Bn.

When his platoon was held up by a field gun, firing point blank, moving under heavy machine-gun fire, he led a section round a flank, opened fire with a Lewis gun, then charged and wiped out the enemy gun crew, thus opening the way for the advance for his platoon and for the platoon on his right. He also captured two enemy machine guns and their crews. He continued to lead his men with courage and skill until wounded.

Capt. Neil J. MacCrimmon, 21st Bn. (Calgary).

When the company under his command was held up by the enemy's resistance, as the battalion was about to enter its objective, this officer, by a quick, though thorough, reconnaissance, was chiefly responsible for the ten machine gunners in the three hostile posts being killed and the position secured. He personally accounted for three of the enemy, and his bold and able leadership throughout the attack contributed in no small degree towards the success of the operation

Rev. Ewen J. MacDonald, Chap. Servs., attd. 19th Bn.

He went over with the attacking troops. He assisted the medical officer with the wounded, and worked untiringly with him all the time, with an utter disregard for his safety, frequently under heavy machine-gun fire. He displayed the greatest valour and coolness, and his presence in the field was of the greatest value.

Rev. Ronald C. MacGillivray, Chap. Servs, attd 26th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He went forward with the attacking waves, and materially assisted the medical officer with his duties. In the open, and in the face of the heaviest fire, he dressed the wounded and attended to the dying. He set a splendid example to all with whom he came in contact.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) John D. Macintyre. 24th Bn. (Baddeck, N.S.).

He was indefatigable in his efforts while in charge of a party evacuating wounded men from the field of battle, and his splendid example of cool gallantry under intense fire of all descriptions inspired the men he was commanding to their utmost efforts, in spite of casualties. In one instance wounded were rescued from the enemy wire.

Lt. David N. Mackenzie, M.M., 31st Bn.

During the attack he led his platoon under heavy machine-gun fire with great dash and courage through to the final objective. At this point he personally led his men against an enemy counter-attack, which he broke up and repulsed. The enemy retired in disorder, with many casualties. Throughout he set a fine example of courage, skill, and initiative, which inspired his men, and greatly conduced to the success of the operation

Capt. Robert D. Mackenzie, C.A.M.C., attd. 15th Bn. (Toronto).

He dressed wounded under continuous shell fire, and kept moving his dressing station forward, so as to be able to attend to the more serious cases. He cleared the cases with the utmost despatch, and many times during the day went up, under shell and machine-gun fire, to dress stretcher cases. His conduct throughout was deserving of high praise.

Lt. James D. McLean, 7th Bn.

After leaving the jumping-off point with his platoon he almost immediately came in contact with the enemy front line, and, under heavy machine-gun fire, rounded up forty prisoners. He then continued the advance to the second objective. The following day, after a further advance, he established communication with the troops on the left, and then carried out a daring reconnaissance, under heavy fire, as far as a canal, finding the west side clear of the enemy.

Capt. James D. MacLeod, 42nd Bn.

During the capture of a hill this officer, when the company commander had been wounded, and the company was held up by an enemy field battery, made his way back, and led two platoons, whose officers had become casualties, in the face of heavy machine-gun fire to a flank, putting the battery out of action and capturing 21 of the enemy. He displayed marked initiative and great courage in the handling of a difficult situation.

Lt. Alexander P. MacMillan, 1st Bn., C.M R (Brandon).

In the initial attack his platoon encountered strong resistance, which threatened to hold up the advance. He immediately led his platoon to outflank the enemy post, killing and capturing a number of the enemy and enabling the advance to continue. He then led his platoon to their final objective, and, by his skilful leadership and splendid courage, was instrumental in coping with a difficult situation. He set a fine example to all ranks.

Lt. Douglas W. MacPherson, 16th Bn.

During an attack he behaved with extraordinary courage and steadiness. He was incessantly backward and forward on the battlefield, cheering on his men and getting them on in splendid order. On several occasions during the action he distinguished himself by his coolness and prompt action. He set the finest example to the troops he led.

Lt. John N. MacRae, 18th Bn. (Galt)

As battalion intelligence officer he displayed great gallantry and initiative. He repeatedly went forward under heavy fire in front of the advancing line to reach good points of observation, and the information he sent back was of the greatest assistance to his commanding officer.

Lt. James Maitland, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a night reconnaissance over exposed ground, which enabled him to place his machine guns most advantageously previous to the infantry attack, catching the enemy in rear from the right flank by his fire. Later, he led his machine-gun crews in the dark under heavy fire, and again skilfully placed them. He did excellent work throughout the attack.

Capt. Donald C. Malcolm, 8th Fld. Amb., C.A M.C. (Halifax).

He showed great initiative and judgment at all times, keeping in close touch with the advancing troops and clearing the wounded. He worked continuously for 48 hours searching for and attending the wounded in the open. On one occasion, when the advance was delayed near a wood, he led his stretcher squads across the open ground, which was being swept by machine-gune fire, and brought many wounded back to safety. He displayed the greatest coolness under fire, and a perfect disregard for personal safety during the entire action.

Lt. Gerald M. Malone. 15th Bn. (Toronto).

During an attack this officer, who was acting as intelligence officer, went forward to establish a report centre with the attacking companies. He had to traverse a valley under heavy shell fire, but succeeded in establishing a visual signal post, and sent back messages as soon as the attacking waves got up. The following day he was indefatigable in procuring information about the flanks, though he was constantly exposed to machine-gun fire.

Capt. Joseph R. A. Marin, C A.M.C., attd. 22nd Bn. (Montreal).

He, through his prompt dressing of wounds under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, alleviated the sufferings of many wounded, and saved the lives of some of the more seriously wounded. His fearless example had the best possible effect on the moral of the men. He worked with determination and cheerfulness for two days under very trying and dangerous conditions.

Lt. Charles C. Martin, 6th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A. (Toronto).

He volunteered to go forward as officers' patrol with an infantry battalion in an attack on a wood on two occasions the same day. By his initiative and pluck he sent back information which enabled his battery to render timely assistance to the infantry. A few days after, while leading his section to a forward position through an area under continuous shell fire, he was severely wounded in the thigh; nevertheless, he continued to direct his men, and when taken out on a stretcher he handed over clear and emphatic orders to his N.C.O.s as to the action to be taken. He set a splendid example by his courage, keenness, and determination throughout the recent operations.

Capt. William Mavbin, M.M., 15th Bn.

During an attack he led his company with great gallantry and dash, clearing up machine-gun nests in the advance. Next day, in the attack and capture of a village, when the commanding officer was wounded, he assumed the command of the battalion, which he led and handled with great skill and courage, cleaning up machine-gun nests and driving his attack home to the final objective.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) George H. McCallum 4th Bn., Eng.

He showed marked example of courage and determination, superintending the construction of an important bridge over a river, working under heavy and continuous shell fire until the task was completed in an unexpectedly short time. His devotion to duty was very conspicuous.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) George S. McCreerv, 16th Bn (Cranbrook, B.C.)

He assembled his command with great precision. In an advance he was marked for his great courage and determination. He rallied his men forward from position to position, and captured several machine guns. Throughout he set a fine example to his men.

(*Continued on page 83*).

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught will preside at the inaugural meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers convened by the League of the Empire on Saturday, February 8, and will welcome the soldier-teachers from the Oversea Dominions on whose behalf the conference has been specially called.

* *

Sir Wm. Lloyd, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and Sir George Perley attended a luncheon of the Imperial Industries Club at the Connaught Rooms last week.

* *

Sir George Perley and Mr. G. Stairs, secretary of the Canadian Club, Washington, attended the service in memory of ex-President Roosevelt at St. Ethelburgh's Church on Monday.

* *

Capt. (Rev.) A. Gillies Wilken, who recently returned from Germany, officiated at a memorial service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the same day, for British prisoners who have died in captivity. Mrs. Rivers Bulkley represented the Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

* *

Sir William Osler has been elected president of the newly-formed Inter-Allied Fellowship of Medicine.

* *

Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, was stricken with paralysis while addressing a meeting at Emmanuel Church, in that city, on Sunday.

* *

On Tuesday afternoon Sir George and Lady Perley spent a couple of hours at the Canadian Red Cross Hospital for Officers, 17, North Audley Street, Mayfair (formerly the Hotel Petrograd). They expressed to Col. Gunn, the officer in charge, and to Col. H. W. Blaylock, Chief C.R.C. Commissioner, who accompanied them, their delight at the completeness of the equipment and arrangements for the comfort of the officers.

* *

The members of the Council of the Empire Press Union were entertained at luncheon on Monday by Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., who is the only honorary member of the Union. Sir Harry was asked again to act as the ambassador for the Home Press at the conference which it is hoped will be held in Canada in 1920. His acceptance was warmly appreciated by his fellow-members.

* *

Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P. for Sunderland since 1910, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State, Home Department, in Mr. Lloyd George's reconstructed Government, was born at Whitby, Ont., in 1870, and is a graduate of Toronto University. A barrister by profession, he was for some time in the Ontario Department of Agriculture. He was for eight years a lieutenant in the Canadian Militia, and was a captain in King Edward's Horse. He commanded a service battalion of the South Wales Borderers from 1914 to 1916, when he was made D.A.A.G. at the War Office. He was created a baronet in 1915.

The King has conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire on Mr. W. E. Stavert, in recognition of services rendered during the war in connection with the Ministry of Information.

* *

Sir W. E. Stavert is a native of Prince Edward Island. He was an employee of the Bank of Nova Scotia for some years, and afterwards general manager of the Bank of New Brunwick. When that bank was taken over by the Bank of Nova Scotia he entered the service of the Bank of Montreal, and was Inspector of Eastern and Newfoundland branches. After his connection with the Bank of Montreal terminated, Mr. Stavert was associated with financial institutions and was concerned in the reorganisation of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills shortly before the war. He was a valuable voluntary worker at the Canadian Red Cross headquarters and in connection with the Maple Leaf Clubs in London prior to becoming associated with the Ministry of Information. Lady Stavert is a daughter of Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Newcastle, N.B.

A CANADIAN V.C.

Sergt. Wm. Merrifield, V.C., M.M., 4th Bn.

(*See last week's issue.*)

* *

Sir James Williams Woods, Director of Purchases, British Mission in U.S.A., since 1917, whose K.B.E. was announced in last week's *Canada*, was born at Woodstock on September 26, 1855, and lives in Toronto. He is president of the Gordon Mackay Co., York Knitting Mills, and Toronto Hosiery Co., and a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada, the National Trust Co., and the Norwich Union Insurance Co. He was president of the Toronto Board of Trade in 1915, and was chairman of the Government Trade Commission to Europe in the following year.

* *

Major W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., R.A.F., is making excellent progress at No. 8 General Hospital, Rouen, and will probably be transferred to England this month.

Lord Morris, ex-Prime Minister of Newfoundland, has been admitted to the honorary freedom of the City Guild of [illegible]

* *

Mr. S. E. Elkin, M.P. for St. John, N.B., and President of the Maritime Nail Co., who has been elected a director of the Union Bank, has arrived in England, accompanied by Mr. Allan Thomas, also of St. John.

* *

Col. J. G. Adami, C.A.M.C., read a paper on venereal diseases in the Army at the Royal Institute of Public Health last week.

* *

Lt.-Col. Jackson Dodds, Asst. Director of Ordnance Surveys, VI. Corps, is on leave and staying at 54, Ferme Park Road, N. Col. Dodds, who has been thrice mentioned in despatches, was prior to the war secretary of the Bank of British North America in London.

* *

The Rev. Tom Marsden, M.A., who was a private in the Canadian Tank Corps, and afterwards chaplain to the Forces, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter, Sowerby, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

* *

Capt. Hugh Aird, R.A.F., of Toronto, recently a prisoner in Turkey, sailed from Liverpool last week in the C.P.O.S. *Melita*.

* *

Sir Arthur Pearson, who has been conferring with the Dominion Government with regard to blinded Canadian soldiers, was the recipient of a presentation at a great meeting held in the Massey Hall, Toronto, at which Senator Lougheed and the Premier of Ontario were present. He was also entertained at dinner by 27 blind Canadian soldiers.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Princess Patricia of Connaught with Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., will take place at Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, February 27.

* *

The marriage between Capt. A. L. Taylor, 28th Battalion Canadian Infantry, attached R.A.F., and Kathleen, only daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Yorke, Laverstoke Rectory, took place on January 14, in Winchester Cathedral.

* *

Miss Elliston, Parsons Mead, Ashtead, announces the engagement of her niece, Marjorie Laurette Elliston, to Lt. Harvey Bolton Rowe, of the Canadian Forces.

* *

The engagement is announced between Major C. S. Duffus, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.F., of Halifax, N.S., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Duffus, Blackheath Park, London, and Evelyn Ursula, only daughter of Major G. D. Giles, R.F.A. (T.), and Mrs. Giles, Douglas Lodge, Newmarket, and Torbrugh, Brora, Sutherlandshire, N.B.

* *

On January 11, at the Parish Church, Datchet, Capt. Francis Murray Dawson, M.C., Canadian Engineers, third son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dawson, of Truro, Nova Scotia, was married by the Rev. J. H. Harvey, M.A., vicar, to Lettie Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Heaton, Park Cottage, Datchet.

* *

The engagement is announced of Mrs. June Willson, of Winnipeg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cochrane, of Hamiota, and widow of the late Major Percy Willson, 5th Bn., who was killed on the Somme in September, 1916, to Capt. W. K. Anderson, M.C., of the 43rd Cameron Highlanders, now manager of the Bank of Hamilton in Champion, Alberta.

Canadian War Records.

SERGEANTS OF THE 4TH BATTALION

Photograph.

BASKET-MAKING IN THE RECREATION ROOM OF NO. 12 GENERAL HOSPITAL, BRAMSHOT

Canadian War Records.

OFFICERS OF PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

N.C.O'S OF PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

[Photograph.

[E. T. Williamson.

THE MAYOR OF VALENCIENNES RECEIVING SUPPLIES SENT BY THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY FOR SUFFERING REFUGEES.

OFFICERS OF THE 25TH BATTALION.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for Officers, N.C.O.s and Men.

Arrangements have been made with the Bank of Montreal for the exchange of sterling currency at par of exchange, for members of the O.M.F.C., at all their branches throughout Canada.

It should be noted that the address of the O.M.F.C. Military Dependents Branch is 15-16, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

The 5th C.M.R. Battalion will in future be known as the "5th C.M.R. Bn (Eastern Townships Regiment)."

The Cavalry Reserve Regiment has been moved from St. Lucia Barracks, Bordon, to Kinmel Park, Rhyl, as a unit.

No. 9 Canadian General Hospital has been transferred from Shorncliffe to the Military Hospital, Kinmel Park, Rhyl.

Increased Subsistence Allowance.

An increase of 50 cents per day has been made in the subsistence allowance for all "other ranks" of the O.M.F.C. in this country who are already drawing such allowance. Officers' subsistence allowance is not affected by the new Order.

The R.N.-W.M.P.

The permanency of this force having been assured by the Canadian Government, ex-officers and other ranks of the force who came over with the overseas cavalry draft of the R.N.-W.M.P., as well as former members who may be serving in any unit of the O.M.F.C., will forthwith be transferred to the Reserve Cavalry. On the arrival from France of the Squadron of the R.N.-W.M.P., the officers and men aforementioned will rejoin. The conditions of service are unchanged, except that the pay of other ranks has been increased 50 cents a day.

Notes on Officers.

Lt.-Col. R. F. Parkinson, D.S.O., has gone to Ottawa on duty connected with the transfer of the enterprises of the Canadian War Records to Canada. He will be returning to England within a month.

Major Frank H. McLorg, M.C., D.A.A.G. (A.G.1B.), at London Headquarters, has relinquished that position preparatory to returning to Saskatoon to resume his civil occupation as a barrister. Major McLorg enlisted as a private, and his M.C. was gazetted among the 1917 New Year's Honours.

Appointments.

A/Col. J. G. Rattray, C.M.G., D.S.O., Alta., to be A.A. and Q.M.G., Witley, vice Lt.-Col. R. G. Thackray, M.C., C.F.A. Lt.-Col. A. G. Cameron, D.S.O., to be A.A. and Q.M.G., Bramshott. The following have ceased to be assistant instructors at the C.S. of M.E. :—Capts. D. H. Macfarlane, M.C., R. Hill and W. W. Ritchie; Lts. E. C. Scrivens, B. H. Anderson, W. M. Bexon, S. R. Parker, M.C., F. E. Camp, W. C. Biehl, E. W. Stenhouse, M.M., E. T. D. Francis, G. A. Campbell, and L. J. Duthie. Hon. Capt. G. C. Birbeck, Eng., has ceased to be employed as Riding Master; and Lt. (A/Capt.) J. Long, Que., as an instructor, C.A.G.S. Lt. E. Twyford and M. H. Symonds, B.C., have ceased to hold their appointments at Witley H.Q. Lt. (A/Capt.) S. E. Wedd, 1st C. Ont., has relinquished the appointment of Adjutant, C.T.S. Capt. (A/Maj.) W. J. Simpson, C.A.S.C., to be Director of Contracts, O.M.F.C. Major P. C. McGillivray, C.A.S.C., to be O.C., C.A.S.C., Bramshott, on ceasing to be A/A.D. of S. and T., Rhyl Camp. Major E. A. C. Wilcox, D.S.O., Man., has ceased to be an instructor, and the following assistant instructors, at the C.S. of M.E. :—Lts. T. M. McGarry, Sask.; W. K. Kennedy, Que.; G. Smedley, J. W. A. Balfour, and S. W. Shackell, M.M., Eng. Major (A/Lt.-Col.) R. G. Thackray, M.C., C.F.A., to be A.A. and Q.M.G., Kinmel Park. Capt. C. J. Dancer, C.A.S.C., to be embarkation officer, Ocean and Rail Transport Department. Major (A/Lt.-Col.) A. G. Cameron, D.S.O., Que., has relinquished the appointment of A.A.G., O.M.F.C.

Resignations.—Nursing Sisters B. B. Crompton, D. I. Lane and M. V. Foster, C.A.M.C., have resigned their appointments in England.

Returned to Canada.

Lt.-Col. J. E. Osborne, Major R. Y. Cory, Capt. L. E. Gooderham, and Lt. F. G. Lawson, 1st C. Ont., have returned as repatriated prisoners; as have also Capts. R. A. Brodie and C. B. Pithlado, Que

Hon. Capts. (Rev.) E. Chambers and E. F Church have returned for purposes of demobilisation.

Hon. Capt. and Q.M. W. B. Gray, Man., has been invalided to Canada

For duty.—Lt.-Col. F. L. Armstrong, O.B.E.; Capts. L. T. Ainley and L. A. B. Grier, Nursing Sisters M. L. Adams, L. Bell and G. Spalding, C.A.M.C.

Capt. B. F. Davidson, M.C., Que. (permanently unfit), and Lt. W. T. Robus, E. Ont. (unfit G.S. six months), have returned to Canada.

Major (A/Lt. Col.) N. V. Leslie, C.A.M.C.; Maj. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O., C.F.A; and Hon Capts. (Revs.) W. L. L. Lawrence and E. D McLaren have returned on compassionate grounds.

Transferred to Canada.

Brig. Gen. (A/Maj.-Gen.) A. D. McRae, C.B., and Lt. P. E. Biggar, C.A.S.C, Lt.-Col. C. E. C. Cole, Capt. W. W. Wright, and N/S R. D. Miller, C.A.M.C.; Capt. J. P. Alexander, B.C.; Capt. J. F. Pratt, C.F.C.; Lt. A. L. Galbraith, 1st C. Ont.; Lt. W. A. Landry, C.F.A.; Lt. L. McC. Ritchie, N.B.; Lt. E. E. Wait, W. Ont.; Nursing Sisters Andrews, Armstrong, Benjamin, Bolster, Boyden, Bradley, Campbell, Daugharty, Davies, Foss, Fletcher, Floyd, Gass, Gray, Hanham, Henderson, Hubley, Lane, McCann, MacFarlane, McLeod, Rennie, Riddell, Sheridan, Toupin White, Wilks, and Wishart, C.A.M.C.

Will Frank Knight, late of New Westminster, B.C., write to his parents?

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UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BOYS' DINNER.

A dinner of Old U.C.C. Boys will be held at the Café Royal Regent Street, London, W.1, on Friday, January 31st, at 7.30 p.m. Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., will occupy the chair. Will all Old Boys who wish to attend kindly send their names and addresses *at once* to the Hon. Secretary of the London Branch of the Old U.C.C. Boys' Association, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1? It is hoped that all Old Boys will make an effort to be present.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIANS: OFFICERS, N.C.O.s. AND MEN.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lt. Charles T. Cooper, 1st C.M.M.G. Brigade, who died at the Canadian Red Cross Hospital (17, North Audley Street, W.) on January 8, as the result of gas poisoning, was the second son of the late Rev. Wm. Cooper, Shanghai, and of Mrs. Cooper, Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow. Deceased, who enlisted as a private, had a record of four and a half years' service.

Lt. Stanley A. Cornell, 8th C.F.A., whose death occurred on January 4 at the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, from pneumonia, was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cornell, 117, Arlington Avenue, Westmount, Quebec. He enlisted in January, 1915, as a gunner with the C.F.A., and after serving in France with his unit was granted a commission in August, 1916. Lt. Cornell was well known in Montreal, being a prominent member of the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association.

Capt. William Franklyn Luton, M.D., C.A.M.C., died of pneumonia at Bristol, was the son of Mr. Wm. Luton, Governor of Elgin County Gaol, St. Thomas, Ont. He came overseas last September, prior to which he had practised at Vancouver.

Capt. William J. Preston, M.C., 116th Bn., who was wounded at the time he was taken prisoner last year, and suffered the amputation of a leg, is reported by the Canadian Red Cross as having died whilst a prisoner at Recklenghausen Hospital, Germany. He enlisted with the 126th Bn., and in February, 1917, joined the 116th as signalling officer. Capt. Preston was only 22, and had played in inter-collegiate Rugby games at Toronto. His mother lives at 234, Garden Avenue, Toronto. Capt. Preston's M.C. is announced in this issue.

LT. S. A. CORNELL, C.F.A.
Died.
Photo : Elliott & Fry.

LT.-COL. W. A. CHISHOLM, C.A.M.C.
Awarded C.M.G.
Photo : F. A. Swaine.

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

Lt. A. M. Brown, 54th (lower jaw), 3rd London General, Wandsworth Common; Lt. H. W. Crisp, 1st M.M.G. Bde. (mouth), Canadian Red Cross, 17, North Audley Street. W.; Maj. E. Day, 5th (fractured left leg, head), 2nd Canadian General, France; Lt. H. R. Day, 44th (left leg), Granville, Buxton; Lt. J. A. C. Drew, 2nd C.M.R. (face, left leg), Granville, Buxton; Lt. R. F. Ely, 72nd (left leg; influenza), 17, North Audley Street; Lt. O. L. Erickson, 78th (legs, double amputation), 17, North Audley Street.

Lt. J. Faulkner, 18th (left chest, penetrated), Granville, Buxton; Lt. L. B. Fisher, 5th C.M.R. (left arm), Granville, Buxton; Lt. A. H. Garland, Sig. (right thigh), Granville, Buxton; Lt. E. J. Heaney, 4th T.M.B. (left hip, thigh), 17, North Audley Street; Lt. W. A. Herron, R.C.R. (foot, amputation), 17, North Audley Street; Lt. R. W. Kerr, 58th (right forearm), 17, North Audley Street; Lt. J. H. Knill, 1st M.G. (back, abdomen wall), 17, North Audley Street.

Lt. A. D. MacDonald, C.E. and R.A.F. (right leg, hand, face), Anglo-Chilean R.A.F., 6, Grosvenor Square, W.; Lt. W. C. Macdonald, 16th (left knee, right knee amputated, right arm), 17, North Audley Street; Lt. H. L. McInnes, 85th (left shoulder, arm, right leg), 17, North Audley Street; Maj. W. N. Maclean, 29th (abdomen; condition very critical), 3rd London General, Wandsworth Common; Capt. J. Pinault, Que., attd. 8th (right leg, back, right arm, fractured tibia), Granville, Buxton; Lt. R. Richmond, L.S.H. (jaw, left ankle), Granville, Buxton; Lt. J. A. Ross, 44th (fractured left tibia and fibula), Granville, Buxton; Capt. J. D. Stewart, C.A.M.C. (right shoulder, left leg), Cambridge, Aldershot; Lt. A. G. Trees, 2nd C.M.R. (left thigh, fractured femur), 2nd Canadian General, France; Lt. C. E. Wattam, 4th (right arm, face), Granville, Buxton.

Convalescent (Officers' Hospital, Matlock Bath)

Lt. C. A. Battershill, 1st M.G.; Lt. P. Beaumont, R.C.R.; Lt. F. V. Burgess, 25th; Lt. S. K. Donald, 26th; Lt. A. J. Easterbrook, 38th; Lt. G. R. Grenough, 24th; Lt. A. P. Johnston, 20th; Capt. J. G. McKay, Y.M.C.A.; Lt. R. Mitchell, 1st C.O.R.D.; Maj. A. G. Mordy, 16th; Capt. E. L. Rainboth, 4th M.G.; Lt. L. J. E. Smith, 16th; Lt. H. Townsend, R.N.W.M.P., attd. C.L.H.; Lt E. Ward, 43rd.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. R. C. Allen, 44th; Maj. E. M. Amphlett, 24th; Lt. W. G. Coates, 46th; Lt. J. M. Dunwoody, F.G.H.; Lt. G. A. Gaherty, 1st C.G.A.; Capt. J. Gander, W.O.R.D.; Lt. W. L. Gifford, 13th Res.; Lt. C. P. Inches, 3rd C.F.A.; Lt. F. B. Millett, R.C.R.; Lt. A. J. Minnes, 5th C.F.A.; Lt. F L Moore, 85th; Lt. S. M. Webb, 43rd; Lt. J. W. Willismith, 8th.

Dangerously Ill (Other than Wounds.)

Lt. A. W. Dyas, 3rd (influenza and pneumonia), No. 1 C.C.C.S.; Major S. H. McCoy, C.A.M.C., I.O.D.E. Hospital (congestion of the lungs), 17, North Audley Street, W.

Seriously Ill (Other than Wounds.)

Maj. D. J. Dempsey, 3rd C.R.T. (partial paralysis left side), 12th Canadian General, Bramshott

* *

CASUALTIES TO N.C.Os. AND MEN.

List of Saturday, January 11.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Lathem, 878340 J. G

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

British Columbia Regiment.- Trendell, 628631 R. W.
Army Medical Corps.—Watts, 32973 Sgt.-Maj. F. T.

Died.

Artillery.—Goring, 2601863 Gnr. G.; Trembley, 85536 Gnr. O. L
Engineers.—Partridge, 502633 Spr. R. A.
New Brunswick Regiment.—Hogan, 69427 J. F.
Manitoba Regiment.—Hope, 922605 D. McK
Machine Gun Cors.—Croft, 3181109 D.
Railway Troops.—Gamble, 754366 Sgt. J. B.
Forestry Corps.—Andre, 2198316 Act. Sgt. C.

Wounded.

Quebec Regiment.—Clark, 116521 W.; Gledhill, 110623 Cpl. J
British Columbia Regiment.—Gregg, 3317569 F. R.
Army Service Corps.—Ambrose, 3642 A.

List of Monday, January 13.

Previously Reported Missing. Now Reported Killed.

British Columbia Regiment.—Roberts, 222794 B

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Machine Gun Corps.—Brown, 835205 D.; Clemo, 739355 R. H.

Died as a Prisoner of War in German Hands

Central Ontario Regiment.—Combeer, 401728 F.

Died.

Artillery.—Bateman, 1261678 Gnr. F. L.
Quebec Regiment.—Walker, 3080603 W. H.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Halstead, 114822 B
Alberta Regiment.—Rintoul, 3210231 J.
Army Service Cors.—Kenney, 1696 H. L.
Forestry Corps.—Markey, 297878 Act. L.-Cpl. H. L.

List of Tuesday, January 14.

Killed.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Jennings, 303328 C

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Cavalry.—Dentry, 551901 A. E
Central Ontario Regiment.—Irwin, 663462 J. D

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Artillery.—Madden, 560 Dvr. A.
Manitoba Regiment.—Wright, 460203 J.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Cochet, 1018721 M.

Died.

Artillery.—Norfield, 1250011 Gnr. G.
Engineers.—Stewart, 2008381 Spr. G. A
New Brunswick Regiment.—Donaldson, 863303 Sgt. A.
Western Ontario Regiment.—Lapier, 3136680 H. L.
Manitoba Regiment.—Hallow, 2355700 W.
Alberta Regiment.—Birrill, 204442 A. A.
British Columbia Regiment.—Patterson, 2138378 A. S.
Army Service Corps.—Booth, 512263 C. M.
Railway Troops.—Jones, 769177 W.

Died as a Prisoner of War in German Hands.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Moffat, 461304 J. S.

Wounded.

Quebec Regiment.—Elsden, 772867 A. T.
Western Ontario Regiment.—Holt, 730229 A.

List of Wednesday, January 15.

Died.

Artillery.—Frechette, 416303 Dvr. A.; Johnston, 339363 Dvr P. H. Walsh, 43791 Gnr. G.
Quebec Regiment.—Buchanan, 46813 J. A.; Martin, 3159538 H
Railway Troops.—Hooper, 761124 F. J.
Army Service Corps.—Anderson, 510685 J. F.

Wounded.

Machine Gun Corps.—Millins, 430687 Cpl. C. E. J.

List of Thursday, January 16.

Died

Canadian Forestry Corps. -Piatkrovich, 288518 E.

* *

The Canadian Discharge Depôt at Buxton (Lt.-Col. P. R. Hanson) had a strength of 3,200 over Christmas, when seasonable festivities were arranged. A new edition has been published of the attractive "Souvenir" of the Depôt (2s. or 50 cents), with a number of new photographs.

YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN (certified nurse) wishing to return to Victoria, B.C., would give services in return for expenses paid.—"Trained Nurse." c/o *Canada*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Canadian N.C.O.s and Men.

(A)

Artillery.—Lavoie, 347505 Gnr. J. E.

Quebec Regiment.—Porier, 794167 J.

Manitoba Regiment.—Snell, 902 L.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Wigzell, 108624 L.-Cpl. N.

Alberta Regiment.—Birrill, 20442 A. A.; Taylor, 883489 G. B.

British Columbia Regiment.—Hill, 76101 M. G.; Langstaff, 17137 E.; Little, 17294 T. [illegible]

(B)

Cavalry.—Akerstream, 648 L.-Cpl. B. J.; Childerhose, 551879 S. A.; Davidson, 257 Sgt. R.; Trevena, 116097 J.

Engineers.—Berry, 503472 Spr. A.; Gibson, 503478 Spr. G. S.; Parker, 503287 Spr. F.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Murphy, 222086 E.; Perry, 142127 E.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Brannon, 454270 T.; Brown, 624505 Cpl. M. C.; Croll, 622112 Sgt. G.; Hicks, 126333 Cpl. R. S.; Lennon, 742997 F. C.; Rippingale, 622190 Sgt. E. S.; Roylance, 829408 Cpl. W. J.; Sarginson, 622902 L.-Sgt. J. J.; Wilkie, 127239 L.-Sgt. W.; Willis, 291631 Cpl. F.

Quebec Regiment.—Betts, 46979 N.; Boyer, 24338 E. McN.; Campbell, A14412 L.-Cpl. A.; Chambers, 24566 W. F.; Common, 25915 W. C.; Crichton, 34120 R.; Cunningham, 25817 L.-Cpl. F. W. T.; Ellis, 46834 H.; Fitzgerald, 177276 Cpl. F. A.; Gee, 25091 W. H.; Goodale, 177465 N. W.; Graham, 47004 R.; Harvel, 24090 F.; McDonald, 47027 G. B.; Miles, 1031148 W. J.; Morgan, 25752 F. M.; Rees, 25881 E.; Taylor, 457263 Sgt. E. S.; Watts, 18658 L.-Cpl. J.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Barrington, 475297 S. G.; Bowden, 475785 W. F.; Charrest, 51097 G.; Chase, 475363 B. D.; Franks, 7967 A. G.; Fuller, 18642 W.; Graham, 8330 R.; Huggins, 8335 R.; Jollineau, 8664 F. F.; Leblanc, 8225 S.; McCuaig, 135534 Sgt. W. B.; McDonald, 51320 J. E.; McLaughlin, 7889 A. J.; Nicolson, 8012 A.; Page, 857 H.; Randle, 21091 L.-Cpl. S. J.; Redden, 8579 J.; Roberts, 96 E.; Rogers, 7676 H. S.; Shearman, 7903 F.; Simmons, 8497 S.; Sproule, 18996 S.; Starr, 637111 F.; Whyte, 7916 W. S.; Wilson, 51478 G. H.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Alston, 27643 J.; Armstrong, 27035 F. J.; Arsenault, 3105607 W. J.; Ashbourne, 9171 B. N.; Baker, 9159 Cpl. J. G.; Bartley, 113076 A. E.; Berry, 27857 A.; Bertram, 9382 W.; Bishop, 46983 A.; Bromley, 10010 L.-Cpl. T.; Brown, 27636 J.; Campbell, 109256 A.; Carpenter, 27662 D. R.; Charles, 109262 J.; Chappel, 406977 G.; Comins, 10015 E.; Corby, 10018 H. G.; Crommelin, 213623 L.-Sgt. J.; Crowley, 9897 J.; Dainty, 109708 J. B.; Dick, 3107046 J.; Donald, 18843 W. O.; Doyle, 9981 E.; Ebert, 210307 Sgt. J. F.; Fogarty, 681881 J. H.; Giles, 401493 T.; Gold, 27581 F.; Gordon, 670113 R. C.; Head, 27669 T. R.; Heynes, 109391 P.; Jones, 27080 H.; Kennedy, 9683 J.; Knowles, 46162 S. J.; Kingscote, 27628 A. A.; Lamerton, 27153 Cpl. A. F.; Lax, 2507371 G. W.; Ludgate, 27687 J. D.; Lyon, 18062 A.; MacDonald, 113375 H.; McGinnis, 109518 W.; McIvor, 27511 B.; McRobbie, 27512 L.-Cpl. C.; Mahon, 27377 M.; Marr, 18219 J.; Melhuish, 27509 A.; Mott, 113410 F.; Moulton, 9700 R.; Newton, 3030914 H. J.; Penfold, 9711 E.; Pillar, 9710 F. H.; Pritchard, 139165 V. A.; Randle, 9950 G.; Robertson, 27249 C.; Rutherford, 18080 A. S.; Seaman, 9825 E. R.; Shaw, 46465 T.; Swainson, 18115 J.; Taylor, 10945 J.; Tuck, 27568 T. G.; Tucker, 18400 Cpl. C.; Twells, 27578 J.; Watson, 27271 J.; Whiting, 55312 S. W. C. P.; Willis, 109686 J. E.; Witten, 406427 R.; Wilson, 109687 E. H.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Lockwood, 775616 R. A.

Manitoba Regiment.—Banks, 292199 R.; Burns, 820 W.; Favel, 71553 W. L.; Hill, 25743 L.-Cpl. B. T.; Hobbs, 234750 Sgt. T. R.; Hogan, 2173419 H.; Jackson, 1667 H.; Kiloh, 29565 Cpl. J.; McAuley, 23029 Sgt. M. A.; McKay, 1000510 A.; MacKenzie, 1439 M.; Palmer, 92 A. J.; Stott, 899 L.-Cpl. P. G.; Thorp, 158705 G.; Weaver, 108 L.; Winton, 736148 T.; Wood, 28691 L.-Cpl. A.; Worth, 1527 Act. L.-Cpl. J.; Wright, 700424 A. C.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Belcher, 114786 F.; Bennett, 73637 L.-Cpl. S. J.; Boazman, 114542 K.; Butcher, 113004 G. R.; Clarke, 108154 W.; Cleaver, 106138 J. W.; Davison, 114064 L.; Doyle, 106204 J.; Ferguson, 106220 A.; Grigg, 106260 C. F.; Hermon, 106282 A. G.; Hunt, 114330 W. H.; Jackson, 436588 [illegible] S.; Koons, 425570 E. A.; Linklater, 13252 J. M.; Miller, 13206 W.; Reid, 106504 G. M.; Ward, 106604 R. N.; Whitaker, 436286 S.

Alberta Regiment.—Dawson, 434639 C.; Dunn, 20471 J.; Everrett, 447320 R.; Green, 696770 H. V.; Holland, 20779 G.; Laurence, 425727 Act. Sgt. W.; Law, 21385 J.; MacDonald, 904834 D.; Mahoney, 809130 Cpl. A. T.; Young, 432330 P. F.

British Columbia Regiment.—Bruce, 16513 J. P.; Clarke, 16292 A. H.; Coe, 75563 J. T.; Crawford, 17209 J.; Dennis, 442370 P. J.; Fetterly, 17226 N.; Fetterly, 15494 W.; Finch, 22165 L. L.; Foot, 23385 P. W.; Girling, 76193 L.-Cpl. F. B.; Goyer, 16429 D. K.; Harris, 16898 W.; Howland, 16903 H.; Kelly, 16568 L.-Cpl. J.; Lever, 16912 R. A.; Loureiro, 16248 F.; May, [illegible] A. M.; Maynard, 23410 H. R.; Oram, 16542 S. W.; Roberts, 23437 F.; Scott, 16935 L. G.; Slaughter, 76015 Sgt. G. N.; Soutar, 23446 J.; Waldener, 16717 G.; Walker, 21781 W.; Wimbush, 21782 H. A.; Wright, 16839 R. B.; Wylie, 16606 A. S.

Machine Gun Corps.—Ferguson, 651589 A. E.

(C)

New Brunswick Regiment.—McManus, 446342 Sgt. E.

Quebec Regiment.—Biddulph, 24111 P.; Boland, 24694 G. C.; Brown, 141637 E. R.; Brown, 25927 J. S.; Donnachie, 448216 W.; Ellis, 648293 C. H.; Tate, 24883 H.; Wallace, 24661 V. A. J.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Prince, 2265561 P. E.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Bailey, 27159 J. B.; Barrett, 27438 F.; Barton, 9872 G.; Beckett, 9646 A.; Begley, 27444 J.; Bodycomb, 58196 Cpl. H.; Borden, 111040 Sgt. D. H.; Brown, 27451 G.; Caldwell, 9178 R.; Chatfield, 27455 T.; Colquhoun, 27874 J. L.; Conibear, 27875 P.; Coventry, 27465 A.; Crane, 27877 J.; Crozier, 213046 A.; Cruickshank, 109288 S. L.; Dewdney, 109307 T. W.; Foster, 27474 G.; Fraser, [illegible] W.; Gardner, [illegible] H.; Green, [illegible] H.; Haley, [illegible] E.; Hardingham, 109572 V. C.; Holdsworth, 47509 W.; Hopkins, 27487 E. W.; Keenan, 9933 J.; King, 192255 Sgt. J. E.; Lane, 11277 A. G.; Lundius, [illegible] W.; MacCallum, 27614 A.; McDonell, 13427 H. C.; Mangan, 109479 C. R.; [illegible] R.; Nicholson, [illegible] P.; Noon, [illegible] T. J.; Seguin, [illegible] C.; Paxton, [illegible] I. M.; Taylor, [illegible] T.; Taylor, 9232 S. H.; Thornton, [illegible] Cpl. P. S.; Tilley, [illegible] F. W.; Tynan, [illegible] S. P.; Wilkins, 27156 C. R.

Manitoba Regiment.—Hessenauer, 2181330 C. P.; Mathewson, 820036 W. G.; Raine, 460300 H. H.

(D)

Central Ontario Regiment.—Clark, 28008 J. E.; Munro, 237417 A.

Alberta Regiment.—Gray, 808243 R.

Quebec Regiment.—Allard, 748843 L.; Cheval, 26015 A. E.; Cody, A44046 J. F.

British Columbia Regiment.—Fetterly, 17223 C.; Sugden, 16701 W.

(E)

Cavalry.—Evans, 552712 W. J.

Engineers.—Dixon, 503239 Spr. W.; Sheppard, 541958 Spr. E.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Byers, 479016 D.

New Brunswick Regiment.—McDougall, 742989 H.

Quebec Regiment.—Boudreau, 3031564 A.; De Sylva, 4036321 J.; Finn, 26831 H.; Harleigh, 26208 C. A.; Joly, 660016 T.; Rossell, 3106151 F.; Stephenson, 24406 C. G.; Wilson, 24186 L.-Cpl. E. W.; Wilson, 26262 G. B. A.; Wood, 24777 L.-Sgt. B.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Cooper, 51111 E.; Davidson, 8538 B.; McCallum, 8469 J. A.; Martin, 8001 C. L.; Miller, 725570 H.; Robinson, 8568 P.; Rutherford, 8363 J. W.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Blunt, 400695 C.; Bowyer, 9765 C. P.; Campbell, 27464 A. P.; Carmichael, 10740 R.; Castles, 9895 T.; Cameron, 27654 D.; Dimond, 3106699 N.; Dutton, 27469 F.; Emery, 46478 I.; Gallamore, 27478 T.; Gawn, 113239 A.; Gordon, 862968 C. A.; Gregg, 9913 D.; Hannan, 27489 B. W.; Harley, 10035 S.; Herrington, 172425 J. T.; House, 27563 L.-Cpl. F. T.; Jackson, 27495 T.; Jackson, 9215 R.; Kidd, 9799 D.; Lyon, 10142 L. M.; McBride, 27513 A.; McConnell, 9806 B.; MacDonell, 649902 H. W.; McKee, 757589 J. E.; McNeil, 46515 H. S.; Miller, 27521 J. R.; Myers, 9865 T. F.; Parker, 27530 W.; Partridge, 285678 C. C.; Pecknold, 18673 A. A.; Porter, 10059 T. H.; Pound, 9706 G.; Porter, 10065 S.; Quine, 681581 T.; Robertson, 10163 A. C.; Saidler, 18851 L.-Cpl. J.; Salmon, 405410 A. J.; Simons, 27542 R.; Smith, 10167 O.; Spalding, 27259 T.; Stanford, 9961 J. J.; Tingle, 18251 T. W.; Winter, 18771 Cpl. H.

Manitoba Regiment.—Hoggarth, 29106 T. E.; Humphreys, 866710 T.; Murray, 1060181 H.; Oxlade, 1465 G.; Porter, 2128934 W. G.; Ramsey, 2128921 W.; Rutherford, 2129663 T.; Strange, 2380132 A.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—McKinnon, 446896 C.

Alberta Regiment.—Croft, 808080 H. C.; Morris, 20801 E.

British Columbia Regiment.—Clifford, 23377 C.; Gately, 23389 F. J.; Iggulden, 16321 H. R.; McAngus, 76031 H.; MacGiliveray, 2031038 J.; MacKenzie, 17261 J.; Martin, 16914 J.; Parton, 23436 T.; Smith, 15962 T.; Wamsley, 17179 A. E.; Williams, 17183 F. N.

Machine Gun Corps.—Doyle, 414340 G. E.

(F)

Cavalry.—Deacon, 550294 H. A.; Heawood, 550107 H. W.; Wildig, 2841 B. P.

Engineers.—Bromley, 53647 Spr. J.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Cahill, 477137 F.; Reynolds, 455417 A. G.; Watson, 478897 G.

Quebec Regiment.—Annett, 111010 Act. Sgt. J. L. G.; Harrison, 24327 J.; MacLeod, 24800 J. A.; Olney, 24517 H. E.; Patry, 26359 H.; Sheehan, 1069956 T.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Brown, 51059 T. W.; Durham, 7954 T. E.; Hall, 475870 J. G.; Lambon, 8463 P. F.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Austin, 113066 F. L.; Belanger, 19371 H.; Carter, 745037 H. R.; Day, 109298 G. S.; Dickie, 113177 T.; Farrow, 144619 W.; Johnston, 18514 H. N.; Jones, 113331 P. T.; Lloyd, 113363 H.; McDonald, 491256 T.; Madden, 113577 P. J.; Moore, 799378 B.; Morrison, 799425 G.; Peters, 10087 A.; Pritchard, 113501 A.; Relf, 109566 A. V.; Reynolds, 113511 W. S.; Rush, 9823 G. W.; Robinson, 109572 W. J.; Schiels, 491190 F.; Smith, 27652 S.; Smith, 113560 W. H.; Stanley, 144360 E. E.; Thompson, 27690 C. J.; West, 405465 G.; Wilford, 113049 A. J.

Manitoba Regiment.—Cameron, 830 A. D.; Hume, 153193 R.; Roy, 2379366 A. R.; Steeds, 700170 L. A.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Barnett, 114538 J.; Batty, 106078 H. C.; Bircham, 622017 P.; Brown, 13719 H.; Carr, 424452 W. E.; Clark, 7744 V. O.; Conn, 106151 V.; Deighton, 106190 C. G.; Galbraith, 108242 E. J.; Geernaert, 7373 L. G.; Hunt, 106303 B. B.; Jellett, 117031 E. M.; Johnson, 106320 W.; Koons, 424998 L.; Low, 622367 W.; Luton, 73920 H. J.; Murphy, 3715 J.; Reid, 106505 J.

British Columbia Regiment.—Currie, 21325 T. A.; Menear, 16925 J. W. R.; Perkins, 791207 H. L.; Tenlon, 21238 L.-Cpl. C. C.; Walker, 75735 J.

Imperial Forces.

R.A.F. Officers.—Lt. A. G. Beattie (Lambton, Ont.), Lt. C. H. Beldam, Camb. R., attd. R.A.F.; Lt. A. H. Belliveau, Lt. B. H. P. Boyce, Sec. Lt. Francis H. Bronskill (Ottawa), Maj. A. D. Carter, D.S.O. (Sussex, N.B.), Capt. Douglas P. Collis (Esquimalt), Capt. A. H. M. Copeland (Toronto), Lt. E. Bruce Crickmore (Toronto and Vancouver), Lt. Dougall Cushing (Montreal), Lt. Harold E. Davies (Toronto), Lt. Arthur C. Dean (Chatham, Ont.), Lt. E. B. Denison (Toronto), Lt. Thomas G. Drew Brook (Rosedale, Toronto), Lt. Frederick B. Farquharson (Oak Bay, B.C.), Lt. Beverley N. Garrett (Toronto), Lt. G. C. Temple Hadrill (Montreal), Lt. Walter E. Hall, Lt. J. F. Henderson (Toronto), Lt. F. R. Henry (Edmonton), Lt. Douglas C. Hopewell (Ottawa), Lt. F. W. Kantel (Toronto), Lt. Lawrence Kert (Englehart, Ont.), Lt. John R. Law (Sarnia, Ont.), Lt. A. C. Lee (Bartonville, Ont.), Lt. C. W. Leggatt (Toronto), Capt. R. A. Logan (Musquodoboit, N.S.), Lt. T. V. Lord (Fenelon Falls, Ont.), Lt. W. B. Mackay, Lt. R. E. McMillan (Campbellton, N.B.), Lt. J. P. McRae (Ottawa), Lt. A. C. Malloch, Lt. E. F. Marchand (Ottawa), Lt. F. M. Nash (Charlottetown, P.E.I.), Capt. Alfred J. Nightingale (Mimico), Lt. B. B. Perry (London, Ont.), Lt. Gordon T. Steeves (Hillsboro', N.B.), Sec. Lt. H. C. Telfer (Montreal), Sec. Lt. Wilfred R. Thornton, Lt. W. R. Walker, Lt. J. H. Wensley, Capt. Harold O. D. Wilkins (Norwood, Ont.).

Other Ranks.—17569 J. E. West, Machine Gun Corps (Ontario); 919 F. Perry, K.R. Rifle Corps (Ottawa); 87352 S. W. Schroder, Machine Gun Corps (Toronto); 11778 J. Caird, Highland L.I. (Vancouver); 142675 W. Brown, Machine Gun Corps (Mission City, B.C.).

* *

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Do you think it would be a wise step for our military heads to ask for volunteers to complete the Army of Occupation? No doubt a great many who are now in Germany have served for three and four years, and would be glad to be demobilised, whereas there are some who are to be demobilised who would be pleased to remain in the Army so long as an army was required there.

Speaking for myself and others I know of, we served in the Forestry Corps up until last fall, when we volunteered to be transferred to the infantry. The signing of the armistice prevented us from getting to France.

No doubt a volunteer army would be more contented in the occupied district than one that was ordered to go there and had to stay for a couple of years.—Yours truly, FORESTER VOLUNTEER.

SALES OF SURPLUS STORES.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—In the *Daily Mail* appears an advertisement of the Canadian Government relative to the sale of a large amount of surplus stores. A number of the articles listed would be of considerable value to the individual.

No doubt, from time to time, more articles will be placed upon the markets. Might I suggest that such items that could be of use to the individual be first offered to the men of the C.E.F. at a fair price? As it is, the goods will pass largely into the hands of second hand dealers, who will be out to make the largest profit possible.

Many men will be at considerable expense restarting life in Canada, and every little economy will have to be practised. I have no doubt many would be glad of the opportunity to obtain a few Army blankets from the Government stores, but few would care to purchase them off the second hand dealer. The same applies to boots, shoes, clothes and sporting goods.—Yours truly,

A PRIVATE

GALLANTRY IN THE VICTORY DRIVE.

(*Continued from page 76.*)

Lt. Gerald C. McElhiney, 25th Bn.

When the leading battalion was held up this officer led his company with great skill through a barrage and machine-gun fire to reinforce it. He went up and down between the line and headquarters, with excellent information. Later, by going across the open under fire, he opened up connection with the brigade on the left. His conduct set a fine example to all ranks.

Capt. Joseph E. McKenna, 14th Bn. (Montreal).

He showed great courage and excellent leadership in directing his company during two days' heavy fighting. He lost all his platoon commanders, killed whilst attacking an enemy strong point. He, however, dashed forward under intense machine-gun fire, killed two of the enmy, whilst his men worked to a flank and subdued the post. This officer's courage and initiative relieved a difficult situation and saved many lives.

Capt. David D. McLaws, 1st Bn., C.M.R. (Edmonton),

This officer led his platoon in attacks on two occasions, and by his skilful leadership, coolness, and initiative his company was successful in gaining all its objectives with very few casualties. He led his men with great determination, and his courage was a splendid example to all ranks.

Lt. Fred A. R. McNair, 1st Bn., Rail. Troops (Toronto).

While his platoon was constructing a supply siding no less than forty-eight shells burst in the immediate vicinity By his judgment and coolness he kept his men steady and avoided casualties. Later he carried on work on a railway yard for two days under harassing fire, and the observation of six balloons The work was of great importance, and, thanks to the example he set, and the cool way he handled his men, he got it completed up to time.

Capt. James McQueen, 49th Bn. (Edmonton).

He commanded his company in the attack, and led them, under heavy machine-gun fire, with much daring and coolness, successfully to their final objective. He handled his command with good judgment, displaying high qualities of courage and resourcefulness.

Lt. William McMurray, 24th Bn.

He showed exceptional courage throughout, and was an inspiration to all ranks. Next day, by dashing leadership, he took a large number of prisoners and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy trying to escape. His platoon captured several enemy machine guns.

Lt. Frank T. McPherson, 4th Bn., Engrs.

He greatly assisted in clearing up a village during an attack, personally leading a small party of men into an enemy dug-out, where he captured fourteen prisoners. He continued throughout the day with great gallantry under heavy fire to examine enemy dug-outs, and ensure that they were cleared, and in a safe condition to be occupied by our troops.

Capt. Charles E. H. Medhurst, 20th Bn. (Toronto).

He displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a very daring reconnaissance he made across a river under heavy fire, obtaining valuable information, which enabled headquarters to take measures for the crossing.

Lt. Ivie Meikle, 16th Bn.

During an attack he led his platoon with great dash and spirit, so that they swept every obstacle before them Although held up by enemy strong points on several occasions, he displayed his initiative by getting round and overcoming them. When wounded he refused to leave his command, but struggled on until his company reached the final objective.

Capt. William C. Michell, 18th Bn. (Toronto).

While in command of a company in the attack, previous to zero hour, he personally went over the ground in front and saw that the paths were cut through the wire. At one point in the advance his company headquarters were held up by a machine-gun post on a flank which had been passed over in the fog. He personally led his headquarters, which cleaned up this post. He was severely wounded at the time. His courage and example inspired all ranks.

Lt. Rupert M. Millett, R.C.R. (Chester, N.S.).

He commanded a company with conspicuous success throughout eight days' operations. During a night attack he commanded the left front line company, and it was largely due to his carefully formed dispositions, leadership, dash, and initiative that the objective was taken and consolidated. and communications established with the left flank within two hours of jumping off. Throughout he showed himself regardless of personal danger under enemy fire. His reliability greatly facilitated the work of his battalion commander.

Lt. Robert C. Mooers, 43rd Bn.

In an action after being wounded, he reported to an A.D.S., and then returned to his company, though unable to carry more equipment than a box respirator. On the way he gathered stragglers together, and brought them into effective action. He was again severely wounded. After being dragged down a trench for some distance on a waterproof sheet, he struggled to his feet, and, though in great pain, walked for nearly a kilometre before he was picked up by an ambulance.

Lt. Isaac Mooney, 49th Bn. (Toronto).

He led his men successfully to the final objective. He carried out attacks in a most aggressive manner, although the time for preparation was short. He supervised the consolidation of the final objective, and sent back most accurate reports. He set a fine example of courage to his men.

Capt. Ewart H. Morgan, 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

He was in command of a company, which attacked a wood from the left flank. In spite of a heavy enemy barrage and a thick fog, he organised and led forward his men with great courage and coolness. The advancing Tanks, owing to the fog, mistook his men for the enemy, and opened fire on them with light guns. A certain amount of confusion resulted, but he reorganised and led on his company, and succeeded in outflanking the wood. It was largely due to the success of this manœuvre that the wood was captured.

Capt. Allan B. Morkill, 7th Bn. (Oak Bay, B.C.).

This officer got his company to its assembly position without casualties despite heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The next morning he led his company in the attack, and as soon as he attained his objective set about organising a defensive line under intense fire. The following evening he again did good work in taking up a position along a canal. His energy and coolness set an excellent example.

Capt. Duncan Morrison, 1st Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Halifax).

He accompanied the advancing infantry to the final objective, and although wounded himself, remained on duty, continuing to do excellent work during two days' operations, establishing an A.D.S. as soon as the infantry passed through. He behaved splendidly.

Lt. John Mott, 1st Bn., C.M.R.

During an attack, owing to the dense fog, in which it was very difficult to keep direction, he took up a position in front of his platoon, and by his skilful leadership and courage under heavy fire led them to their final objective, capturing three machine guns, and inflicting many casualties on the enemy. On another occasion he showed splendid gallantry in leading his men under heavy fire in an attack on a strong point. He set a fine example to the men under him.

Capt. Robert D. Moyle, 2nd Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C

He followed the infantry into the open while it was still under machine-gun fire. Owing to the condition of the ground it was impossible to get transport up, but he organised bearer parties, collected all wounded into a place of safety, and succeeded in securing dressings, food, and water for them, saving many lives. He set an example to all ranks under him.

Lt. Frank L. Much, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C

During an enemy counter-attack, in which our infantry suffered heavy casualties, he brought up four of his guns to fill a gap in the line. All his N.C.O.s and two entire gun crews were either killed or wounded, and he himself was severely wounded, but the enemy advance was held at this point. His very gallant behaviour and disregard of danger were a splendid example to his men.

Lt. Robert B. Murray, 26th Bn. (Dalhousie, N.B.)

This officer went into the attack as junior subaltern of his company, and before reaching the objective on account of casualties was in command. He then led his company to its objective, displaying the greatest courage, overcoming many machine-gun posts on the way.

Lt. Edgar B. Nelson, 25th Bn. (Ottawa).

Throughout two days' fighting this officer led his company with excellent judgment through many difficult situations. When the battalion in front needed help he took his company forward under intense machine-gun and shell fire. His example kept the men steady and well in hand.

Rev. James F. Nicholson, Chap. Ser., attd. 5th C.M.R. (Kingston).

Throughout the operation, often under heavy machine-gun fire, he showed the greatest indifference to danger in rendering first aid and in helping to carry the wounded to places of safety. Afterwards he personally superintended the burying of the dead. His cheery demeanour and gallant conduct were admirable.

Lt. Armine F. Norris, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.

When his battery commander was severely wounded he took command, pushing his guns forward to the exposed left flank of the infantry which he was supporting. He made skilful dispositions under both machine-gun and direct artillery fire, and, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, assured complete protection of the exposed flank. His efforts to assist the infantry were untiring.

Lt. Harold B. Ogilvie, P.P.C.L.I. (Toronto).

This officer led a bombing party that fought its way down trenches against greatly superior numbers. In encouraging and directing his men under fire he showed an utter disregard of danger, and even when wounded refused to leave his platoon till the situation was cleared up, when he was sent by his company commander to the R.A.P.

Capt. Howard S. Oliver, 28th Bn.

He was in command of a company, which he led with great gallantry and skill in an attack. When the battalion reached the objective it was found that all the other company commanders had become casualties. He immediately organised the work of consolidation, in spite of very heavy fire, to which he exposed himself regardless of his own safety, displaying a judgment and coolness worthy of the highest praise.

Capt. Franklin W. Ott, 116th Bn. (PortCredit)—(killed)

He, when in charge of a company during an advance, showed the greatest skill and courage in handling his men. He organised bombing parties, and led them against enemy posts, capturing prisoners and two machine guns. During the enemy counter-attack he collected eight men, repulsed several attacks, showing a great example to his men and being the last to leave when the post was forced against very heavy odds to retire. He again organised a party and retook the post. He showed great initiative in consolidating and holding the position against all counter-attacks.

Lt. James R. Paton, 26th Bn. (Charlottetown).

This officer was battalion intelligence officer during an attack, and when the battalion was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest he collected all headquarters' batmen and runners and rushed and captured it under the heaviest machine-gun fire. It was largely owing to the splendid action of this officer, who was severely wounded in the leg and arm, that the advance was able to continue at this point.

Lt. Roger Peachey, 1st Bn., C.M.R.

He, while acting as battalion intelligence officer, took up a forward position with his observers. When the leading company jumped off he accompanied them, so as to keep in touch with the situation. On one of the platoons being held up by machine-gun fire he, with one of his scouts, made a flank movement and captured the gun and crew, and so enabling the advance to continue. His courage was a fine example to all ranks.

Capt. Frederick McG. Petrie, C.A.M.C., attd. 31st Bn. (Winnipeg).

This officer displayed great courage, coolness and devotion to duty under heavy fire and in most trying conditions. He showed great executive ability in the evacuation of wounded, and, although the casualties were very heavy, at no time was there any congestion at the R.A.P. By his skilful organisation and untiring energy many wounded were evacuated during the operation.

Capt. Donald V. Porteous, 7th Bn., Staff Capt., 126th Infy. Bde., Imperial Forces (Victoria).

During an attack this officer went forward through a heavy barrage and established communications between brigade headquarters and the battalions in the attack. He acted with great determination, taking telephone lines and signallers with him, having volunteered to establish the communications when others had previously failed to do so. He rendered valuable services, and materially assisted in the preparations for the final and successful attack on the village.

Lt. William A. S Porter, 18th Bn. (Toronto).

He, while in command of a platoon on the right flank of his battalion, found the advance was delayed by an enemy machine-gun nest in a wood to the right front. He formed his platoon so as to overcome the garrison of the post, thus allowing the advance to proceed. His quick initiative saved many casualties and assisted the advance.

Capt. Wilfred J. Preston, 116th Bn. (Toronto).—died whilst prisoner.

He led his company in an attack through to the final objective, a depth of 3,000 yards, in spite of heavy machine-gun fire on the high ground at the intermediate objective. He pushed forward with only a few men, enabling his company to capture an enemy battery and forty prisoners. By his personal courage he set a fine example to all ranks.

Lt. James Pullar, 14th Bn.

As signalling officer throughout two days' heavy fighting, he continually pushed forward under fire, maintaining communications. Whilst passing through a wood he discovered several of the enemy who had been passed over and who were sniping the advancing troops. With two men he cleared the wood, killing three and capturing eight. He showed complete disregard of danger and a tireless energy which were an inspiration to all ranks.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Frank R. Purvis, Engrs.

The enemy had destroyed bridges and blown up railway tracks over a distance of 25 miles, thus holding up the complete column. This officer collected small parties of men, and pushed forward under heavy fire, repaired both bridges and trucks, and thus enabled the column to proceed. The success of subsequent operations was largely due to this officer's efforts.

Capt. Gordon T. Rant, D.C.M., 2nd Bn., C.M.R., attd. 1st C. Ont. (New Westminster).

He was in command of the leading company on the left of an attack, when he displayed marked courage and ability in personally leading parties to clear up various points of resistance in the village. He also organised the defence of the area occupied by his company with good judgment. His fearless leadership assisted materially in the success of the operation.

Capt. David Ritchie, 116th Bn. (Calgary)

He handled his men with great skill and daring, giving a fine example to all ranks. He was wounded in the jumping-off trench, and again on the objective, but still continued to carry on until again wounded.

Capt. John Robertson, 15th Bn.

He displayed the greatest gallantry in leading his company in an attack. Although wounded early in the action, he kept on, setting an example to all ranks of fortitude and courage. He personally led a charge on an enemy machine-gun nest, and killed many of the occupants himself. His fearlessness and fine work throughout were an inspiration to the men under him

Capt. Edward W. Robison, 27th Bn. (Winnipeg).

He led his company, without artillery support, to attack a position to secure a starting-place for assaulting troops. The attack was completely successful, though the enemy dispositions were not known. Throughout two days' operations he displayed high qualities of gallantry and endurance and fine leadership.

Lt. Herbert Robinson, 14th Bn.

He led his platoon with the greatest gallantry to the attack. Through the mist the platoon was suddenly fired upon by a machine-gun nest at short range, causing many casualties to his and a neighbouring platoon. He rushed the post, killed a gunner, and compelled the rest to surrender. Although wounded in the hand, he led both platoons forward, reached the final objecive, and remained on duty until wounded again the next day whilst leading his men in the attack.

Lt. Harris G. Rogers, 31st Bn. (Calgary).

He made many daylight reconnaissances and brought back valuable information under heavy fire. During an attack on a village he led his company with gallantry and skill, driving back the enemy outposts with heavy casualties, and the village was eventually captured. He was finally severely wounded by machine-gun fire. He set a very fine example to his men

Capt Henry E. Rose, 58th Bn. (Collingwood).

He led his company with great coolness until he was wounded. During the advance he observed an enemy machine gun firing on his company from a flank. He at once led his company headquarters against the post. After a sharp fight he was wounded. He, however, fought with great courage until again wounded, this time severely. The enemy post, together with several prisoners, was captured.

Lt. Evans Ross, 28th Bn.

He led his platoon as a screen for the advance of his company, and acting with admirable initiative and determination, he secured a position from which he paralysed the enemy resistance with his effective fire, and other companies were able to advance with slight casualties and capture a large number of prisoners and machine guns. His personal gallantry and resource were a conspicuous example of those qualities of which he had often given proof on previous occasions.

Lt. Frederic W. Rous, 4th Bn. (Toronto).

When the advance of the troops on his left was held up he rushed forward, leading his platoon, to an advanced position and brought enfilading fire to bear on the enemy, cutting off his retreat and forcing a party equal to two platoons to surrender to the troops who were attacking on our left. Although wounded, he remained with his platoon and directed the consolidation when the objective was reached.

Lt. Raymond E. Rouse, M.M., 18th Bn.

After the company commander had become a casualty and the attack was held up he took command of the company in a very difficult situation, and within a short distance of the enemy lines he reorganised the men with admirable skill, and later on went out under heavy fire to bring in some wounded, thus saving many lives. His gallantry and devotion to duty were conspicuous examples.

Lt. Charles S. Rutherford, V.C., M.M., 5th Bn., C.M.R. (Colborne, Ont.)

As our right flank was "in the air" for over 4,000 yards, this officer was detailed with his platoon and a Tank to clear up a village. This he did most successfully, killing a large number of the enemy and taking several prisoners. The coolness and determination which he displayed in clearing up the village and his marked control over his men at all times cannot be too highly commended.

Lt. Sidney E. Sacks, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.

Finding in the midst of his duties as signalling officer, which were not actually employing him at the moment, a machine-gun battery whose officers were all either killed or wounded, he took command with great initiative and handled the guns with great tactical skill. He inspired the men of whom he thus unexpectedly took charge with the greatest confidence by his gallantry and coolness under heavy fire.

Lt. William G. Scott, 42nd Bn.

He assumed command of the company after the commander and other officers had been wounded, led his men forward under heavy fire, and successfully reached his objective. He displayed marked initiative in organising the advance.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Melvin R. Sloan, 18th Bn. (Chatham, Ont.)

After all the officers of one company had become casualties he took command and reorganised the men, and maintained his very exposed position with great determination, till relieved. His gallantry and devotion to duty were an example that inspired his men.

Lt. Wilfred M. Smith, 15th Bn. (Toronto).

He handled his platoon, which during a fog had run into an enemy machine-gun nest, with great gallantry, and, although wounded, continued to direct. He attacked the machine-gun nest and killed several of the enemy himself. Later in the day, when the attack was held up, he led his platoon to the edge of a valley and by skilful use of his Lewis guns and rifles enabled the main attacking force to gain their objective on the other side of the valley. He was then ordered by his company commander out of the line on account of his wounds. He displayed the most brilliant courage and fortitude throughout the action.

Capt. Charles J. C. Stewart, 26th Bn. (Pownal, P.E.I.)

When the platoons on his flanks were held up he directed the disposition of Lewis guns under heavy machine-gun fire, and it was largely due to his work that the advance was able to be continued. At this time he was wounded in the shoulder but remained on duty. He led his company throughout with great courage and dash to complete success.

Lt. Wilfred A. Stewart, 21st Bn. (Cornwall, Ont.)

Although at the commencement of the action he was wounded, he continued to go forward with his platoon, part of which he led against an enemy machine-gun nest, which was captured, he himself killing three of the enemy. His fearlessness and splendid example inspired his men throughout the advance.

Lt. Ernest H. Strong, 26th Bn. (Halifax).

This officer when the attack commenced was junior subaltern of his company, and before the objective was reached, owing to casualties to the other officers, he was in command. He led his company through to the objective with great courage, overcoming on the way many enemy machine gun nests

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) John W. Strong, D.C.M., M.M., 52nd Bn. (Winnipeg).

He showed great skill and courage in reconnaissance prior to an attack. When the attack was launched he kept two attacking parties in touch with each other, and was constantly exposed to heavy fire in doing so. He was of great assistance to his commanding officer in arranging dispositions. He personally reconnoitred ahead and kept touch with the enemy. During the afternoon when a strong counter-attack was launched he assisted in bringing up reinforcements to the threatened part of the line.

Lt. Leonard V. Sutton, 115th Bn. (Brampton).

During an attack on a wood, when his company commander became a casualty, he immediately took command and led them to the final objective, in spite of strong opposition and a dense fog which made it extremely difficult to maintain direction. His personal endurance encouraged his men to press on, and his skill in handling them resulted in the capture of many machine-guns and prisoners.

Lt. Harold R. Tanner, 24th Bn

This officer showed cool judgment and initiative when casualties were mounting up in an attack. He twice went back under heavy fire and brought up reinforcements from a support battalion. He was one of the three remaining officers at the end of the day. His energy and determination throughout had a far-reaching effect.

Capt. Lionel E. L. Taylor, 3rd Mob. Vet. Sec., C.A.V.C

During an attack he at great personal risk from shell fire superintended the removal of all sick and wounded animals from the lines of his section to a more protected area. He was wounded while doing so, still he remained on duty, repeating his endeavours to scatter his animals so as to lessen the risk of casualties. The result was that no casualties occurred within his unit, though a number of men and animals were killed and wounded in close proximity. A great deal of first-aid work was accomplished by him in the forward areas.

Lt. David J. Teviotdale, 10th Bn. (Edmonton).

For eight days, acting as a transport officer, he worked unceasingly, bringing forward rations, ammunitions and water through areas which were being heavily shelled, and having to lead his men and animals over almost impassable obstacles. He never failed to make an early delivery, and the results of his work were a great source of comfort and convenience to the battalion, and in the case of ammunition an absolute necessity.

Capt. Roy H. Thomas, 1st Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Toronto).

For superintending the evacuation of wounded when he went over the entire area, still under heavy fire, locating the wounded, and after dark succeeding in safely removing them all. His untiring devotion to duty, initiative in establishing collecting posts and organisation of carrying parties undoubtedly saved many lives.

Capt. Harry B. Trout, 42nd Bn.

He led his company in a bombing attack over a difficult system of enemy trenches to the objective. Finding his flank exposed, he skilfully organised the defence and, getting into action some captured enemy machine guns, he repulsed two severe counter-attacks. Throughout the operations he exposed himself in gallant fashion, setting his men a splendid example of devotion to duty.

Lt. Percival G. Tucker, 24th Bn.

In spite of heavy machine-gun fire, he pressed forward with his platoon and reached his objective well ahead of the battalion. He immediately consolidated his position under fire and established communications with the troops on his flanks.

Lt. Victor R. Ullman, 21st Bn. (Prince Albert).

Though badly wounded early in the attack, he continued to lead his company forward in face of heavy fire to the objective, which he captured after a severe struggle, in which he accounted for several of the enemy with his revolver. His conspicuous gallantry and skill and endurance carried his men forward with splendid dash.

Capt. Archibald E. Vandercump, 52nd Bn.

During an attack when the battalion was heavily counter-attacked, he steadied his men under severe machine-gun and artillery fire, and then led them forward to the support of the right flank. His coolness and initiative at a critical time was largely instrumental in completely overthrowing the enemy's atack.

Qr.-Mr. and Hon Capt. George Wainwright, 31st Bn.

He carried out his duties, which necessitated the handling of battalion supplies, under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, with an utter disregard of danger. His coolness and ability were greatly responsible in keeping the battalion supplied with ammunition at critical moments. He made many reconnaissances under heavy fire so as to keep in touch with the situation.

Lt. Carleton G. Warner, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C. (Toronto).

When sent forward to reorganise a battery which had lost all its officers, he carried out a personal search under heavy machine-gun fire, and, collecting his guns, brought them into action again, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. He showed great energy and coolness in a dangerous reconnaissance.

Lt. John E. A. Warner, 4th Army Troops Co., Engrs.

Under continuous shell fire he supervised the repairing of a bridge, and enabled an important road to be open for traffic in time for further operations. He showed great disregard of personal safety while remaining on the spot after the work was done to see that it was satisfactory.

Lt. William G. West, 31st Bn.

During an attack he led his platoon with great dash and gallantry under heavy fire. Disregarding his personal safety, he rushed ahead of his platoon and put out of action an enemy machine gun which was causing many casualties, thus enabling the party to push on to their final objective. When the enemy formed up for a counter-attack he at once led his men out to meet it, with the result that the counter-attack was repulsed and broken. He set a fine example to his men throughout.

Lt. William R. West, 1st Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A. (Campbellford, Ont.)

This officer as battery forward observation officer kept in close touch with the infantry, sending back detailed information as to their dispositions, which proved of great value. Noticing the enemy massing for a counter-attack, he got back information to the batteries in time to enable their fire to shatter the concentration. His work throughout was of a high standard.

Lt. Henry A. Whitmore, D.C.M., 2nd Bn., C.M.R.

During an attack he, when his company was held up by enemy machine-gun fire, observing a Tank about 400 yards to the left, unhesitatingly doubled across the open, under heavy fire, and directed the Tank to the German positions, after which he returned to his men and led them forward to their objective. His cool courage and initiative were a good example and inspiration to his men.

Lt. Henry D. Wickman, 21st Bn. (Kingston).

He directed his platoon through a heavy mist and came under fire from an enemy machine-gun nest. This he immediately rushed and destroyed, capturing two guns and killing the crews, two of whom he shot himself. His prompt action saved many lives, and his example of cool leadership example and inspiration to his men

Lt. Eldon P. Wilson, 4th Bn., Eng. (Ottawa).

He showed marked gallantry and devotion to duty while repairing a road that was urgently required for the advancing artillery. The working parties were on several occasions driven away from their task by heavy high-explosive and gas shelling, but each time he brought them back until the work was completed. His personal efforts and encouragement were largely responsible for the rapid manner in which the task was completed.

Capt. Gordon S. Winnifrith, 15th Bn.

When the first wave of attack was held up he went up with reinforcements and sent back very valuable reports regarding the situation. Later on, most of the officers with the first wave being casualties, he took command and reorganised the attack. He made a personal reconnaissance of the enemy positions under heavy fire and gave valuable information to the Tanks, which enabled them to put the enemy out of action. He showed great courage throughout the action, and the success was largely due to his work.

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Arthur K. Wilson, 116th Bn. (Hamilton).

During a night attack, after his company commander had been killed, he took charge of the company, which was on the right of the battalion, and throughout the engagement he showed an utter disregard for his own safety, and set a fine example to his men. He kept up continual communication with the battalion on his right, a difficult task owing to strong enemy counter-attacks at that spot. He also organised and personally led successful attacks against enemy strong points and a machine-gun nest.

Lt. Howard K. Wood, 116th Bn. (Brantford).

He carried out a personal reconnaissance of "No Man's Land" prior to an attack, and during the operation he collected a number of disorganised men and led them forward on a flanking attack, capturing a position strongly held by machine guns. In doing this he was wounded, but continued to lead his party on, and reached the final objective. In reorganising his party to consolidate the position gained he was again severely wounded. His dash and endurance throughout were remarkable.

Rev. George Wright, Chap. Ser., attd. 31st Bn.

He, regardless of machine-gun fire, advanced with the men, dressing those who became casualties. Later, when many of the officers had become casualties, he rallied the men and went forward with them.

Lt. William G. Wurtele, R.C.R.

He led his company in an attack, and his dashing leadership was largely responsible for the rout to which the enemy was put. He captured five 4.2 guns, six machine guns, and sixty prisoners. During a night attack on a village his company cleared it of the enemy under very difficult conditions. He set a splendid example to his men by his initiative and personal courage.

* *

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Craft of My Caduceus, or Chasing the Aspirate" (5s.).—Thought Values, 6, Walton Place, S.W.3.

"The Sword of Deborah: First-Hand Impressions of the British Women's Army in France," F. Tennyson Jesse.—Richard Clay & Sons.

"The Roll Call," Arnold Bennett; "An English Family," Harold Begbie.—Hutchinson (6s. 9d. each).

An excellent story, with the interest maintained until the very last paragraph, is E. Temple Thurston's "David and Jonathan" (Hutchinson & Co.; 6s. 9d. net).

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CANADA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sir Robert Borden on the European Situation.

Sir Robert Borden left London for Paris on Saturday for the opening of the Peace Conference. He was accompanied by Mr. L. C. Christie, Legal Adviser to Department of External Affairs; Lt.-Col. O. M. Biggar, Judge-Advocate General; Mr J. W. Dafoe, Department of Public Information; Major Oliver Asselin, Department of Justice, and Mr. J. Boyce, Assistant Private Secretary.

The remaining members of the Canadian delegation, accompanied by their respective secretarial staffs, were due to leave London on Thursday for Paris. The *personnel* of this party is as follows:—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs; Mr. M. F. Gallagher, Legal Adviser, Department of Justice; Mr. George F. Buskard, private secretary to Sir Robert Borden; Capt. Payne, private secretary to Sir George Foster; Mr. P. T. Ahern, private secretary to the Minister of Justice; Mr. W. A. Warne, statistician, Department of Trade and Commerce; Mr. C. P. Logan, of Sir Robert Borden's Staff; and Mrs. D. M. Moore, confidential stenographer to Mr. L. C. Christie.

Sir Robert Borden, who has been attending the preliminary meetings this week, will stay at the Hôtel Astoria during his stay in Paris, and the remaining members will reside at the Hôtel Majestic, which has been taken over by the British Foreign Office.

At the request of Sir Robert Borden, General Currie will attend at the Peace Conference with the Canadian Ministers whenever his duties as Corps Commander permit of this.

Sir William Lloyd, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, has also gone to Paris for the meetings.

At the meeting of the Peace Conference, Canada will be represented by two delegates and Newfoundland by one.

The Sternest Task of All.

In a statement before his departure, Sir Robert Borden said:—

The delays in commencing the formal proceedings of the Peace Conference have been unfortunate but unavoidable. It is anticipated that the approaching conversations at Paris between the representatives of the Allied nations will greatly expedite the proceedings of the conference whenever the formal sessions begin. The task which confronts the statesmen who will gather in Paris from all parts of the world is as tremendous in its magnitude and complexity as it is momentous in its consequences. In many parts of Europe the structure of organised society has been either wholly or partially destroyed, and it will be necessary to establish firm foundations upon which to erect a new social order.

In Russia terrorism and anarchy, posing in the guise of liberty, have succeeded for the moment in oppressing a people unable to utilise their new freedom for the purpose of equal opportunity and orderly government. There is the danger that a fanatical spirit thus aroused may spread to those in other nations who lack food and employment. The present disorders in Germany are not without their significance in this respect.

Difficult as is the task which confronts the Allied nations in restoring peace, in providing adequate safeguards for its continuance, and in composing the disorders of the world, that task will be undertaken with a resolute spirit and with a full determination to crown the purpose with such fulfilment as will make our victory more than a mere momentary triumph of arms. For more than four weary years the conflict had been waged, and now in the Peace Conference comes the sternest test of all—the test of the spirit, the vision and the capacity of the world's democracies in their effort to control and dominate the forces of ambition, greed, and passion which have imposed the curse of war upon humanity through all the ages.

Canadian Demobilisation Dinner.

Immediately prior to Sir Robert Borden's departure for France, Sir Edward Kemp, the Overseas Minister, gave a dinner at the Naval and Military Club to the heads of all the departments of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada who are working out the Canadian demobilisation scheme.

In addition to the Prime Minister, the guests included Lt.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, Sir George Foster, and the Hon. C. J. Doherty.

Sir Edward made some deeply appreciative remarks as to the loyal and splendid spirit of brotherly co-operation in which all those engaged in the most intricate questions of demobilisation were working together.

* *

BUSY B.C. OFFICE.

An idea of the activities of the Agent-General for British Columbia and his staff may be deduced from the fact that during December the Exhibition Hall on the ground floor of British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, W., was visited by 1,098 persons, while 863 visitors, mostly members of the C.E.F., made use of the Reading Room upstairs. Besides letters of officers and men re-addressed, 708 letters, mostly answers to enquiries, were sent out, and interviews given by Mr. F. C. Wade or his assistant to 412 callers. The beds in the dormitory recently fitted up in the basement had been used by 282 soldiers passing through London up to January 14

DISCIPLINE AND THE DUTY AND STATUS OF CANADA.

Speeches at Canadian Pay Corps Dinner.

Some serious and thoughtful speeches were made at the Canadian Officers' Club on Tuesday night, at one of the regular dinners of the Canadian Pay Corps. On this occasion Gen. Ross had gathered even more than his usual number of important guests, among those present being Lord Shaughnessy, Gen. Currie, Sir George Foster, Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., and Maj.-General McDougall.

The toast of the guests was proposed by Gen. Ross and by Sir E. Kemp, who in felicitous language referred to the great work done in the war by the principal guests, Lord Shaughnessy and General Currie.

In responding, Lord Shaughnessy briefly but incisively reviewed the wonderful national spirit evoked in Canada under the stress of war, and referred with pride to the immense sums raised during the war in Canada, which previously had always been a borrowing nation, and emphasised the fact that the interest on these great loans would be paid by the Canadian people to themselves. Speaking of the pleasure which it would give to the people in Canada to welcome their soldiers—a pleasure which he himself hoped to share before the main body of them returned—he referred in a few moving words to the obligation which lay upon the people of Canada to take care of all disabled or wounded soldiers, and to see to it that neither they nor any of their dependents should ever know want. This, he affirmed, was not a matter of charity, or even of mercy, but one of national obligation, which, he was sure, the Canadian people would never wish to evade. He dwelt a moment, in a feeling silence, on those who would not go back, but before he closed his serious and impressive speech he struck a fine note of optimism when he recalled how, when the population of Canada was larger than it is at the moment, they easily found room and work for all. So there need be no fear, given mutual co-operation, of providing suitable place and employment for each and all.

General Currie, who followed, struck a lofty and serious note. In listening to the high praise that had been bestowed upon him by Lord Shaughnessy and Sir Edward Kemp, he said how much he wished that all those who had so ably assisted him to accomplish that which had called forth these encomiums could be present to share the praise. He referred to the importance of discipline and the large part it had played in making the great reputation and the strength of the Canadian Corps. Discipline he described as the habit of automatically doing the right thing, and, looking forward to the work which lay before Canada, which had now taken an increasingly important place in the British Empire, he expressed the strong hope that the same habit of instinctively doing the right thing would be carried into civil life. He paid a tribute to the able organisation of all those services which maintained the full efficiency of the men in the front line, and took the opportunity to pay the warmest tribute to the great efficiency of the service most ably organised and controlled by their host, General Ross.

Sir George Foster was also induced to speak, and, after some interesting reminiscences of Parliamentary life in Ottawa in 1882 which were recalled to his memory by the presence of Mr. Donald Macmaster, one of the few surviving members of that time, he drew an eloquent and inspiring picture of the national growth of Canada from that year, and asked his hearers to compare the position which Canada occupied on the world's stage to-day as contrasted with its position only five years ago. To-day, in Paris, he said, where all the great Powers of the world have their representatives, it was not sufficient for Great Britain to have her five representatives alone with the other great World Powers, but Canada and the other Dominions, integral parts of a great Empire, but independent nations in their own right, claimed representation, and there was none to say them nay. In the great times of reconstruction now before us he strongly deprecated uncharitable criticism, and urged in eloquent words that in her national life Canada should prove worthy of her new status. Speaking of the little differences of manner and temperament between the men of the different parts of the Empire, which sometimes led to hasty and adverse generalisation, he asked his fellow countrymen to remember and to bear in mind the warm and abounding hospitality shown by the people of the Mother Country to so many tens of thousands of Canadians, from which, he augured, must inevitably proceed a far better mutual understanding and esteem, which would have a great effect for good on the future of our great Empire.

In this brief summary it is impossible to deal at all adequately with all the points made in these speeches from such prominent Canadians, all of which showed in a marked degree the new and broadened outlook of Canada. General Ross and his officers are to be warmly congratulated on another most successful dinner.

In consequence of the heavy Canadian Honours Lists extending to over eight pages we are obliged to hold over this week's instalment of our serial, "Mr Thomas Atkins of Canada."

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LODGE.

Sir George McL. Brown as Deputy Worshipful Master.

The Permanent Master of this Lodge is H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Grand Master of England), and for the ensuing twelve months he has appointed Col. Sir George McL. Brown, K.B.E., to be the Deputy Worshipful Master.

Sir George was duly installed on January 8, the ceremony being performed by the outgoing Deputy Worshipful Master, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, K.C.

Many very distinguished Masons were present, amongst them being:—Sir Alfred Robbins, Mr. P. Colville Smith, Sir John Cockburn, Gen. Sir Newton J. Moore, M.P.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, the Bishop of Willesden, the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. Sir David Watson, Col. Max Dennistoun, K.C.; Col. J. Obed Smith, the Bishop of Barking, Lt.-Col. Clement Gurney, D.S.O.; Col. C. A. Smart, Hon. J. G. Jenkins.

A very pleasing incident took place, viz., the admission of the Master, Wardens and Secretary of Royal Kew Lodge, No. 3012, of which Col. Sir George McL. Brown is the I.P.M., to congratulate the Deputy Worshipful Master on his well-earned honour recently conferred by the King, and also on his elevation to the chair of so distinguished a Lodge as the Royal Colonial Institute.

At the subsequent proceedings, after the Royal and Masonic toasts had been honoured, Sir Gilbert Parker proposed the toast of "The Overseas Brethren." This was replied to by Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Col. Dennistoun, and Col. Gurney.

Col. Sir George McL. Brown is to be congratulated upon being installed for the third time. The first occasion was in Canada Lodge, of which he was Master 1913-14, then Royal Kew Lodge, Master 1917-18, and now Royal Colonial Institute Lodge. All those who have been officers of Bro. Col. Sir George McL. Brown in the past will know that he will fulfil his duties as he has done in other Lodges with satisfaction to the Brethren and credit to the Lodge.

* *

HAMILTONIANS AND EAST LONDON CHILDREN.

Entertainment at the People's Palace.

Sir George and Lady Perley, Brig.-General F. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario, and Mr. C. F. Bailey, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture in that Province, had a rousing reception at the People's Palace, Mile End Road, on Thursday of last week from 1,600 boys and girls who were the guests of citizens of Hamilton, Ontario, at a bountiful tea, followed by a first-class musical entertainment.

The arrangements were made by the Shaftesbury Society, the president of which, Sir John Kirk, has many friends in Canada, who show their appreciation of the great work for children in East London with which his name has so long been identified. The visitors were received by Mr. Frank Miles, the Mayor of Stepney, and Mrs. Miles, Sir John and Lady Kirk, and Mr. C. J. O. Sanders, C.B.E., chairman of the Shaftesbury Society.

The appropriate speeches of Sir George Perley and General Sims were commendably brief, every allusion to Canada being rendered almost inaudible by the cheers of the children, who are evidently trained in their schools to know more than the average person does about the great Overseas Dominion, where many are likely to make their homes and meet predecessors who are doing well.

"This is our second visit to the People's Palace," remarked Lady Perley to a representative of *Canada*. "On the previous occasion the entertainment was provided by friends of Sir John Kirk and the Shaftesbury Society in British Columbia. I only wish the enthusiastic appreciation of the children to-night and their splendid singing could have been seen and heard by some of their friends in Hamilton and Victoria. I have never heard a more thrilling and inspiring rendering of the Maple Leaf even at home on Empire Day."

Sir John Kirk expressed his regret at the absence of "our good friend Lt.-Col. Obed Smith," and said that enough of the £200 sent from Hamilton was left to give one or two smaller entertainments to other East End crippled or poor children.

* *

AEROPLANES FOR CANADA.

The three Imperial Air Fleet aeroplanes *Leicester*, *Huddersfield*, and *City of Glasgow*, presented respectively by the Leicester and Huddersfield Chambers of Commerce and the citizens of Glasgow, and given to the Air Ministry for service at the Front, will be handed over to the Canadian Government to form the foundation of the Canadian Air Fleet. Sir George Perley will receive them on behalf of the Government at Hendon on Tuesday at noon.

There will be an exhibition flight of these machines after the ceremony, and they will be joined by other aeroplanes from the Canadian Air Squadron, and will fly over London and drop leaflets. Admission tickets to the aerodrome can be obtained by application to Mr. C. J. Fairfax, M.A., Hon. Sec., Imperial Air Fleet Committee, 167, Strand, W.C.2, also from the High Commissioner's Office.

The ceremony will be followed by a banquet in the evening.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

CONSOLS PAY DAY, Monday, Feb. 3.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Jan. 29.	Thurs., Jan. 30.

LONDON, Tuesday.

There have been no indications of sustained activity on the Stock Exchange during the past week. The completion of the Ministry has aroused no enthusiasm, but the Government is regarded as "safe," if it rises to its opportunities. The opening of the Peace Congress has helped the undertone, but rather engenders a waiting attitude. General market conditions have been quietly irregular with strength in a few specialities. A final rush of subscriptions into War Bonds has diverted a certain amount of investment money from the Stock Exchange.

Among Canadian securities conditions have been quietly steady as a rule. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion are again without net change, the 4½ per cents. being maintained at 95, while the Fours hold at 84, and the 3½ per cents. at 73. Among municipal issues Montreal 4½ per cents. at 85 are a point better, but there is no other variation.

The railroad section has been quiet. Canadian Pacifics remain around 176, the quotation failing to respond to a traffic increase of $513,000 for the first week of the month. Among Grand Trunk stocks there have been scattered falls ranging up to a point, though selling has been unimportant.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have continued to meet light realising, and the quotation is back to 8 7/16.

As regards industrials, there has been good support for Canada Cements, the Common rising 1½ to 73½, while the Prefd. at 99½ is 2½ up. Canadian Car issues and Dominion Steels are steady without change, but Cockshutt Plow Pref. have been dealt in at 8¼ xd. Lake Superiors keep around 19. There has been a gain of a point to 122 in Shawinigan Power.

Brazilian Tractions at 56½ are 1 down. Mexican Traction issues have not varied.

There has been little doing among Canadian silver mining shares, apart from Kirkland Lake Proprietary, and on balance no quotable changes of importance are recorded. The white metal is unaltered.

* *

NEW CAPITAL FOR ROYAL BANK.

Branches in South America and Paris.

In order to help the Dominion to secure as large an amount of the foreign trade of the world as is possible the Royal Bank of Canada announces (says the financial correspondent of the *Times* at Montreal) that it will immediately establish three branches in South America, these additional branches being at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Arrangements also have been completed to establish a branch of the bank in Paris, in order to secure for Canada a share of the trade which is expected to develop as the result of the rehabilitation of Northern France and Belgium. This follows on the announcement that representatives of the bank have been sent to Vladivostok in order to secure for the Dominion a share in the trade of Siberia, which can be readily reached from the Pacific ports of Canada. With its recent extensions the Royal Bank now has the largest number of branches of any bank in Canada.

Sir Herbert Holt, the president, has announced the issue of stock to the value of $2,000,000 to shareholders at the rate of $150 per share. The stock of the bank is now selling at $214 per share. The basis of the new issue is one in seven.

The Paris branch, which will be shortly opened, will be at 28 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Two senior officials of the bank are about to leave Montreal, via New York, for South America, in connection with the new enterprises of the bank on that continent.

Mr. E. L. Pease, vice-president and managing director of the bank, is expected to leave Halifax for London next Friday

* *

TREASURY AND CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The American Dollar Securities Committee gives notice that the Treasury has decided to exercise the option under Clause 3 of Scheme B, of returning the undermentioned securities on the dates stated, from which dates the additional allowance will cease:—

Canada 3 per cent. Stg. Stk., 1938 -July 1, 1919.

Canada 3½ per cent. Stg. Stk., 1919-34—June 1, 1919.

Canada (C.P.R.) 3½ per cent. Land Grant Stk., 1938—July 1, 1919.

Canadian Northern Rly. 4 per cent. Deb. Stk., 1934 (Guar. by Dominion Govt.)—September 1, 1919.

Canadian Northern Ontario Rly. 3½ per cent. Stk., 1961 (Guar. by Dominion Govt.)—July 20, 1919.

Canadian Northern Pacific Rly. 4 per cent. 1st Mort. Deb. Stk., 1950 (Guar. by Brit. Columbia)—April 2, 1919.

Grand Trunk Rly. Perp. 4 per cent. Consd. Deb. Stk.—July 14, 1919.

Grand Trunk Rly. Perp. 5 per cent. Deb. Stk.—July 14, 1919.

Grand Trunk Great Western Rly. Perp. 5 per cent. Deb. Stk.—August 1, 1919.

Calgary and Edmonton Rly. 4 per cent. Consd. Stk. (Guar. by C.P.R.)—July 1, 1919.

Canadian Northern Alberta Rly. 3½ per cent. Deb. Stk., 1960 (Guar. by Dominion Govt.)—July 20, 1919.

Canadian Northern Rly. First Mort. 3 per cent. Deb. Stk., 1953 (Guar. by Dominion Govt.)—September 30, 1919.

Canadian Northern Rly. 3½ Deb. Stk., 1958 (Guar. by Dominion Govt.)—July 20, 1919.

Dominion Atlantic Rly. (leased to C.P.R.) 4 per cent. First Deb. Stk., 1944—April 1, 1919.

Dominion Atlantic Rly. (leased to C.P.R.) 4 per cent. Second Deb. Stk., 1956—July 1, 1919.

New Brunswick Rly. Perm. 4 per cent. Consd. Deb. Stk. (Guar. by C.P.R.)—July 1, 1919.

Ontario and Quebec Rly. (leased to C.P.R.) 5 per cent. Perm. Deb. Stk.—June 1, 1919.

Quebec Central Rly. 5 per cent. Ord. Stk.—July 16, 1919.

Quebec Central Rly. (leased to C.P.R.) First Mort. 4 per cent. Deb. Stk.—August 1, 1919.

Quebec Central Rly. (leased to C.P.R.) Second Mort. 3½ per cent. Deb. Stk.—July 15, 1919.

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Owing to the Christmas holidays, our Toronto Letter has not been received this week.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial

Alberta -4 p.c., 10-yr., 95; 4½ p.c., 10-yr., 94¼

British Columbia. 3 p.c., 1941, 68; 4½ p.c., 1941, 88½.

Canada.—3 p.c., 1938, 73½; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 78½; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 73⅝; 3¾ p.c., 1914-19, 101⅛*; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 84⅝*; C.P.R. Land Grant, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95½*.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 79¾; 4 p.c. Deb., 1947, 75½; 4 p.c., 79½.

Newfoundland. 3½ p.c., 1941, 72; 3 p.c., 1947, 64½; 3½ p.c., 1950, 71¾; 4 p.c., 1895-35, 85.

Ontario. -3½ p.c., 71⅞; 4 p.c., 78½.

Quebec. -3 p.c., 72; 4 p.c., 1888, 89¾; 4 p.c., 1934, 84¾; 4½ p.c., 1954, 84.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1951, 77, 4½ p.c., 1954 82½; 5¾ p.c. Scrip, 1924-34, 98¾.

Municipal

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 79; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 78.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1929-49, 80; 1918-51, 74¾; 4 p.c., 1953-7, 76; 5 p.c [illegible]

Fort William. -4½ p.c., [illegible]

Hamilton. 4 p.c., 83½.

Montreal.—3½ p.c., 1942, 70½; 4 p.c., 1932, 83¾; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 85⅛.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 83.

North Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 67¾.

Port Arthur. -4½ p.c., 78; 5 p.c., 81½.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 69; 4½ p.c., 1918, 92½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 81

Regina.—5 p.c., 1923-38, 85; 4½ p.c., 72; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 80½

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 80; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 80½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 86½; Local Imp., 93; 3½ p.c., 1929, 84; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 74¾; 4½ p.c., 1948, 84.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 70; 4 p.c., 1950-2, 69½.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 62½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 79¾; do. 1940-60, 74¾; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 81¾.

Railways

Alberta & G.W.—5 p.c., 1st Mt. Gd., 82½.

Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay.—1st Mt. 5 p.c., 61; Term. 5 p.c., stmpd., 57½.

Atlantic & N.-W.—5 p.c., Gd. 1st Mt., 91*

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 1st Mt., 96⅞.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Mt., 64½.

Canada Northern Ontario.—4 p.c. Cons. Debs., 66½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gd. Deb., 1961, 71¾*; Pacific 4 p.c., 1st Gd. Deb., 68⅜; 4½ p.c. Term. Deb., 74; Quebec 4 p.c., Gd. Deb., 65¾; 4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 68½; 4 p.c. 1st Deb. Gd. Man. Govt., 80⅜; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Gd. Alberta Govt., 72½; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Sask. Gd. Deb., 72¾; 4 p.c. Deb. Gd. Dom. Govt., 84*; 5 p.c. Inc. Con. Deb., 48½; 5 p.c. Land Debs., 93.

Canada North-Western.—4½ p.c. Alberta Gd. 1st Deb. Scrip, 76½; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes Red. 1921, 98⅞; Series B, 100⅜

Canadian Pacific.—175*; 4 p.c. Pref., 76; 4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 80¾*.

Dom. Atlantic.—1st Deb., 77.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 68¾.

Edmonton. Dun. & B.C.—1st Deb., 71⅞.

Grand Trunk Pac.—Bch. Lns. 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Gd. Sask., 73⅜; Gd. Alberta, 70½; Pacific 3 p.c. 1st Mt. Gd. Dom. Govt., 63½; 4 p.c. Mt. Prairie Section, 64⅞; Lake Sup. Bch. 1st Mt., 69; 4 p.c. Deb., 64¾; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 94½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Sec. Notes Rep. 1921, 99½.

Grand Trunk.—Cons., 11 7/16; Guar., 54¾; 1st Pref., 62; 2nd Pref., 50; 3rd Pref., 24⅞; 5 p.c. Debs., 88⅛; 4 p.c. Debs., 68½.

Gt. Western.—5 p.c. Debs., 86.

Northern of Canada.—4 p.c. Debs., 62½; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 98½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Sec. Notes, Oct 1, 1921, 99½.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Debs., 90½; 1st Mt., 90¾.

Ontario & Quebec.—106; 5 p.c. Debs., 91½.

Qu'Appelle.—Def., 71.

St. John & Quebec.—1st Deb., 65½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—1st Deb., 94.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—43 3/16.

Canadian Land and Irrign.—9/1½; 18/ pd., 7/3; 6 p.c. Deb., 56.

Hudson's Bay.—8 7/16; Pref., 93/9.

Land Corporation of Can.—17/6

San Antonio Land.—1st Mt., 29.

S. Winnipeg.—Deb., 21½.

Western Canada Land.—4/; 5 p.c. Deb., 52.

Tramways, Light and Power

B.C. Electric.—Prefd, 48⅛.

Canadian General Electric.—112½ xd.

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Deb., 96¾.

Winnipeg Electric.—4½ p.c. Deb., 70½.

Shawinigan Water & Power.—Cap. Stk., 122 xd; 4½ p.c. Cons. Deb., 82½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Deb., 81½.

West Kootenay Power.—Bds., 94½.

Iron, Coal and Steel

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 77⅞.

Lake Superior.—1st Mt., 72.

Miscellaneous

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—45; Pref., 62½.

Bell's United Asbestos.—42/3.

Canada Steamship Lines.—64⅞; Voting Certs., 65½; Pref., 85½; 1st Mt., 84½.

Canada Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 98½.

Canadian Car.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 99 xd.

Canadian Western Lumber.—1/3; Defd. Int. Wts., 10; Inc. Deb., 17½.

Canadian Western Natural Gas Light.—5 p.c. Deb., 77½.

Canadian Marconi.—12/9.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 84 xd.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/.

Furness Withy.—74/7½ Pref., [illegible]

Imp. Tob. of Canada.—23/9 xd; Pref., 20/9.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bond, 81½.

Ogilvie Flour Mills. Com., 205½; 105½.

Pacific Mills.—Com., 10; Pref., 25

Price Bros.—85½.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills.—6 p.c. Bds., 83½ xd; A Deb., 88.

Mining.

Burnside.—11/3.

Casey Cobalt.—3/1½.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—46/10½.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—10/4½.

Mond Nickel.—78/9; Pref., 23/9; Non-Cum. Pref., 21/3; 10/ pd., 10/10; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 101½.

Rossland Kootenay.—/3.

Sudbury Synd.—26/6.

Tough Oakes.—13/1½.

* Treasury Scheme B.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,698
PAID UP	359,589
RESERVE FUND	359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,031,636

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES:
Montreal Winnipeg. Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital	-	£308,219 3 7
Reserve Fund	-	£308,219 3 7

Assets under Administration £15,764,925.
Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and improved City properties in Canada.
Guaranteed Trust Investments.
Correspondence invited.
26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2
A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
Bankers:—
Bank of Scotland. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Twenty wooden ships, of 2,000 to 3,000 tons each, are being built in Canada for the Belgian Government. Capt. Paul de Chihhel is on a tour of inspection of the yards.

——The Dominion Parliament will meet on Feb. 20.

——Work on the new Parliament buildings is proceeding at such a rate as to make it almost certain that the next session after the ensuing one will be held in the new building.

——The immigration service is in process of reorganisation, and three District Commissioners have been appointed to exercise general supervision. Mr. W. R. Little has jurisdiction as far as the Lake of the Woods, with offices in the Capital; Mr. Percy Reid will be in charge from the Lake to the Rockies, with headquarters at Winnipeg; and Mr. A. L. Joliffe will superintend the work along the Pacific Coast, with offices at Vancouver.

——Mr. C. A. Biggar, D.L.S., has been elected president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Ottawa; vice-president, Dr. W. Bell Dawson; secretary, Mr. R. M. Motherwell, M.A.

——Capt. W. P. Grant has been elected president of the Ottawa branch of the G.W.V.A.

TORONTO.—During the influenza epidemic in Ontario, the total deaths from this cause were 7,158.

- The Street Railway Co.'s earnings last year amounted to $6,538,800, an increase of $335,238 over the previous year. The city's share is $1,046,595.

——A hospital to cost $500,000 is to be erected for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment near Woodbridge.

——The births in this city last year totalled 12,218. Both marriages and births were lower than in 1917.

——Mr. R. A. Stapells has been elected president of the Empire Club; secretary, Dr. A. H. Abbott.

BELLEVILLE.—The Corby Distillery Co. has been reorganised. One plant at Corbyville will be used for the purpose of manufacturing liquor for export, and the other for making alcohol for industrial purposes.

BRANTFORD.—Building permits issued last year had a total value of $759,935.

CHATHAM.—A branch of the Royal Bank of Canada was opened here on January 2 by Lt.-Col. B. M. Green, late O.C. 164th Bn.

——A hotel will be established by the Salvation Army in the old Algonquin Hotel.

WINDSOR.—The Essex Terminal Railway, a belt-line running through the factory districts of Windsor, Sandwich, Walkerville and Ford, has been extended to include Amherstburg, 18 miles west of here, where the Brunner Mond Co. is erecting an immense plant.

ST. THOMAS.—The Board of Trade plans to build a beautiful memorial drive around the city in memory of fallen St. Thomas heroes.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. The Provincial Government will be represented at the Lyons Fair in March by Mr. A. Lambert, an official of the Department of Agriculture specially attached to the Expositions Department.

MONTREAL.—The incline railway and elevator to Mount Royal Park is in liquidation, and its purchase and operation by the city is being urged.

The Odell Manufacturing Co., of Groveton, New Hampshire, has been acquired by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., and will add 200 tons a day to the output of the Canadian concern.

A unique service has been held here, at which the Rev. Dr. Johnston, of the American Presbyterian Church, administered the Communion, assisted by representatives of all the Protestant Churches of the city. Welsh, Italian, French, and Chinese Churches were represented.

——Freeman's Hotel on St. James's Street, which was recently acquired for $250,000 by Mr. J. N. Greenshields at auction, will remain in business for some time. It was stated by the auctioneer that the buildings alone were worth $320,000. The price realised for the property works out at about $20 per foot, whereas in the last ten years properties in the same district have sold at from $50 to $65 per square foot.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. E. P. Bradt, of Morrisburg, Ont., district representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has accepted the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture here.

——The Dominion Government is being asked to see that the films taken and exhibited by the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce contain a proper proportion of New Brunswick's subjects.

ST. JOHN.—The corner stone of the new St. David's Presbyterian Church has been laid. The first St. David's was built in 1849, and destroyed in the fire of 1870. The same corner stone was used for a larger structure, also burnt, and now the original corner stone was again used.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Fire has destroyed the Roy Block, the centre of the business district; estimated damage, $500,000.

——Mr. Harry Lauder was presented here with a ring of Nova Scotia gold set with amethyst, also found in Nova Scotia, on behalf of the Rotary Club by Lt.-Gov. Grant.

In the 24 hours of December 16 5,364 passengers, military and civil, were landed from the *Olympic* and entrained. This is the greatest number of people ever handled at one time at a Canadian port.

——The Bank of Commerce recently purchased a property at the corner of Quinpool Road and Oxford Street, on which it will build a branch.

——The North British Society has elected officers for 1919 as follows:—President, Lt.-Gov. MacCallum Grant; vice-president, Dr. Eben MacKay; secretary, Mr. James J. Bryden.

——The local branch of the Great War Veterans' Association has elected as president Mr. S. B. MacLennan; secretary, Mr. A. R. Hodginson.

——The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, have decided to operate the new plate mill electrically throughout. This calls for the installation of about 15,000 h.p. of steam turbine driven electric generators and equipment.

AMHERST.—At the conference of Maritime Province business men held here under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Association, a paper was read by Mr. K. H. Smith, district engineer of the Dominion Water Powers Branch, in which it was pointed out that there are in this Province in close proximity to commercial centres an available 100,000 horsepower.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Mennonites in Canada, who are conscientious objectors to war, have raised upwards of $60,000 towards a memorial for war sufferers. Although refusing to fight, the Mennonites contributed to war and patriotic funds.

——A new department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been formed to safeguard the increasing number of discoveries of mineral wealth in the section of the Rockies. Mr. R. C. W. Lett, formerly tourist and colonisation agent, is in charge of this department as "industrial and colonisation agent," with headquarters here.

The following are the newly-elected officers of St. Andrew's Society here:—Hon. president, Mr. Kenneth McKenzie; pre-

(*Continued on page* 91.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager

THE BANK HAS 385 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

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St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Ontario after the War—MINING OPPORTUNITIES.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of **two and a-half tons per working day,** and the value of the total output for 1918 is expected to reach the enormous sum of between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000.

Ontario now occupies first place as a gold-producing province, the output for the first six months of 1918 amounting to 229,421 ozs., valued at $4,648,164.

Amongst the other mineral products of Ontario are nickel, copper, iron, corundum, feldspar, pegmatite, fluorspar, graphite, mica, sulphur, etc.

The mines of Ontario altogether yield a total of over $54,000,000 per annum.

ONTARIO

For full particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA:

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,530,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3 S. L. JONES, *Manager.*

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. **CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. **PURCHASE AND SALE** of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. **EVERY DESCRIPTION** of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.

Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

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LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

"CANADA" is the only newspaper which has always published each week since the outbreak of war the full official lists of rank and file casualties, without any mutilation or curtailment.

"CANADA'S" biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its records of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000 Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*

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D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
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COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
H. W. BEAUCLERK, Esq.
J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL -
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager.*
F. J. COCKBURN, *Assistant General Managers.*
H. P. MACKENZIE
G. C. CASSELS
D. R. CLARKE

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, Spokane, U.S., and Mexico City
LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.2, 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1, and 24, COCKSPUR ST., S.W.1.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq., LT.-COL. F. R. S. BALFOUR. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, *Manager.*
The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "*Royaltrust, Montreal.*"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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A. D. BRAITHWAITE. HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN. C.R. HOSMER. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
FULLY PAID ... $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND $1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE)

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

Branch in Spain—BARCELONA.

Established 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets
F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. BEATSON, Agents

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *Managing Director.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

From Liverpool to St. John.

Friday, January 17—*Minnedosa.*
Tuesday, January 21—*Grampian.*
Friday, January 24—*Corsican.*
Friday, January 31—*Tunisian.*
Friday, February 7—*Metagama.*
Saturday, February 15—*Melita.*
Wednesday, February 19—*Scotian*

London to St. John.

Friday, January 17—*Pretorian.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York

Friday, January 17 *Adriatic*
Tuesday, January 21—*Celtic.*
Wednesday, January 22 *Baltic*
Friday, January 24 *Canopic.*
Wednesday, January 29 *Cedric.*
Wednesday, February 12 *Lapland*

Liverpool to Portland

Saturday, January 18 *Megantic*
Saturday, February 8 *Canada*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, January 2[illegible] *Saxonia*
Saturday, February [illegible] *Carmania*
Saturday, February 8 *Orduna*
Saturday, February [illegible] *Royal George*

London to New York.

Saturday, January 25—*Pannonia.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Saturday, January 18—*Manchester Merchant.*
Saturday, January 26—*Manchester Corporation.*

* *

Canadian Car and Foundry.—The report of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company and Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., and other associated companies, for the year ended September 30 last states that the combined profits, after charging all expenditure for the maintenance and renewals of plant and amortisation of munitions equipment, amounted to $4,617,390. Deducting provision for depreciation and renewals $711,563, interest on bonds outstanding $507,305, and interest on bank loans, etc., $145,913, net profits, subject to Government taxes, were $3,252,608; $2,840,063 was brought forward, making $6,092,671. Dividend of 3½ per cent. paid on preference stock absorbed $262,500, leaving a surplus carried forward at September 30 last of $5,830,171

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ending January 7.

Canadian Northern, $779,400; inc., $213,600. Canadian Pacific, $2,343,000; inc., $513,000. Grand Trunk, £19,311; dec., £3,503. G.T.P., Prairie Section, £206,226; inc., £48,946.

* *

Bank Branches.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened new branches at Dashwood, Ont., and Drumheller, Alta.; the Union Bank at Angusville, Man., Clanwilliam, Man., Govan, Sask., and Guernsey, Sask.

Kirkland Lake Proprietary.—Col. Harry Johnson, D.S.O., being now free from his military duties, will proceed to Canada by the first steamer available to take up again the supervision and management of this company's properties.

* *

Owing to the congestion at British and French ports, the Canadian Railway Board has placed an embargo on a large portion of overseas shipments. The embargo will affect about 80 per cent. of the exports.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(*Continued from page* 88.)

sident, Lt.-Col. J. Y. Reid; vice-presidents, Mr. John Macgregor, Lt.-Col. W. Grassie, D.S.O.; hon. treasurer, Mr. T. K. Middlemass; hon. secretary, Mr. T. S. Hamilton.

——At the tenth annual meeting of the Kentish Association here, Mr. Harold H. Bailey was elected president, Messrs. George M. Jenner and F. Gamblin vice-presidents, and Mr. R. G. New, P.O. Box 896, Winnipeg, secretary.

——Mr. R. A. Rigg has accepted the position of superintendent of the Bureaux for the Employment of Returned Soldiers.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—According to figures recently issued by Mr. A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance, hail losses in the Province in 1918 totalled $772,767, while the premium income was $2,116,330. This is compared with premium income of $2.409,746, and losses $687,085 in 1917, and a premium income of $1,417,853, with losses of $1,872,408 in 1916.

——The G.T.P. are proceeding with the installation of their transfer track with the C.P.R. at Weyburn.

SASKATOON.—The Public School Board here has decided to add a physical training department to schools this year.

—A movement has been started here to have a big celebration for returned soldiers on Dominion Day to show the gratitude felt towards them by the citizens.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—This city is redeeming part of its $2,000,000 loan, which was partially extended from July 1 last.

– The Premier, in a speech here, said that Alberta could finance itself, and was able to raise all necessary money by the sale of debentures without Dominion aid.

CALGARY.—A feature of the Winter Cattle Fair here was the presence of two representatives of the Department of Agriculture for Belgium—Dr. H. Holemans and Dr. G. Vanderheyden—who are in Western Canada looking over the farms with a view to building up the devastated herds in Belgium.

MEDICINE HAT.—The Provincial Federation of Labour has declared against any modification of the prohibition legislation, and voted against the endorsement of the resolution adopted by the Quebec Labour Congress asking for permission to brew 2½ per cent. beer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—A comparative summary of the coal production for the Province during the first nine months of 1917 and 1918 shows an increase over the corresponding period of 1917 of 255,188 tons. Prominent among the increases is that of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., at its Coal Creek mine, of 102,429 tons, an increase of 90,949 tons from the Canadian Western Fuel Co.'s Nanaimo mine, the Michel property of the Crow's Nest Pass coming third with an added output of 81,236 tons.

——The Minister of Mines has received his first report of commercial production from the coal mine at Telkwa, near Smithers. The output so far is small, but it is claimed that when the whole of the property has been drilled at least 100,000,000 tons of a high-grade bituminous coal will be in sight.

VANCOUVER.—Two women have been elected to the City School Board—Mrs. Irene Moody and Mrs. Dora Macauley. Mrs. Macauley succeeds Dr. Lang, who resigned.

——Major R. Burde, M.C. (Independent) has been elected M.P.P. for Alberni.

——Owing to the heavy importation of liquor into the city, the Police Department has been reorganised.

CLOVERDALE.—Organisation of Surrey's first Board of Trade has been completed, and Mr. Sam H. Shannon chosen president and Mr. Williams Hugh vice-president, Mr. N. F. Kendall treasurer, and Mr. Bevan L. Hugh secretary.

* *

Mr. R. M. Stewart, Dominion secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association, has resigned to accept a position with the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department (says the *Daily Record*). He is succeeded by Mr. C. J. Neill, of Regina, formerly of the 16th Battalion.

The Mayor and Corporation gave a civic send-off to 5,000 Canadians returning by the *Olympic* from Southampton on Friday of last week. On the eve of the departure an American friend sent on board a parcel of 10,000 cigarettes and 200 boxes of chewing gum as a parting gift.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Royal Bank of Canada's Fine Showing. The results of that old-established institution, the Royal Bank of Canada, for its past fiscal year (detailed on another page) are on a par with those reported by other Canadian banks, previous records having been eclipsed in the period in question. Thus the assets increased by over $90,000,000 to the total of $427,512,982. The significance of this advance is shown by the fact that in two years the bank's assets have risen by no less than $170,000,000, a remarkable experience even for a Canadian banking institution. Deposits have advanced to the new high record of $197,348,439, which compares with $182,488,715 a year ago. The feature here is the sensational advance in non-interest-bearing deposits, which have nearly doubled—$135,243,278 against $70,495,667. Fortified by such a strong financial position the Royal Bank of Canada has not only been able to meet the growing commercial requirements of its customers, but it has also been able to render valuable assistance to the Dominion Government in connection with the heavy task of financing the war. We see this in the very material increase in the holding of Canadian and British foreign and Colonial investments, the holding of Dominion and Provincial Government securities having risen from $22,322,197 to $36,599,976, and British and other securities from $21,586,345 to $29,620,885. Liquid assets amount to $224,982,880, equal to 56.59 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, and the deposit in the central gold reserve has advanced from $16,000,000 to $26,000,000. In the matter of loans the total now stands at $183,748,392, as against $156,612,129 last year, a figure which eloquently testifies to the progressive character of the bank's business. In view of such a statement it is not surprising to learn that the profits were the largest in the history of the bank—$2,809,846—equal to about 10½ per cent. on capital and reserve, as against $2,327,979 the preceding twelve months. After providing for dividends, $500,000 to the reserve, $400,000 to writing down premises account, the balance remaining to be carried forward is the substantial one of $535,757. It is interesting to note that the Reserve Fund at $15,000,000 now exceeds the paid-up capital by a round million dollars.

* * *

Treasury Releases Canadian Securities. Welcome evidence is forthcoming that the London Money Market is slowly escaping from the control of the Treasury. Superlatively imperative in such a colossal conflict as that which raged for over four years, the measures which have proved so successful in regulating the exchanges and preventing unessential capital issues should soon be relinquished in part, if not in whole. It is probable, however, that it may be some time yet before the financial world is entirely released from the nursing strings in which they have been held since August, 1914. We do not know, of course, yet what the Government's post-war financial policy may be, but the withdrawal of the present issue of War Bonds foreshadows important changes, and other developments which are fraught with significance are the removal of the restrictions—still under certain specified conditions—of sales of securities abroad, and the decision of the Treasury to return to their holders a large number of Canadian securities under Clause 3 of the B Scheme. It is of interest to note, and perhaps not without significance, that practically the whole of the first list of securities released are Canadian Railway securities. The list (given on page 87) should be studied attentively by those who are holders of Canadian Railway prior charges generally, owing to the fact that the additional interest ceases from the dates mentioned.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up .. — — .. — $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund — .. — — — .. 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

C. F. G., E. E. G., 1915-19, and OTHERS.—See statement on page 69.

R. B. (Glasgow).—(1) Yes. (2) There are no instructions as yet. Keep an eye on *Canada*.

E. C. (Saudgate).—*Canada* is not a matrimonial agency.

CAMERA (Seaford).—We cannot say, but certainly the Canadian Government will not differentiate between officers and men.

H. J. T. L. (P.P.C.L.I.).—Write the A.M.S., O.M.F.C., Argyll House, Regent Street, W.1, respecting investiture.

O. D. A. S. (Macedonia).—We are trying to secure the information, and on receipt of same will write you.

A CANADIAN-BORN.—These cases will not be repatriated until discharged from hospital as cured.

To "ONE OF THE FIGHTING FOURTH," "One of Many" (France), and A. O. (Witley)—See statement on another page.

R. C. R. (France).—(1) No. (2 and 3) These are matters for the military authorities to answer. Apply to your C.O.

J. H. K. (Birmingham).—So far as we can ascertain, no mention has been made of it in the *London Gazette*.

P. O'B. (Witley).—Sorry, but *Canada* is not an employment bureau. Study the advertisement columns of the daily papers.

W. A. R. (Seaford).—We cannot say. Write to the Secretary, Overseas Ministry, O.M.F.C., 34, Grosvenor Street, London, W.

1914 (Sunningdale).—(1) See page 69. (2) So far as we can learn, the city of Calgary is not making any money grant.

PILOT (Stamford).—(1) No. (2) See the general statement which appeared in our issue of January 4 (p. 18). You might also communicate with the European Manager, C.P.R., 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

E. K. (Folkestone).—Thanks for the correction. We are sure the Officer i/c Separation Allowances will be glad to explain the reason for the stoppage of pension, if you make application to him.

A. F. MACD. (R.O.O.C.).—Eligibility for membership in the proposed United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association is confined to Canadians (O.M.F.C. or Imperial Forces) taking their permanent discharge in Great Britain.

W. W. (3rd Works Coy., France).—The land settlement scheme applies to officers and other ranks discharged from the British Army and Navy. He can only apply at one of the Dominion Lands Offices in Canada after he receives his discharge.

R. A. F., S. R. L. (R.G.A.), AND DISCHARGED OFFICER, R.D.F.—You are technically not entitled to a gratuity from the O.M.F.C., but we understand that the Overseas Ministry has considered the question and that their decision will be shortly announced.

AMERICAN PLATELESS
DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), W.1. *Tel Mayfair 1040*

STAMP AUCTIONS. SEND YOUR STAMP COLLECTION TO—
HARMER, ROOKE & CO.,
The Leading Firm of Philatelic Auctioneers,
69, FLEET STREET, LONDON
and obtain the full market value.
We have held 900 Stamp Sales during the past 17 years. Sale Catalogues and Expert Advice free.

C. F. G. (Witley).—According to our information you are not entitled to the privileges accorded to cadets who did not complete their course. If you desire to secure further information write The Secretary, Canadian Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Street, London, W., through your C.O.

H. J. A. L. (Wembley).—Apparently you did not actually become attached to a cadet school or battalion, and in that case we do not think you will be entitled to the privileges. Your case is, however, a debatable one, and we suggest you seek further information as to your status from the Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Gardens, W.

A. T. J. (Talycap).—At the last official Dominion census, taken in 1911, the population of Vancouver was 100,401; in 1901 only 27,010. The present population is estimated at over 150,000, including the suburbs. The 1911 census gave Calgary a population of 43,704, and only 4,392 in 1901; the present population is estimated at about 55,000.

W. E. F. (Lyminge).—Make immediate application to your C.O. to be released. The authorities say that the utmost despatch is being made to return to Canada men who, like yourself, will suffer hardship in business if they are held in England longer than a specified time. Make a full written statement of your case when you present your application.

G. L. D. (Base Depôt, France).—(1) The Long Service (and Good Conduct) Medal was instituted in 1830. It is awarded to N.C.O.s and men after 18 years' service with irreproachable character, and carries a gratuity of £5. Warrant officers also receive the medal, but without gratuity. Service in the European war does not count double towards the L.S.M. (2) The information is not available, but it is well known that for some years prior to the war there was a stationary gun which had an effective range of 23 miles

N. T. (Liphook).—(1) You may get some assistance *re* demobilisation from the U.S. Embassy; you do not come under the jurisdiction of the Canadians. (2) You can only secure land and a Government loan on arrival in Canada. (3) No. (4) Take all your official papers. But owing to the need of shipping for the transport of troops, you are liable to have to remain on this side several months. (5) Mr. C. F. Bailey, of the Dominion Soldiers' Settlement Board (c/o Ontario Government Office, 163, Strand, W.C.), may help you; but as you propose to go to Calgary, you should write for particulars of settlement to the Alberta Government Office, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue

* *

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares for quarter ended December 31, payable 15th inst.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power.—For the year ending September 30 the sales of gas and miscellaneous earnings were $1,067,502; expenses and debts, war donations, etc, $314,360: cost of drilling new wells and installing new lines, $123,815; debenture interest, $195,951; depreciation and sinking fund, $230,436; net earnings, $202,938.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 680 Jan. 18, 1919

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

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C. C. Turner, *Underwriter*.
W. A. Miles, *Manager*.

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT. 30th November, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

TO THE PUBLIC.	$	$
Deposits not bearing interest	135,243,278.72	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement ..	197,348,439.20	
		332,591,717.92
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		39,380,975.74
Balance due to Dominion Government..		9,000,000.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	26,794.90	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	6,068,926.22	
		6,095,721.12
Bills Payable		316,058.43
Acceptances under Letters of Credit ..		10,162,629.56
		$397,547,102.77
To the Shareholders:		
Capital Stock Paid in		14,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	15,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward ..	535,757.19	
		15,535,757.19
Dividend No. 125 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable 2nd December, 1918	420,000.00	
Dividends Unclaimed	10,122.95	
		430,122.95
		$427,512,982.91

ASSETS.

	$	$
Current Coin .	[illegible]	
Dominion Notes	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	[illegible]	
Notes of other Banks	10,678,020.86	
Cheques on other Banks .. .	20,034,899.30	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	6,012.80	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	10,391,516.41	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	36,599,976.37	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	29,620,885.90	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	15,084,414.64	
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	10,067,481.94	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada ..	24,374,191.10	
		224,982,088.47
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) ..	119,184,715.26	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	64,175,163.85	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	388,513.29	
		183,748,392.40
Real Estate other than Bank Premises..		1,171,131.69
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off .. .		6,492,011.85
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		10,162,629.56
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.. .		742,818.75
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		213,910.19
		$427,512,982.91

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1918, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A.
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.
J. W. ROSS, C.A., *of P. S. Ross & Sons.*
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 18th December, 1918.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	$	$
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1917	564,264.53	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	2,809,846.24	
		$3,374,110.77

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:—	$	$
Dividends Nos. 122, 123, 124 and 125, at 12 per cent. per annum . ..	1,614,702.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund ..	100,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises Account ..	400,000.00	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation ..	133,651.58	
Contribution to Patriotic Funds .	40,000.00	
Contribution to Halifax Relief Fund ..	50,000.00	
Transferred to Reserve Fund . ..	500,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	535,757.19	
		$3,374,110.77

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit 30th November, 1917..	$14,000,000.00	
Premium on New Capital Stock issued to Northern Crown Bank Shareholders	500,000.00	
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	500,000.00	
Balance at Credit 30th November, 1918..		$15,000,000.00

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Montreal, 18th December, 1918.

Huron and Erie Mortgage.—The usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared.

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CONCERTS.

Miss Louise Dale gave the first of three vocal recitals at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday at 3 p.m., assisted by Mr. Gervase Elwes, and the London String Quartet.

Mr. Frederic Lamond, the well-known Scottish pianist, who was interned at Ruhleben at the beginning of the war and has latterly been living in Holland, is to make his reappearance at the Wigmore Hall on Saturday, January 25, at 3 p.m. Mr. Lamond gives an indignant denial to the rumour that he had become or attempted to become a naturalised German subject.

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London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.—The net profits of the combined institutions for the year ending December 31 last, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £2,700,330, which, with £733,785 brought forward, makes £3,434,115 for appropriation as follows:—For payment of dividends for the year 1918 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, £919,885; for payment of salaries and bonus to members of the staff who are engaged with his Majesty's Forces, and bonus to other members of the staff, £489,132; to reserve funds for future contingencies, £600,000; to bank premises redemption fund, £100,000; to officers' pension fund, £100,000; to staff widows' fund, £50,000; to reserve fund, £500,000; and to carry forward, £675,098. The dividend of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., was at the same rate for 1917, with appropriations of £804,519 and carry forward £733,785.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. F., Winnipeg Savoy Hotel.

Ashton, Maj. E. J., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.

B

Bagshawe, Lt. E. W. (R.F.A.), Victoria—R.A. Mess, Woolwich.

Baker, Capt. H., Medicine Hat Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Barnett, Chas. M., Montreal—c/o Goodwins, Ltd., 10, Newgate Street.

Beatley, Cpl. W. P. (R.A.F.), Tofield, Alta.—Hurst Park, Surrey.

Bennett, Lt. H. F. (C.F.A.), St. John—Strand Palace Hotel.

Blair, Lt. C. W. (C.M.G.C.), Shediac, N.B. Waldorf Hotel.

Blair, Sec. Lt. G. W. (R.A.F.), Shediac, NB.—Waldorf Hotel.

Blake, H. S., Montreal—Euston Hotel.

Breadner, Capt. Geo. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

C

Cameron, Capt. A. (R.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Campbell, Lt. T. S., Liverpool, N.S.—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Cantley, Lt. T. F., New Glasgow, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Carveth, Lt. W. A. (R.A.F.), Toronto—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Carveth, N./S. B. E. (C.A.M.C.), Toronto—Beachborough Park Hospital, Shorncliffe.

Choate, S. A., Peterboro', Ont.—c/o Goodwin's, Ltd., 10, Newgate Street.

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Clarke, C. A. (C.F.A.), Fredericton—24, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Connolly, Sec. Lt. S. M. (R.A.F.), Hamilton—Stafford Hotel.

Courtnay, Capt. F. A. (C.F.C.), St. John—Loudoun Hotel.

Cox, Lt. A. C. (43rd Bty., C.F.A.), Vancouver—Grosvenor Hotel.

Creery, Midshipman L. C., Vancouver—H.M.S. *Rob Roy*.

Cushing, Lt. D. (R.A.F.), Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

D

Dingwall, Capt. G. C. (28th Bn.), Hawarden, Sask.—St. Hilda's, Grayshot, Surrey.

Dixon, Capt. G. C. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Drew-Brook, Flt. Cadet G. V., Toronto—Castle Lodge, Pontefract.

Duchesneau, Flt. Cadet O. (R.A.F.), Montreal—Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe.

Duke, Lancelot de S., Victoria—R.F.C. Club, W.1.

Durrand, Maj. G., and Mrs., Edmonton—c/o Alberta Offices.

E

Edgecombe, Capt. G. H. (C.F.A.), St. John—Bedford Hotel.

Elkin, S. E. (M.P.), St. John—Savoy Hotel.

Everett, Lt. H. S. (42nd Bn.), St. Andrews, N.B.—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

F

Forbes, Capt. A. J., Duncan, B.C.—"Avernay," Folkestone.

G

Garland, Sec. Lt. A. H. (R.A.F.), Hespeler, Ont.—202, Thorold Road, Ilford.

Garon, Maj. M. M. L. (R.C.R.)—N.S. Regimental Depôt.

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Glover, Lt. F. W. (Eng.), Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Golding, C.-S.-M. K. (C.E.R.B.), Woodstock, N.B. 18, Windfield Road, Ealing.

Gooderham, Capt. G. A. (R.A.F.), Toronto—c/o Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill.

Gower, J. G., Victoria—Hookside, South Godstone.

Grannan, Lt. C. P. (26th Bn.), St. John C.R.C. Officers' Hospital.

Grant, Capt. J. S. (C.F.C.), Ottawa—Regent Palace Hotel.

Greig, Lt. R. S. (R.A.F.), Victoria—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury, W.C.

H

Harper, Lt. R. (R.A.F.), Edmonton — T.D.S., Stamford.

Harris, Maj. C. D., Toronto 21, Bedford Street, Iffley Road, Oxford.

Hawksley, M. L., Ewings, B.C. 28, Collingham Place, S.W.

Hill, Maj. E. S. (Eng.), St. Stephen, N.B. 22, Granville Place, Portman Square.

Hollyer, Flt. Cadet E. L., Sydney, N.S.—[illegible] Nottingham Place.

Holmes, Lt. C. R. (R.A.F.), Chatham, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.

Hopkins, Capt. G. S., Vancouver c/o Bank of Montreal.

Horton, Lt. N. E. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—2, Old Road, Lee, S.E.13.

Hughey, Lt. Geo. M. (R.A.F.), Kamloops Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

J

Jonah, A. W. (F.G.H.), Sussex, N.B.—Canadian Cavalry Brigade, B.E.F.

Jones, Lt. J. H., Calgary—c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Princes Street, E.C.

Jones, S./Sgt. F., Hamilton — No. 4 C.G.H., Basingstoke.

Jones, Lt. W. H. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—Imperial Hotel.

K

Kent, Lt. J. P. (M.G.C.), Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Kenworthy, Maj. H., Vancouver—Regent Palace Hotel.

Kerruish, Lt. H. B. (R.A.F.), Hamilton—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

Kitchen, Lt. G. W. (R.A.F.), Fredericton Savoy Hotel.

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Leger, Maj. J. A. (C.F.C.), St. John—Regent Palace Hotel.

Lewis, Frank S., Orillia—Savoy Hotel.

Logan, Lt. R. A. (R.A.F.), Middle Musquodoboit, N.S.—c/o Cox & Co.

Logan, Maj. J. W., Halifax—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Low, Lt. A. H., London—9, Holland Park, W.

Mac, Mc.

MacDonald, N./S. J. A. (C.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—66, Ennismore Gardens.

Macdonell, H. T., Ottawa—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

MacDougall, Lt. C. G. (C.F.A.), Moncton—Jermyn Court Hotel.

MacLean, Capt. R. R. R., Moncton—c/o New Brunswick Office.

Macpherson, Lt. E. L., Toronto—R.A.F., Netheravon.

McCaffrey, Sec. Lt. W. R. (R.F.A.), Toronto—137, Clifton Street, Swindon.

McCorkell, Theodora, Victoria—6, West Chapel Street, W.

McDougall, Maj. S. G. (11th C.R.T.), Ottawa—4th Reserve, Witley.

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McLeod, G. L. S. (R.A.F.), St. John—44, Princes Gardens, S.W.7.

McMaster, Capt. E. B., Vancouver—Waldorf Hotel.

McOuat, D. D. (R.A.F.), Lachute, P.Q.—Barcley Hotel.

McQuiflan, Capt. P., Halifax, N.S.—St. Michael's Club.

McTavish, Maj. G. B. (R.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—Regent Palace Hotel.

M

Maharg, J. A., Moose Jaw—Russell Hotel.

Manning, Lt. V. Z., Vancouver—Manor War Hospital, Epsom.

Mattern, Lt. L. R. (R.A.F.), Edmonton—c/o Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Merrill, Anne, Edmonton—1, Ponsonby Road, Roehampton, S.W.

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Milligan, W. H., Vancouver—40, Queenborough Terrace, W.

Mills, Lt. R. C. (R.A.F.), Hamilton—c/o Cox & Co.

Mitchell, S. J. (R.A.F.), Calgary Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Mitten, Lt. R. C. Washington Inn, St. James's Square.

Moffatt, Lt. K. G., Victoria R.A.F., Flowerdown, Winchester.

Morris, Maj. Osborne, Vernon Kitchener Hospital, Brighton.

Morse, Capt. H. S. (R.A.M.C.), Kentville, N.S.—Thackeray Hotel.

Moulton, T. Ross, Vancouver Farnham, Surrey.

N

Nash, F. M., Charlottetown — Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Newcombe, Alfred, Winnipeg—98, St. James's Road, Croydon.

Nicol, Lt. G., and Mrs., Halifax—Regent Palace Hotel.

Normandin, Capt. A., Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

O

Ohrt, Lt. Frank M. (R.A.F.), Toronto—75, Marchmont Road, Wallington.

O'Leary, Capt. F. J. (Eng.), Saskatoon—c/o *Canada* Office.

P

Patterson, Lt. G. E. (49th Bn.), Edmonton—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Peck, Lt.-Col. C. W. (V.C.), Prince Rupert—71 Jermyn Street, S.W.

Perry, Maj. Norman, Toronto—22, Ryder Street, St. James's.

Pinault, Capt. J., Mont Joli, P.Q.—C.R.C. Hospital, Lenham.

Pitts, Capt. C. H., Victoria—25, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Porter, Capt. A. J., Duncan, B.C.—"Avenay," Folkestone.

R

Rainey, Lt. Herbert H. (R.N.R.), Winnipeg—c/o Admiralty.

Ramsay, Lt. A. M. (R.F.A.), Toronto—c/o Cox & Co., Charing Cross.

Regan, T. W., Edmonton — Queen's Hospital, Sidcup.

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S

Salvaneschi, J. C., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.

Saywell, L., Victoria—14, Castle Street East, W.1.

Scott, Fred. J., Vancouver—Hampton Hill.

Scott, G. D., Calgary—29, Newman Street.

Seale, Lt. F. E., Tofield, Alta.—R.A. Mess, Fount Row, Sussex.

Shea, Lt. M. P., Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Smith, N./S. J. Isobel (C.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—66, Ennismore Gardens.

Smith, R. (R.E.), Vancouver—Ramsgate.

Smith, Capt. P. M. (C.F.C.), Vancouver—Sunningdale, Berks.

Stois, Wm. A., Quebec—c/o Goodwin's, Ltd., 10, Newgate Street.

Stubbs, Lt. R. W., Victoria—R.A.F., Blandford.

T

Thomas, S. A., St. John—Savoy Hotel.

Thompson, Lt. R. M. (Eng.), Saskatoon—Gowanlea, Clyde Place, Perth.

Thomson, Maj. W. G. (H.Q., VI. Corps), St. John—c/o Union Bank of Canada, Haymarket.

Thornton, Lt. L., Calgary—c/o R. Hewitt, Frimley Green, Surrey.

V

Vassie, Maj. W. (C.G.A.), St. John — C.R.A., Bordon.

Vaughan, Lt. J. W., Vancouver—Grosvenor Hotel, S.W.

Vollmer, Capt. G. F. (R.E.), North Bay, Ont.—Connaught House, Eastbourne.

Y

Yate, Lt. F. (R.N.V.R.), Toronto—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

W

Ward, Sec. Lt. A. L. (R.E.), Niagara Falls, Ont.—Signal Depôt, Wellingborough, Northants.

Watson, W. R. (R.N.V.R.), Montreal—c/o Vicars Bros., 12, Old Bond Street.

Watters, Cadet Lucien, Quebec—Bramshott.

Webster, Colin W., Quebec—c/o Goodwin's, Ltd., 10, Newgate Street.

Wood, Maj. E. E. (VI. Corps H.Q.), Baie Verte—c/o New Brunswick Office.

Wright, Capt. N. R. (Eng.), Toronto—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

Wright, Lt. L. A., Toronto—Berners Hotel, W.

Among the callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Hotel York, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.2, have been:—Lt. A. W. H. Armadell, Capt. L. M. Carter, Lt. E. W. Anderson (R.A.F.), Lt. J. Blair (R.A.F.), Tadcaster, Capt. L. W. Townsend, M.C., and Lt. J. Cronnin, M.C.

* * *

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1917, together with the comparative figures for 1910:—

	1917.	1916.
Gold	$2,994,000 ..	$5,167,834
Silver	2,373,000 ..	2,059,739
Lead	3,054,000 ..	3,007,462
Copper	16,693,000 ..	17,784,494
Zinc	2,550,000 ..	4,043,985
Coal	7,562,000 ..	7,294,325
Coke	957,000 ..	1,606,350
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000 ..	1,326,273
Totals ..	$37,183,000 .	$42,290,462

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1917, **$595,743,715.**

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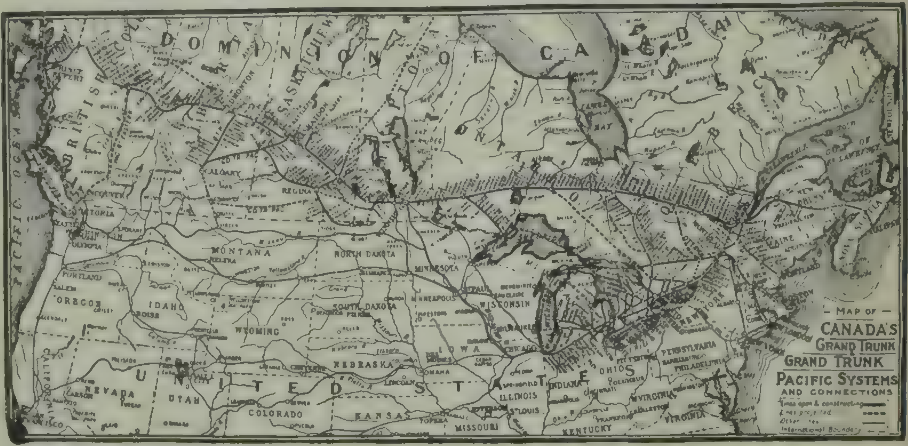
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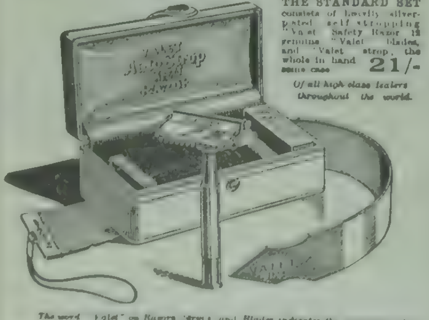

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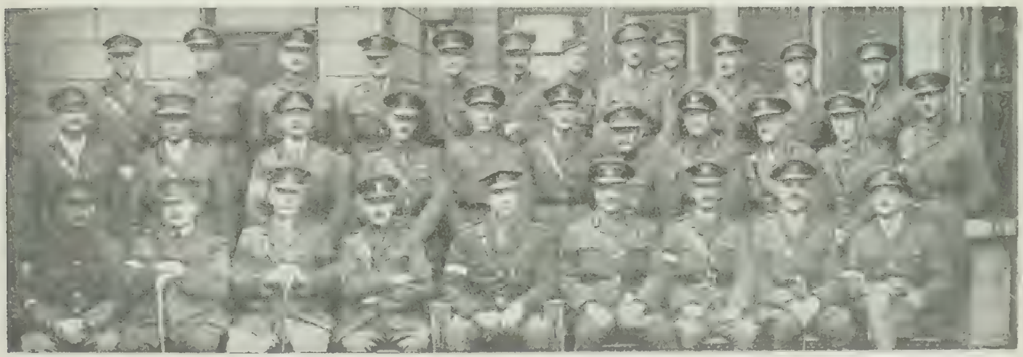

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THE CONFERENCE AND ITS TASK.

THE opening of the Peace Conference in Paris last Saturday augurs well for the successful carrying out of its task. Even in the early proceedings there were possibilities of friction and dissension which might easily have imperilled the whole work of the Conference. This was evident before the delegates as a whole had actually come together.

One of the sources of danger was the question of the representation of the various Allied nations, and particularly of the component parts of the British Empire. When many Britons do not fully realise the character of the Empire in which they live, and the status of its different Dominions, it is not to be wondered at that foreigners are also at sea. The achievements of Canada and her Sister Dominions certainly give them as much right to participate in the Conference as those of some of the smaller Allied nations; yet there was a danger in British over-predominance. The solution of the whole question of representation appears to be satisfactory. The larger British Dominions, as well as India, will have two representatives each, while New Zealand will have one. Newfoundland, while not represented directly, will be represented, like the other Dominions, on the British panel as occasion requires.

The other preliminary difficulty arose over the amount of publicity to be given to the proceedings of the Conference. The view that indiscretion on the part of the Press might be fraught with the greatest peril is quite understandable, but it could not be tolerated after all we have recently heard against "secret diplomacy." The Press rights and limitations arrived at should prevent the exaggeration of points of difference between members of the Conference at critical stages, while at the same time keeping the world informed of the course of proceedings in which it has so vital an interest.

In point of fact, the opening stages of the Conference have been remarkable for the unanimity of opinion revealed. In the nature of the case, divergences are only natural. As President Wilson said, in proposing M. Clemenceau as permanent President, never before have so many nations been represented with a view to settling problems interesting the world in so many degrees. Nevertheless, as the President emphasised, the solidarity which has united the Allies during the war, and enabled them to win military success, [illegible] to remain unimpaired during the [illegible] for peace and after the signing of the treaty. It will not be the fault of our enemies if that "homogeneous block" is maintained throughout, but the statesmen of this great assembly of free peoples may be trusted to be equal to meeting such a threat. Their best safeguard is their steadfast determination to maintain and increase the closeness of the union which has bound together the Allied nations during these four years and a quarter of war.

M. Clemenceau's speech and the reception accorded to it were in themselves a guarantee of the unity of purpose with which the delegates have set out. "Everything," he said, "must be subordinated to the necessity for the closer and closer union between the peoples which have taken part in this great war. The Society of Nations has its being here, it has its being in you. It is for you to make it live, and for that there is no sacrifice to which we are not ready to consent." Beside this great ideal the President set the leading lines of the programme of the Conference, essentially bound up with the making of peace "no longer merely for the continents, but for the peoples." Justice, stern and unrelenting, is to be the demand of the Conference. First of all is to be fixed the responsibility for the war; next, the responsibility for the crimes committed against the laws of nations during the war. Finally, there will fall to be considered international legislation in regard to labour. The field of enquiry is large, and it is thorny as well, but the delegates must spare neither pains nor prejudices in covering it. It is a task over which many months might be spent, but at this time of day that should not be necessary. There is room for as well as urgency in Mr. Lloyd George's adjuration, "Let us not waste time—the world is thirsting for peace and work." Whether by choice or accident, it is not without omen for the opening of the Conference that 48 years ago to the very day the German Empire was proclaimed by an army of invasion at Versailles. The coincidence should be an incentive, if any were required, to the delegates to repair for ever the consequences of that sinister event.

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NORTH AMERICA DRY.

MANY people thought the *ukase* of the Czar, which, by a stroke of the pen, enforced prohibition throughout the Russian Empire, one of the most sensational reforms in the world's history; but the legislation which has taken place in the United States, following the prohibition legislation in Canada, is really far more noteworthy, and may—in fact, must, if prohibition becomes complete—have the most far-reaching consequences to the industrial future, not only of the whole North American continent but also of the British Empire.

We will not here discuss the question of enforced total abstinence from alcohol, but it may be observed that this drastic and revolutionary social legislation in Canada and in the United States is quite as interesting from the manner in which the reform was brought about as in respect of the objects of the reform itself. The abuse of the use of alcohol is not a glaring national vice in either of these countries, and it is very doubtful indeed whether a secret ballot would give a majority in either country in favour of total prohibition. But the reformers were active and incessant, and their platform being popularly regarded as promising a higher social standard, prohibition has been duly carried.

Another observation that may be made is that climate has to be considered in relation to the effects of the regular consumption of alcohol. The dry and bracing atmosphere which is experienced through the greater portion of the North American continent is vastly different from the humid climate of the British Isles, and the effect of the consumption of alcohol on the inhabitants of these very different climates is equally dissimilar.

Those who have urged and have now carried this drastic reform in North America believe that it will add greatly to the domestic happiness of the working classes, raise the standard of comfort, and enormously increase industrial efficiency. These anticipations are probably correct. How will it affect Great Britain? It seems to us inevitable that if the industrial efficiency of Canada and the United States becomes largely stimulated and improved, nothing can possibly save the industries of Great Britain from the results of such competition except the adoption of the same stimulus. We believe that temperance reform is more urgently necessary in the old lands than in the new, only it is strange that the pressure for reform will now come from without rather than from within.

The national drink bill of the United Kingdom amounts to some £180,000,000 sterling. If this large sum of money is spent in other directions, it must unquestionably tend to raise the standard of living among all the working classes, while the loss in Excise duties to the Government will naturally have to be made up by some other form of taxation.

We regard this prohibition movement in the North American continent as epoch-making, and by the people of the United Kingdom it should be regarded as the writing on the wall. Handicapped already in its struggle for world trade by the dislocation of the long years of war, nothing, that we can see, will save the manufacturers of the Old Country from the certain loss of much of their great world trade unless they meet the coming competition by equally drastic legislation and social reform.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Royal Family. Canadians everywhere will join in sympathising with the King and Queen in the loss of their youngest son. In their domestic life our Royal Family have set a high example to the people of the Empire, and their Majesties will be thought of in their grief by their subjects not so much as monarchs as parents.

The interest of Canadians in the Royal Family has been intensified in late years by the residence among them as Governor-General of the Duke of Connaught—with whom and his daughter, Princess Patricia, they have sorrowed in their sorrow, as they have during the present month rejoiced in their joy. Canadian soldiers, too, have had an opportunity of coming to know something personally not only of Prince Arthur of Connaught, but also of the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert during their periods of duty of varying lengths at their General Headquarters at the Front. The impression they have made has but served to increase the high esteem in which the Royal Family was already held.

* * *

Aeroplanes for Canada. An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday, when Sir George Perley formally received, at the hands of General Seely, on behalf of the Air Ministry, three aeroplanes representing those originally given to the Dominion of Canada by the cities of Glasgow, Huddersfield, and Leicester. The gift of these aeroplanes originated with the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, a patriotic organisation, which before the war perceived the vital importance which this new arm would play in future wars, and endeavoured to arouse the British Government to the need of making adequate preparations. It was at their initiative that some of the chief cities of Great Britain raised the money to purchase machines to be presented to various Dominions, and at Tuesday's ceremony Lord Desborough, President of the Air Fleet Committee, paid tribute to the patriotic efforts in this direction of the cities which had made these gifts. The original machines given to Canada were handed over to the R.A.F. to be employed in the war, and in their place new machines of a similar pattern were formally returned to the Dominion by the Air Ministry on Tuesday.

* * *

The Dominion Flying Service. The High Commissioner, on receiving these three flying machines, referred to the many important uses which will be made in Canada of aeroplanes in the Government services, referring more particularly perhaps to their utility as a fire patrol in guarding Canada's great forest areas. The Dominion is fortunate in possessing a very large number of highly skilled and experienced flying officers, so there will be no difficulty in manning all the machines they consider it necessary to acquire.

In regard to the Canadian flying officers who are now taking their discharge from the R.A.F., we hope that the Department of Militia will treat them in the matter of the war service gratuities as generously as they have their other officers and men. Considering the nature of the work carried out by pilots and observers, and the outstanding success achieved by Canadians in the R.A.F., it would surely be undignified and unjust to base their war discharge gratuity on a lower rate of pay than that they received while they were so brilliantly winning fresh laurels for Canada in the air.

* * *

A War Souvenir. There seems a wide-spread desire among Canadians in khaki, who have seen the magnificent coloured photographs exhibited by the Canadian War Records at the Grafton Galleries, to be able to purchase one of these war pictures in colour to take back with them to Canada. Pictures of battles or places in which they were particularly interested naturally appeal to these men, and the excellence of these photographs in natural colours makes them a most valued souvenir. We feel sure that if the Canadian War Records could arrange to supply reproductions in colour, in a moderately convenient size, many of the boys would be only too glad to spend a week or ten days' pay in order to possess one.

* * *

Canada on the Screen. People who frequent the "movies" say that Australia is putting one over us. Excellent views of scenes in Australia are shown on the screen, with some good descriptive matter, which makes a very forceful and attractive advertisement. Surely Canada ought to get in on this. A short, attractive film, designed to make a break between say, a drama and a Charlie Chaplin, would be run by many picture halls, and the value to Canadian interests would be immeasurable. Canadian foodstuffs and other products could be featured to advantage, in addition to its varied attractions for emigrants. We know that plans have been made for film propaganda of this character, but this is the time to plant the good seed, as we shall need all the new citizens we can obtain by the time the ships are free to carry them.

* * *

The Welcome Home. "The man of the hour in Canada is the returned soldier," says the Montreal *Star*. Our contemporary puts the matter in a nutshell. We hope everyone in Canada will realise how much the soldier who is now going back into civil life has done for him or her. It is literally true that "Because these brown-clad men went out and put themselves between the country and the Hun, Canada was spared the worst horrors of war and civilisation was saved for free and exalted growth."

The question is, how are the citizens of Canada going to show their gratitude—for they can never hope to pay their debt—to their soldiers? The Governments, Dominion and Provincial, can do and are doing something—whether it is as much as they should do is another question. But quite apart from that, it is for each individual to consider what he should do for the boys as they come home.

The *Star's* advice is :—"The attitude of every citizen towards public affairs should be governed by jealousy of the returned soldier's rights." And it says:—

> Churches, societies, and such bodies must never forget him. They honour themselves in working for him. Looking straight into the face of Canada stands a khaki-clad figure, sturdy or bent or maimed. The attitude is interrogative, possibly a bit puzzled or confused. Here is the instrument employed to save civilisation, flung across a thousand battlefields with unparalleled prodigality.

The *Star's* welcome may seem slightly rhetorical, but its claims are certainly not too high :—"Welcome home, God's good man! Caring for you is our first duty, our highest aim, our greatest pride."

* * *

The Soldier as Citizen. We are glad to see that leading Canadians on both sides of the Atlantic are concerning themselves with the problem of how best to equip the soldier for citizenship on his return. On the face of it, the soldier—the man who has risked and suffered and sacrificed most for his country—should make the best citizen. But just for that very reason he enters upon his new heritage under a heavy handicap. There may be exaggeration, but there is a good deal of truth in the picture drawn by Dr. G. B. Cutten, Principal of Acadia University:—

> For four years we have been unmaking citizens. We have been sending our best young men overseas and, by daily and hourly training, blighting the very qualities which we have demanded of

our citizens. We have not asked them to solve any problems, we have refused to permit them to have independent thought, and we have not allowed them to carry out their own decisions. No three-year-old child has as little to say about his own actions as a soldier. He is not permitted to say when he shall rise in the morning, whether or not he shall shave, what he shall wear, what he shall have for breakfast, what his work shall be or when or where he shall do it, what he shall have for dinner, where he shall go in the evening, what time he shall retire at night, or anything else about himself. He has no care of his family either regarding support or training, he has nothing to say about the management of the community in which he lives, and his interests must centre around a vegetative existence in which he achieves most success when he annihilates his personality and becomes an automatic cog in a machine.

There is undoubtedly a psychological problem here to be found. The point of view of the soldier who has been on active service is very different from what it was before he came overseas. He will require assistance—always sympathy and often patience—in readjusting his mental attitude to civil life, whether in the cities or on the prairies of Canada, if he is to be the type of citizen for which we look as well as hope.

* * *

The Veterans' Memorial Scheme. In another column we print an appeal which will warmly commend itself to many Candians and others throughout the Empire. It is made by a particularly influential body of signatories on behalf of the Imperial Memorial scheme of the Veterans' Association.

The good work already done by the Veterans' Association is widely known. The Veterans' Club, in Hand Court, High Holborn, is to the ex-Service men what the Union Jack Club is to the men still in the Service. Providing, as it does, a meeting- and resting-place for men who have left the Navy or Army—as well as constituting the headquarters of the Veterans' Corps—its usefulness is only limited by its situation and restriction of accommodation. One of the chief purposes of the appeal now being made is to provide a club-house and " clearing-house " worthy of the men from all parts of the Empire who will use it; and to further its usefulness it will have widely extended Imperial applications. The proposal to found a convalescent home in conjunction with the scheme will further commend it as a practical tribute to the bravery and sacrifice of the men from all parts of the Empire who have saved us from the enemy and won for us the victory.

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CANADIAN MUNITION HEROES.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire has been conferred upon the undermentioned Canadians for war services distinguished by great courage or self-sacrifice. The large majority of the awards are for courage and devotion to duty on the occasion of fires or explosions at munition factories in Canada :—

William Ayers, A. C. Banks, Henry Beckingham, Alexander Blagdon, Jos. Board, J. Bourton, Thomas W. [illegible], James Carnes, John Donnachie, William G. Dorman, Charles Dumas, George Findlay, Louis Godin, Maitland G. Gross, Juliette Hadd, A. B. Hindmarsh, George Hollett, Arthur Holycake, Carl Horsley, A. Hubert, John H. Jenkinson, W. K. de Kapelle, G. H. Lapointe, Charles Long, John Lownes, Charles Morrish, Frank Plemmons, E. Robillard, Frederick H. Rogers, Melville K. Shirkey, Thomas H. Siminsin, Don Sommers, Alford Torvik, Edward A. Weaver, and T. A. Woods.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mickel, of Bo'ness, Scotland, entertained about a hundred Canadians at the Grand Hotel, Glasgow, on January 13. A musical programme was provided by Misses McDougall, Mrs. Inglis, and Mr. McDonald, of Glasgow. Mrs. Mickel is a sister of Major H. Strahan, V.C., Fort Garry Horse.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BOYD. On January 18, 1919, at Buxton, the wife of Major H. B. Boyd, C.A.M.C. (*née* Vernon-Smith) a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARSTON–FOSTER. On January 11, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Maidenhead, the Rev. Capt. Ernest Harston, Canadians, to Nursing Sister Margaret V. Foster, C.A.M.C.

WHEELER—CLEGG. On January 14, 1919, at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton Road, Henri James Wheeler, Junr., of Colon, Panama, to Eva Chatfield, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Gustavus Clegg.

DEATHS.

MACNIDER. –On January 14, at the house of his son-in-law, 7, Walker Street, Edinburgh, Archibald Macnider, of the Bank of Montreal, in his 84th year.

SCUDAMORE.—At Biarritz, from double pneumonia, on the 13th inst., Col. Frederick William Scudamore, late of the Suffolk Regiment, and Castle Carey, Guernsey.

WAR GRATUITIES.

Officers and Other Ranks, O.M.F.C.

PERIOD.	GRATUITY. No SEP. ALLCE.	GRATUITY, INCLUDING SEP. ALLCE.
Lt.-Colonel.		
Under one year	£118 3 0	£155 2 9
If in command add	18 18 1	18 18 1
One year and under two	156 13 7	205 19 11
If in command add	25 1 5	25 1 5
Two years and under three	196 9 10	258 2 8
If in command add	31 8 10	31 8 10
Three years	235 0 4	308 19 10
If in command add	37 12 1	37 12 1
Major		
Under one year	£94 10 6	£125 6 11
One year	125 6 0	166 7 11
Two years	157 3 10	208 11 3
Three years	188 0 3	249 12 0
Captain.		
Under one year	£75 8 4	£100 1 6
One year	100 5 6	133 3 0
Two years	125 15 1	166 17 0
Three years	150 8 4	199 14 8
Lieutenant.		
Under one year	£56 14 3	£81 7 5
One year	75 4 2	108 1 8
Two years	94 6 4	135 8 3
Three years	112 13 2	161 19 6
Warrant Officer, 1st Class.		
Under one year	£43 9 7	£65 1 1
One year	67 13 2	87 8 6
Two years	72 6 2	108 5 4
Three years	86 9 8	129 12 8
Other Ranks Below Warrant Officer, 1st Class.		
Under one year	£43 3 0	£61 12 11
One year	57 8 6	82 3 10
Two years	71 18 4	102 14 9
Three years	86 6 0	123 4 3

* *

POINTS *re* DEMOBILISATION AND WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES.

T. N. W.—(1) Does service (for gratuities) count from date of enlistment or date of arrival in England?—Date of enlistment. (2) Whether a soldier who has had over three years' service, partly in Canada and partly in England, but who has not been to France, and is still serving, will receive 183 days' pay and allowance?—Yes, if discharged after November 11, 1918.

H. S. B.—(1) Will a soldier who is married and has served two years and over receive 153 days' pay and allowance or $500?—If wife in receipt of separation allowance, $500 payable; otherwise $350 payable. (2) Will he receive his gratuity in monthly instalments or in one sum when discharged?—Practically monthly, *i.e.*, alternate payments, 30 days and 31 days.

ENQUIRER.—If a man serves one year in Canada and two years overseas, does the total count as " Overseas Service? "—See answer to T. N. W.

T. W. R.—Has anything been done in respect of Canadian flying officers receiving discharge, to grant gratuities on the basis of consolidated pay?—The matter is under consideration.

W. L. P.—Does the allowance at the rate of $70 a month apply only to men who have been receiving allowances, or to single men as well?—$70 applies to men without dependents in receipt of separation allowance.

1914-1917.—Has any policy been decided upon *re* officers (now in Imperials) who served some time as rankers in O.M.F.C.?—The matter is receiving attention.

B. J.—Does the increased subsistence allowance (of 50 cents) apply to other places outside London, as, for instance, at Liverpool Embarkation Office, where it is claimed that men are allowed only 75 cents a day subsistence allowance?—Any man entitled to subsistence allowance in Great Britain will receive the increase.

READER.—Has any official decision been reached as to whether Canadian soldiers discharged in Great Britain (both before and after the armistice) are eligible for the war service gratuity?—The Order-in-Council apparently provides for payment of war service gratuity to those officers and men discharged in England and who were not entitled under former regulations to post-discharge pay, provided they served at the Front in a theatre of war, but as this question is not absolutely clear, it has been referred to Ottawa for interpretation of the Order, together with a few other questions which are not clearly settled.

Leave in the East for Western Soldiers

The *Montreal Gazette* of January 2 announces that provision is being made under the new demobilisation system whereby returning soldiers will be enabled to secure discharge and visit their families in Eastern sections of the Dominion and later proceed to the points at which they reside.

Under the new system it is the intention that soldiers shall be taken to the dispersal centre nearest their homes and there given discharge and the pay due them within 24 hours. It is realised, however, that some soldiers may wish to visit their families in Eastern Canada before going to the place in Western Canada at which they were residing at the time of their enlistment. An arrangement is to be made whereby such men will be able to secure their discharges and the pay due them in Eastern Canada, and later be given railway transportation to their own places of residence.

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Men who have been on service Overseas and have an honourable record on discharge will be admitted to all Civil Service examinations without regard to length of residence in Canada.

CANADA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Representation of the British Dominions—The Opening Meeting.

(From J. W. Dafoe, Editor of the "Manitoba Free Press," Representative of the Department of Information, Ottawa.)

PARIS, JANUARY 14.

THE British Dominions Overseas are to be represented in the Peace Conference upon a basis in substantial agreement with the proposition submitted on their behalf to the Imperial War Cabinet in London by Sir Robert Borden. This proposal was that the Dominions should be given equal status in the Conference with the smaller Allied nations, and, in addition, should have their representatives upon a panel from which the British delegation would be drawn. The Imperial War Cabinet accepted the plan, but as the effect would be to increase the total British representation in the Conference whenever matters of special interest to one of the Dominions or of universal concern came up, the question was remitted to the Allied Great Powers for consideration.

The representation of the Overseas Dominions is thus to be on this basis: Canada, Australia, South Africa and India are to have two direct representatives, and New Zealand one in the Allied Conference and in the following Peace Congress.

Grenze
des Brückenkopfes
- KÖLN -

THE FARTHEST EAST CANADIAN POST IN GERMANY.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

These delegates will have the right to take part whenever questions affecting them are being dealt with, which, in effect, will guarantee their participation in the settlement of all the larger peace issues, such as the League of Nations, disarmament and indemnities. In addition, the British Dominions will be entitled to their share of the representation of the British Empire as a whole. The British delegation of five members, who will be a permanent part of the Conference, will be drawn in part from a panel upon which the British Dominions will be represented. The delegation will thus change in *personnel* in keeping with the particular question before the Conference, and each Dominion, as questions of particular moment to it come up for decision, will have an opportunity of presenting its case through its special delegates, and may also be heard by its own delegate representing the Empire at large. Thus Canada will have two representatives specially charged with representing her interests in the Peace Conference, and may have another representative upon the panel of the British Empire. Upon occasions of particular moment to Canada, three Canadian representatives may thus be present to expound the views of their country and protect her interests.

This solution of a complex and difficult problem which involved possibilities of serious disagreement among the Allies is a reflection of the spirit which animates these informal meetings of the Allies, and is a happy augury of an amicable settlement of other perplexing questions. The hearty acceptance by the Great Powers of this plan of British representation is, of course, a matter of utmost consequence to the British Dominions. Not only is it an acknowledgment that they have by their devotion to the Allied cause earned the right to take a direct part in fixing the conditions of peace, but it is an international recognition of the status of the British Empire as a family partnership of British nations.

Procedure and Publicity.

PARIS, JANUARY 18.

Questions as to procedure and representation are being determined in readiness for the opening Conference. The British representatives in these informal gatherings have consulted with the Imperial War Cabinet, which has held meetings in which all the Overseas Premiers took part, and there have also been meetings of the Dominon Prime Ministers themselves.

The British Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil, to put in form the British contribution to the discussion about the League of Nations, is holding a series of meetings this week to complete its case. Mr. Doherty was Canada's representative at the meetings of this Committee in London, but in his absence Sir Robert Borden is attending the meetings on behalf of Canada.

The vigorous protest of the representatives of the Press of the Allied countries has had important and happy results, and there is to be such a measure of publicity of its proceedings as will save the Conference from the imputation that in its practices it perpetuated the worst traditions of secret diplomacy. That would have been the judgment of the world if the Conference had adhered to its extraordinary decision that nothing would be made known of its deliberations beyond a daily communiqué, which was bound to be colourless and vague.

One of the difficult problems before the Peace Conference is that of Poland, but the situation has been greatly improved by the coming together of the two factions. In the negotiations bringing this about a Canadian, Mr. W. J. Rose, formerly of the Wesley College, Winnipeg, who lived throughout the war in the Polish section of Silesia, played a considerable part.

An Impressive Opening.

PARIS, JANUARY 19.

The opening of the inter-Allied Peace Conference was impressive in its grave simplicity. The spirit of the gathering, as expressed in the speeches of the day, marked it as the most momentous meeting in the world's history. The new atmosphere which President Wilson, in one of his speeches in Italy, said must be created, flooded the gilded salon of the French Foreign Office, where the new order of the world is first to take shape. The whole proceedings embodied the idea that the purpose of the meeting was not to reap the fruits of the victorious war, regardless of the future, but to provide, in President Poincaré's words, a supreme guarantee by a general League of Nations against future assaults upon the rights of mankind.

M. Poincaré's speech, which undoubtedly took cognisance of the broad lines of policy arrived at by conversations of the predominant Powers, was full of significant passages. Such was his statement of the unanimous adoption by them of President Wilson's fourteen propositions, followed by his salutation of the Conference as being itself a League of Nations in its first stage of development. The nations there represented by reasons of their sacrifices in defence of right, would determine the fundamental statutes and regulations which all adherents of the League of Nations, present or future, must accept. Subject to the acceptance of these conditions, no nation, M. Poincaré declared, would be refused admittance. To this gathering, thus vested with the powers and attributes of a congress of the League of Nations, M. Poincaré uttered the simple, pregnant message: "The future of the world is in your hands."

This League of Nations in its existing form comprises 32 nations, with a total membership of seventy. Of these the British Dominions supply 14, the four other great Powers 20, smaller European nations 16, Central and South America 14, the remainder being from China, Siam, Liberia, and Arabia. All the continents were represented, the two Americas supplying 22 members. Final representation of the nations taking part was determined on Friday, when Belgium and Serbia were each given an additional delegate. There are thus three nations which have three delegates each.

At the opening of the Conference, the British delegation held positions immediately to the left of the President, occupying the head of the table and extending down the side. First came the five members drawn from the all-British panel, then Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India—the New Zealand representatives not yet being here. The four Canadian Ministers in Paris represent the panel, and from it Sir George Foster and the Hon. Arthur Sifton were selected to represent Canada directly in the Conference. Sir Robert Borden was offered a place on the British delegation, but inasmuch as Newfoundland has no direct representation, he stood aside, and Premier Lloyd was present as the fifth British delegate, the others being Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Barnes.

The work of the Conference will now proceed steadily, first consideration being given to the responsibility for the war itself and for the crimes to which it gave rise, and to international conditions of labour. For the next full conference the subject for consideration will be the constitution of the League of Nations.

CANADIANS' LIFE IN GERMANY.

Soldiering, Sport and Entertainments.

BONN, GERMANY.

We expected to have plenty of skating on the Rhine while we were here, but so far we have been disappointed in that respect. The Y.M.C.A. came with a big supply of skates and hockey sticks to give to units free on demand. The "Y" is now unable to meet the demand for footballs, baseballs and bats.

Every afternoon is a holiday for all ranks except those who are detailed for necessary duties, such as guards, pickets, etc. The mornings are devoted to physical drill and a little training to keep the men physically fit.

A picked team of officers from the Canadian Corps Headquarters of the Divisions in Germany met the officers of the American Corps at Coblenz in a game of baseball, and beat them by 11—4.

The evenings are spent by the men in the moving picture theatres in the cities and towns occupied by the Canadians, where the Y.M.C.A. shows a programme of the best British and American films. In most of these theatres German orchestras play.

For those who don't care to go to the cinema there are recreation rooms in spacious and attractive halls and beer gardens operated under the "Y" management, dances (when it is possible for the Sisters at the Canadian casualty clearing stations in Bonn to attend), and occasionally good concert parties. In addition to playing every night at the revue given by the "See Toos" (the 2nd Canadian Division Concert Party), the Division orchestra, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Foote, A.R.C.M., is giving a classical concert in the Stadt Theatre, Bonn, every Sunday evening.

It isn't such a bad war now, the men avow, but they are all anxious to get home. They have had enough of Germany, and even dear old "Blighty" has lost much of its magnetism. "There's no place like home"—Canada—is the popular platitude now, the full philosophy of which over four years of war have taught us all.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur.

The Prince of Wales came to Germany on January 8, for the first time since the British troops have been on the Rhine, and is spending a few days at Canadian Corps Headquarters. The Prince left Charleroi, Belgium, in the morning in his motor-car, and when he got as far as Spa boarded an aeroplane and flew to Cologne. When the machine was over the Rhine the Prince persuaded the pilot to do a few stunts, which he enjoyed. From Cologne the Royal flier came to Bonn, and in the evening went to a dance at a Canadian Infantry Brigade headquarters at Volberg, where he danced with Canadian nursing Sisters till after midnight. The following evening he attended the show at the Stadt Theatre given by the "See Toos."

Several Canadian officers and other ranks attended on January 14 at the presentation by the Prince of Wales of Colours to battalions of the Irish, Coldstream, and Grenadier Guards, at Cologne. Major-General Sir H. E. Burstall, commanding the 2nd Canadian Division, and at present acting Canadian Corps Commander during the temporary absence of Lt.-General Sir Arthur W. Currie, went to represent officially the Canadian Forces in Germany.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has been on the staff of Canadian Corps Headquarters continuously since the spring of 1917, is now on leave in England, and will not likely return to the Corps. Just before he left he presented the Battalion Colours to the 13th Bn. (Royal Highlanders of Canada) and to the 14th Bn. (Victoria Rifles).

Only Eleven Deaths.

It is over five weeks since the First and Second Canadian Divisions, with the Corps Troops (as certain units and formations not directly linked with the Divisions are known) came into Germany, and in that time there have been only eleven deaths, due to sickness, mostly pneumonia following influenza, among, approximately, 60,000 troops.

The bodies of our boys who have died in Germany are buried in the German civilian cemetery in Bonn in a special plot set apart for Canadians. Arrangements are now complete to locate the graves of every Canadian who has died as a prisoner of war in the territory on both sides of the Rhine, occupied by the Corps and the other British forces. As soon as this is done, the remains of the deceased soldiers will be exhumed and re-interred by Canadian chaplains in the cemetery in Bonn. It is likely that eventually that little hallowed spot will be enclosed with maple trees, so that the national emblems of Canada will stand as monuments to our honoured dead.

FRED JAMES,
Official Correspondent, Ministry, O.M.F.C.

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Mr. Gustave Francq, of Montreal, has arrived in England *en route* to the International Socialist Congress, to be held in Berne, Switzerland. Mr. Francq is a member of the Industrial Disputes Appeal Board and also of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

CANADAS OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Important Routine Order re Acting Rank.

The address of the London office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is 6, Hanover Square, W.1, and the telephone Mayfair 8818.

No. 6 Sanitary Section moved from Shorncliffe to Kinmel Park on January 10.

Accommodation for about 500 students is being made at the Bramshott College of the Khaki University of Canada. Applications from likely candidates should be forwarded through the proper channels forthwith.

All letters of enquiry regarding the return to Canada of soldiers' wives and families should be sent to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, 11-18, Charing Cross. London, W.C.1.

Shell-Shock Cases as "Battle Casualties."

The classification of shell-shock cases as "wounded, shell-shock" will in future (says a belated ruling) only be carried out if (a) the disability is so serious as to necessitate evacuation to England, or (b) on the recommendation of a medical board at the Granville Special Hospital, Buxton.

Y.M.C.A. Officers Awarded M.C.

The distinction and honour of being the first Y.M.C.A. officers to be awarded the Military Cross in the war goes to three officers in the 2nd Division—Capt. James Clarke, Capt. Frank Armitage, and Capt. James McKay. The first two won the M.C. for going into action with the troops to do "Y" work in the Battle of Amiens, and the last-named won his decoration for similar gallantry at Cambrai, where he was badly wounded and still is in hospital in England. Capt. T. Hutchinson has been awarded the M.B.E. and Capt. W. Hurd the O.B.E. Both are Canadian Y.M.C.A. officers in France.

Retention of Acting Rank.

Routine Order No. 5189 lays down that (in the case of officers) acting rank held on November 11, 1918, will not be relinquished by reason of :—(a) Lapse of time; (b) return to Canada; or (c) the relinquishment of the appointment or employment for which such acting rank was granted, consequent on reorganisation or demobilisation in the O.M.F.C. From the same date. acting warrant officers or N.C.O.s "will be reverted only for disciplinary purposes, and on ground of inefficiency, and unless so reverted will continue to receive the pay and allowance of such rank. The effect of this Order will be that officers, warrant officers, and N.C.O.s holding acting rank will be discharged with that rank, and their war gratuities will be based on the same, subject to the provisions of the war service gratuities scheme already outlined in *Canada*.

Notes on Officers.

Among the officers shortly returning to Canada is Lt.-Col. W. H. Moodie, D.S.O., who commanded the 9th Bn., C.R.T.. in the field. Lt.-Col. Moodie, who had previously served in the South African campaign, came overseas with the 1st Pioneers in 1915. In civil life he was managing an irrigation company in the Okanagan Valley, B.C.

Major E. Best, who has been for a long time senior officer of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. in France, has left the Corps to return to Canada to help in preparing the plans the "Y" has made at home directed to benefit the troops after their arrival in Canada.

Appointments.

The appointment is announced of Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O. (who is now in Canada), to the command of No. 13 Military District, with headquarters in Calgary.

Capt. (A/Maj.) T. C. Lamb, C.A.P.C., has ceased to be an Inspector, C.A.P.C. Col. J. D. Stuart and Major T. W. Anderson have been taken on the strength of the General List without pay and allowances. Capt. (A/Maj.) E. V. Benjamin. M.C., Sask., has been appointed D.A.A.G. at Witley, vice Capt. (A/Maj.) E. H. L. Johnston, Man. Major J. R. Goodall. C.A.M.C., is appointed D.A.D.M.S., Seaford, vice Major F. S. Burke, who is appointed D.A.D.M.S., Bordon Area. H/Lt. and Q.M. G. W. Galloway has ceased to be Q.M., 1st C.C.D. Major G. H. R. Gibson, D.S.O., has been appointed O.C.. Canadian Officers' Convalescent Hospital, vice Lt.-Col. A. C. Rankin.

* *

Many units reciprocated the good wishes expressed in *Canada* at Christmas and the New Year, by sending regimental and other cards showing much originality of design and artistic excellence.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BOYS' DINNER

A dinner of Old U.C.C. Boys will be held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, London, W.1, on Friday, January 31st, at 7.30 p.m. Major.General C. W. Robinson, C.B., will occupy the chair Will all Old Boys who wish to attend kindly send their names and addresses *at once* to the Hon. Secretary of the London Branch of the Old U.C.C. Boys' Association, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1? It is hoped that all Old Boys will make an effort to be present.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIANS: OFFICERS, N.C.O.s, AND MEN.

OFFICERS.

Died.

Cooper, Lt. C. T., C.M.G.C. Cornell, Lt. S. A., C.F.A.

Died as Prisoners of War in German Hands.

Benny, Lt. W. W., C.M.G.C. Preston, Capt. W. J., Cent. Ont.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

CAPT. CLARENCE E. KIDD, 12th Res. Bn. (C. Ont.), who died of broncho-pneumonia at No. 12 General Hospital, Bramshott, on December 21, was, prior to his death, serving at Witley as an instructor. He was the only son of Mr. G. F. Kidd, of Toronto, and came overseas with the 3rd Bn. in 1914, being twice wounded.

LT. ALLAN REEVE, 1st C.O.R.D. and R.A.F., previously reported missing, is now for official purposes presumed to have died on March 27, 1918, or since. Deceased (whose parents reside at 1216, Gerrard Street East, Toronto) enlisted in the Q.O.R. in August, 1914, when under 18 years of age. After being thrice wounded with the 3rd Bn., he was given a commission, and in February last was gazetted a flying officer. He was slightly wounded that month, but subsequently returned to his squadron. Four brothers have been on service.

Imperial Forces.

LT. ARTHUR CECIL DOUCET, R.A.F. (killed in a flying accident in Yorkshire), was the son of Mr. A. E. Doucet, Director of Public Works, Montreal, and was just 20. Graduating from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in November, 1917, he immediately joined the flying arm, and came overseas the following May.

FLT. CADET VOLNEY N. MERRELL, R.A.F. (accidentally killed in England on November 8), was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N Merrell,. Fourteenth Avenue West, Vancouver. Deceased enlisted at the age of 16, and in June, 1915, was transferred to the 54th Bn. He served in France with No. 3 General Hospital at Boulogne. His remains were interred at Andover.

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

Lt. F. N. Adam 1st C.M.M.G. Bgde. (left arm, left thigh, fractured femur), Royal Free, London; Lt. J. L. Bishop, 87th (fractured right femur), Royal Free, London; Lt. A. M. Edward, 15th Res. (head, old), No. 12 C.G.H., Bramshott; Lt. A. O. L. Lang, attd. 3rd M.G. (fractured left humerus, old), 20th General, Camiers; Capt. E. G. A. Smart, 43rd (left thigh, buttock, fractured femur; removed from dangerously ill list), Manor War, Rouen.

Granville, Buxton.—Lt. G. B. Ashwell, 58th (chest penetrated); Lt. G. Beattie, 14th (right forearm, amputated); Lt. W. W. Haddock, 52nd (fractured right humerus); G. B. Ince, 5th C.M.R. (right shoulder, left wrist); Capt. J. McDermid, 44th (left knee, amputated); Lt J. L. A. Madden, 4th Div. T.M.B. (chest, right foot, right leg, left arm); Lt. R. Peachy, 1st C.M.R. (right arm, amputated); Lt. C. A. Thomas, 29th (right eye); Lt. E. J. Uhthoff, 54th (fractured right humerus).

Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, London, W.—Lt. G. D. A. Blandford, 1st D.A.G. (right thigh, old); Lt. H. A. Dickson, 85th (face); Lt. B. R. Gill, 4th Bgde, C.F.A. (right shoulder, arm); Lt. E. R. Howard, 87th (right eye); Lt. (A./Capt.) W. W. Johnson, 58th (face, left eye); Lt. R. J. Paterson, 8th Bgde, C.F.A. (left eye); Lt. W. E. Preston, 20th (right buttock); Lt. W. J. Redmond, jr., 116th (right arm); Lt. F. R. Riley, 46th (right leg, fractured tibia); Lt. K. E. Robinson, 4th (left eye); Capt. (A./Maj.) F P. Strachan, 2nd (left hand); Lt. R. C. Townshend, 20th (left hand, left leg).

Convalescent.

C.C.O. Hospital, Bearwood.—Lt. H. G. Phillips, Sask.

C.C.O. Hospital, Matlock Bath.—Lt. A. G. Bell, 19th; Lt. H. G. Bolt, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. N. Cameron, 43rd; Lt. R. H. Carruthers, 15th; Lt. A. H. Creighton, 25th; Lt. M. K. Devine, 102nd; Lt. A. C. Des Islets, 4th C.M.R.; Lt. S. W. Finney, 58th; Capt. A. A. Gray, 75th; Lt. H. R. Hipwell, 28th; Lt. R. Kerr, 3rd; Lt. A. P. Linnell, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. W. E. Longworthy, 14th Bgde., C.F.A.; Lt. A. Livingstone, 9th Bgde., C.F.A.; Lt. G. B. McKean, V.C.; Lt. V. Z. Manning, 102nd; Lt. J. S. Rankin,. 102nd; Lt. W. G. Scott, 42nd; Lt. S. Turk, 1st M.G.; Capt. H. Ward, 4th M.G.; Lt. H. C. Whitaker, 72nd; Lt. T. Winder, 2nd Brgde., C.F.A.

Discharged from Hospital

Lt. M. B. Amos, 25th; Lt. W. F. Bynum, 2nd; Lt. F. Baird, 3rd; Lt. C. A. Battershill, 1st M.G.; Lt. P. Beaumont, R.C.R.; Capt. A. W. Black, 31st; Lt. L. E. Blackwell, 75th; Lt. W. E. Crothers, 102nd; Lt. E. S. Campbell, 4th M.G.; Lt. H. Carnegie, W. Ont. and R.A.F.; Lt. G. I. Carr, attd. R.A.F.; Lt. S. J. de la Haye, 14th; Lt. J. A. C. Drew, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. C. W. Dawson, 3rd Bgde., C.F.A.; Lt. T C de Wolf, 72nd; Lt. A. G. W. Duncan, 3rd; Capt. E. C. Evans, 42nd; Lt. M. S. Elliott, 116th; Lt. E. L. Fick, 6th C.F.A.; Lt. A. P. Haig, 44th; Lt W. J. Hanney, 46th; Capt. E. H. Hill, 46th,attd. 1st Div. H.Q.; Lt. G. W. Jones, 24th; Lt. R. W. Kerr, 58th; Lt. H. Knowles, 50th; Lt. J. S. Lamrock, 102nd; Lt. F. S. Long, 31st; Lt. A. R. Leek, 31st.

Lt. J. R. McDonald, 6th Res.; Capt. N. A. MacEachern, 10th; Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, Cav.; Capt. D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O., 13th; Lt. W. McIntyre, 47th; Lt. C. C. Morash, 25th; Lt. J. B. Martin, B.C. and R.A.F.; Lt. J. K. Mahon, 116th; Capt. G. Marr, 20th; Lt. N. Newman, 13th; Lt. G. N. Payne, 3rd; Lt. A. S. Pearson, 75th; Capt. J. Pinault, Quec.; Lt. J. G. Pullar, 14th.

Lt. R. Richmond, L.S.H.; Lt. C. G. Reid, 88th; Capt. E. L. Rainboth, 4th M.G.; Major F. A. Robertson, C.G.A.; Lt. W. P. Seath, 5th C.F.A.; Lt. J. D. Scott, 3rd; Lt. T. S. H. Stone, 58th; Lt. W. D. Tod, 78th; Lt. H. Townsend, R.N.W.M.P., attd. C.L.H.; Capt. H. Ward, 4th M.G.; Lt. G. Le R Warner, Que. and R.A.F.; Lt. C. E. Wattam, 4th; Lt F. R. Wells, 47th; Lt.-Col. C. R. E. Willets, R.C.R.; Lt.-Col. J. Wise, 28th.

Seriously Ill (Other than Wounds.)

Major R. Weir, Man., attd. Khaki University (influenza), Station Hospital, Paris.

Removed from Dangerously Ill List.—N./S. A. M. Tate, 1st C.C.C.S. (23rd C.C.S.)

* *

Roy Beavis, private in the Canadian Infantry, was at Lambeth Police Court, on Monday, sentenced to nine months' hard labour for obtaining money by means of worthless cheques and falsely representing himself to be a captain in the Royal Artillery.

N.C.OS. AND MEN.

List of Friday, January 17.

Died as a Prisoner of War in German Hands

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Cochran, 475801 H. A.

Accidentally Killed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Archibald, 760339 W. A
FORESTRY CORPS.—Riley, 231691 W M.

Died.

ARTILLERY.—Timpany, 307691 Dvr. B. J.
WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Lapier, 3136680 H. L.
SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT. MacLennan, 291802 L.-Cpl G. A
ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Mulholland, 432242 A.
FORESTRY CORPS.—McBean, 297984 J

Wounded.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Jones, 3232786 F. H

Wounded and Missing.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Gibbings, 749166 W. T.

Missing.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Blackie, 192448 Act. Sgt. G

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Boudreau, 3031564 A.; De Sylva, 4035321 J.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Porter, 2128934 W. G.; Rutherford, 2129663 T.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT PRESENTING COLOURS (see page 100).
Canadian War Records Photograph.

List of Saturday, January 18.

Killed.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Findley, 522065 P. L.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Purcell, 126357 Cpl. J. J.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Stewart, 436877 D.

Died.

ARTILLERY.—Clayton, 319806 Gnr. F.

List of Tuesday, January 21.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Killed.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Publow, 3320221 R. O.

Died as Prisoners of War in German Hands.

CAVALRY.—Levinson, 2293331 A.
CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Dobbs, 3106727 N.

Died.

ENGINEERS.—Brown, 2008118 Spr. R.
CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Elson, 138566 A.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Daniels, 875384 L.; Mann, 821011 E.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Johnston, 18208 Cpl. W.

Wounded and Missing.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Desnoyers, 3155955 J.; Williams, 1030115 J W

Previously Incorrectly Reported Killed.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Smith, 3033471 J

List of Wednesday, January 23.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Greig, 766385 A. A.

Accidentally Killed.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Aubut, 3108056 P.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Cottrell, 460040 W.

Died.

ARTILLERY.—Brotherston, 340293 Dvr. G.; Farran, 334681 Gnr. E.
SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Wood, 2188525 E. J.
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Lillew, 474117 L.-Cpl. P. F
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Cripps, 510968 G. W
FORESTRY CORPS.—Flowers, 763578 Sgt. G. M.; Young, 443347 A. O

MISSING, Believed Prisoner of War.—Any information concerning Lieut. A. T. Newby, M.C., Fort Garry Horse, who has been missing since August 10, 1918, will be gratefully received by Mrs. Newby, Georgeville, Cranbrook, Kent

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Belliveau, Lt. A. H., For. Corps, attd. R.A.F.; Hall, Lt. E. W., Que.; Heath, Lt. E. E., C. Ont., attd. R.A.F.; Heather, Capt. C. L., M.C., D.C.M., C. Ont.; Lumsden, Capt. A. C., B.C.; MacDonald, Lt. D. A., For. Corps, attd. R.A.F.; Raymond, Lt. A. B., C.A.S.C., attd. R.A.F.; Smythe, Lt. C., M.C., C.F.A., attd. R.A.F.; White, Capt. P. R., E. Ont., attd. R.A.F.; Zieman, Lt. J. R., E. Ont., attd. R.A.F.

N.C.O.s and Men.

(A.)

CAVALRY.—Anderson, 551303 L.-Cpl. W.; Berwick, 550119 F. P.; Bushnell, 550480 F. C.; Lacye, 114840 J. H. F.

ENGINEERS.—Liddiment, 503387 Spr. W.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Hayes, 734324 D. O.; Rafuse, 733125 R. W.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Davidson, 26187 J.; Gadona, 3156024 E.; Gregory, 713167 F. J.; Lefebre, 24849 L. V.; McCulloch, 195148 R.; McKenna, 25750 J.; Murray, 487454 L.; Smith, 2512313 L.-Cpl. A. R.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Morrison, 100152 R. H.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Balmer, 27160 W. B.; Barber, 109210 A.; Berube, 2537491 O.; Ballantyne, 427077 J.; Blyth, 109224 S. D.; Casson, 113132 B. F.; Conley, 111107 L.-Cpl. W.; Crofts, 113155 E. H.; Dadson, 47179 H. G.; Dean, 135125 E. S.; Evans, 113204 F. H.; Germain, 3105151 Act. L.-Cpl. T.; Hazlett, 9923 J.; Lea, 228511 A.; Leonard, 126834 G.; McCurdy, 113424 H. A.; MacDonald, 111301 T. L.; Rothwell, 412419 G.; Selby, 141773 J. A.; Selman, 835194 N. C.; Thompson, 814303 J. C. D.; Vath, 55733 G.; Windsor, 18563 E.; Wright, 10083 D. T.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Alcock, 624128 F.; Bullock, 29074 Cpl. C. H.; Kain, 153615 C.; Pountney, 163659 G.; Willis, 721186 T. W.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Brown, 424263 G. H.; Causton, 73880 H. N.; Child, 106133 T. S.; Dase, 106177 H. G.; Dobson, 718620 J.; Dowland, 114813 W.; Hind, 73910 A.; Kennedy, 106331 J. T.; Lee, 622611 L.; Mellor, 108378 C. H.; Newman, 622425 R.; Noel, 623021 F.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Boughey, 2365608 G. E.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Booth, 16518 H.; Curts, 116990 E. H.; Teather, 16366 G.

(B.)

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Douglas, 24123 A.; Raymond, 748605 J.; Spenceley, 24999 H.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Potter, 8243 F.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Adamson, 27701 R. B.; Armstrong, 27435 R.; Hatton, 9924 W.; Jones, 9929 F.; Lacey, 47368 A.; Sinclair, 27645 H. V.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Green, 22056 A.; MacLeod, 279 G. A.; Poole, 90 R.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Hanna, 231522 R.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Croke, 16636 A. G.; Keith, 16324 J.; Piercy, 703647 M. F.

(C.)

CAVALRY.—McMullen, 551931 J.; Pollock, 551410 F.; White, 553037 E. D.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Walsh, 817833 W. A.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Boreham, 46809 F.; Paterson, 24521 A. L.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Smith, 8145 T. J.; Sullivan, 51427 R. M.; Thompson, 8031 T. C.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Blayney, 10007 R. H.; Cross, 9186 H. C.; Day, 228132 J. S.; Lawson, 470476 F. P.; McKay, 799556 R. G.; Martin, 19269 T.; Roper, 27943 A. F.; Simmons, 2537463 L.; Spademan, 9717 G.; Wallwork, 9266 S.; Whan, 836889 G. E.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Barlow, 28565 F.; Hamilton, 28629 H. E.; Hayward, 865148 W. H.; Orr, 1000822 R. F.; Pasich, 2378951 T.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—McEwen, 256056 T.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Barber, 454525 C.; Endes, 100662 J. L.; Jordon, 101137 M. A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Bamford, 16628 W. J.; Conlon, 21999 A. L.; Hastings, 180236 A. F.; Hay, 16558 D.; Lavender, 21857 L.-Cpl. D.

RAILWAY TROOPS.—Vincent, 778099 Sgt. A. J.

(D.)

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Armstrong, 24335 F. H.; Evans, 25035 R.; Nee, 65721 J.; Smith, 46912 T. M.; Waite, 66006 D. K.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Bonaparte, 487391 E. P.; Heard, 7982 C.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Cox, 27022 J.; Dearman, 9663 H.; Gibb, 9791 A.; Murray, 9814 J.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Bell, 927 D. E.; Smith, 496 R. G.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Greentree, 21603 F.; Pratt, 81990 W. T.; Strange, 73698 J. R.; Wilson, 106632 A. J. S.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Keay, 696937 M. H.; Paterson, 811333 J.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Charlton, 16290 F. C.; Langston, 16443 T.; Wildblood, 23461 G.

(E.)

CAVALRY.—Northcott, 552636 H.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Davis, 477227 Cpl. W. E.; Kempton, 477488 W. J.; Lawson, 228490 D.; Lozo, 441549 H. F.; Lower, 733354 H. R.; Schofield, 478795 A. L.; Turner, 477941 J. W.; Whelton, 488314 G. D.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Arnott, 757003 T.; Colburn, 178172 H. I.; Ellis, 25084 W. J.; McEldowne, 24736 G.; Payne, 177172 J.; Wakefield, 192965 P. R.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Corbett, 853693 A. L.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Balcombe, 204430 W. F.; Bowerbank, 27175 H.; Bristow, 430047 A.; Couche, 139545 Cpl. V. W.; Curtis, 109290 J.; Hewor, 426217 W. P.; Jolliffe, 27207 J. H.; Ladd, 27626 F. G.; Marsell, 3031054 J.; McLean, 788617 I. L.; Mead, 10152 F. W.; Parrington, 113474 A.; Slinn, 158507 J. W.; Webster, 27650 W.; Welch, 9843 R. B.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Buchan, 21678 W.; Cunningham, 153163 W.; Sherbouk, 417656 P.; Green, 106339 A. C.; Mallory, 2293640 J. R.; Ousey, 700222 J. P.; Pringle, 148417 R.; Vandal, 268198 G.; Walker, 426322 W. H.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Boyes, 106099 T.; Hare, 1647 R. B.; Moore, 106413 H. C.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Ackroyd, 808354 F. H.; Archibald, 22019 W.; Bradley, 435842 R. W.; Hanson, 3130464 E. E.; Kisby, 160061 H. B. H.; Sugden, 809115 S. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Johnston, 490569 W. H.; Latter, 706525 E. W.; Rosen, 791192 A.; Russell, 17275 F. W.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Turner, 107589 Cpl. F.

Canadians in Imperial Forces

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Lt. Herbert S. Broughall (Toronto), Lt. Frederick R. Johnson (Westmount, P.Q.), Sec. Lt. Robert S. Lipsett (Holland, Man.), Lt. Roland McPhee, Capt. Fred G. Powell (Toronto), Lt. Donald J. Russell (Woodstock, Ont.), Lt. R. E. Taylor (Point Grey, B.C.), and Sec. Lt. H. H. Whitlock (Charlottetown).

OTHER RANKS.—78630 1st Pte. C. Bemister, R.A.F. (Fredericton, N.B.); 319553 Act. Sgt. T. E. Morrison and 264947 Act. Sgt. J. Walker, Royal Engineers (both of Victoria, B.C.); 1147 Sgt. S. Kilburn, E. Yorkshire Regt. (Muskoka, Ont.); 235315 Pte. G. Turner, Lancashire Fusiliers (Toronto); 342 Pte. A. Mahey, Manchester Regt. (Hamilton); 29015 Sgt. O. Craig, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers (Montreal); 21911 Pte. F. J. Wilson, Wiltshire Regt. (Montreal); 1421 Pte. A. Noble, Gordon Highlanders (Vancouver); 8332 Pte. T. Riley, R. Welsh Fusiliers (Toronto); 16926 Cpl. F. E. Stroud, Worcestershire Regt. (Saskatchewan); 7699 Pte. J. Sim, Gordon Highlanders (Montreal); 8676 Pte. H. Sylvester, Oxford and Bucks. L.I. (Montreal).

The index to Vol. LII. of "Canada" is now ready; price to non-subscribers, 3d.

AEROPLANES FOR CANADA.

Tribute to Airmen from the Dominion.

At Hendon Aerodrome, on Tuesday, the Air Ministry formally handed over to Sir George Perley, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the three Imperial Air Fleet aeroplanes, "Leicester," "Huddersfield," and "City of Glasgow," to take the place of those presented to Canada through the Imperial Air Fleet by those three towns.

Among those present were the Duchess of Devonshire, Sir George and Lady Perley, Lt.-General Turner, V.C., and Lady Turner, and Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ross. A Canadian guard of honour attended.

Sir George Perley opened the proceedings by referring to the loss sustained by the Royal Family and expressing the deep regret of all present.

Lord Desborough (President of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee) said the aeroplanes expressed their admiration for what the Dominions had done in the war, and would in the future form a link of Empire—an all-red route round the world.

Canadians in the Air Force.

Major-General Seely, in making the presentation, said :—"I want to state, in the presence of many Canadians and Canadian soldiers, that the decisive victory which we have won was due in the first degree to our mastery in the air, and that mastery was in itself due in a very large degree to the valour and skill of Canadian airmen. In handing over these machines to you we say they are the symbol of the boundless gratitude which all British men and women owe, and will owe for ever, to the dauntless spirits of the men of our great Dominions."

Sir George Perley, in accepting the gift, referred to General Seely's command of the Canadian Mounted Troops in France for nearly four years. The machines, he said, were types which would be the most useful to them in Canada now that the war was over. A great many Canadians had joined the Royal Air Force, and they seemed to have been peculiarly good at flying. They made first-class pilots. In a country of the size of Canada they would be able to make greater use of this new arm of the Service than could be done in a smaller country. They expected to do much in commercial aerial transport. Already they had started a mail service, and inquiries had been made through him as to whether they could not use air machines for fighting fires in the outlying districts and on scattered farms. One of the chief Forestry men had told him that he hoped to make use of their wonderful system of lakes in Canada to employ seaplanes to travel over their forests in order to inspect them and to keep down the fires.

The Duchess of Devonshire attached a mascot to the Leicester machine, and Lady Desborough and Lady Perley attached similar emblems to the Huddersfield and Glasgow machines respectively.

The Duchess then handed the Imperial Air Force Canadian flag "Leicester" to Capt. McLaren, D.S.O., D.F.C., who has 57 machines to his credit; the flag "Huddersfield" to Majo Carter, whose score is between 20 and 30 machines; and the flag "City of Glasgow" to Capt. A. E. McKeever, D.S.O., who has 41 machines to his credit.

Celebrating Britain's Air Victory.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Connaught Rooms by the Imperial Air Fleet Committee to celebrate the Empire's victory in the air. Lord Desborough presided, and among those present were Lord Morris, General Seely, Sir George Perley, the Bishop of Ontario, General Turner, Lt.-Col. Donald Armour, and Mr. F. C. Wade (Agent-General for British Columbia).

The toast of "The British Empire's Victory in the Air" was proposed by Lord Desborough, General Seely replying.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie proposed "Our Future Imperial Air Fleet," being supported by Major-General Sir W. S. Branck

General Sir Richard Turner and General Sir W. R. Birdwood replied. The former said the wonderful achievements of the Mother Country had surpassed everything expected of her. It was essential, if the Empire was to be maintained, that the lessons we had learned during this war in regard to standardisation of equipment and organisation should be put into practice. The time had gone when each Dominion could strike out its own line. The future aerial forces of Canada must be carefully organised and co-ordinated with those of the Mother Country.

Sir George Perley proposed the health of the chairman.

* *

A rumour that the Canadian Y.M.C.A. may drop its canteens before the troops get back to the concentration camps is authoritatively denied.

The proprietors of "Canada" are open to receive applications from officers of the O.M.F.C. for the post of resident manager in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. This appointment would be quite suitable for anyone partially disabled by wounds, but previous knowledge and experience of newspaper management is essential. The post is one which offers excellent prospects to a suitable man.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards.

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CHAPTER IV.—A SHELLHOLE ON HILL 60.

CAREW shifted his feet with a squelch and a curse.

"Wonder how far down the earth gets hot?" he grumbled. "I ought to be sunk deep enough to feel the heat. Modern warfare, eh? Ichabod, Ichabod!"

His companion in the trench shivered. "Lord," he said, "mud-ern warfare is more like it. Mud in Valcartier—more mud on Salisbury Plain, and here on the blooming battlefield we're up to our necks. Funny looking old battlefield, anyway. Say, did you ever realise that most of your old British tales of chivalry and so forth hailed from around this district? Betcher there wasn't so much romance hanging to it in those days, either. Wonder if those old archer fellows felt the same way we do about things?"

"Sure," replied Carew sententiously, "the old order changeth—and that means a man requires more cover these days than a few hundred years ago. That's about all civilisation means, I'm beginning to think."

"My, ain't you the cynical boy to-night! Did they forget to give you clean sheets in the dug-out the other night or was there a draught? Keep quiet a minute!"

Both men, listening intently, leant over the parapet and stared into the blackness of the night, then crouched against the greasy sandbags as a star shell shot up from the German lines sixty yards away. As the glare dwindled, a voice came, a hoarse whisper sounding close to the ground immediately in front of them: "Kamerad!" Carew stood up instantly and fired point-blank at the dark blur, crouching again as a couple of bullets, aimed at the flash of his rifle, buzzed over his head.

"Shoot these beggars on principle!" he grunted. "No Red Cross—no prisoners taken down our street. That's the second man that's crawled over to give himself up to-night. Poor chaps have had about enough of it, too, I guess."

"Talking about observing the Red Cross, did you hear about Eastman?" asked Burton. "He got tired early of this game and asked me how to get a nice safe wound that would take him home. I told him to tie a Red Cross badge around his leg and hang it over the parapet. The cheerful fool did it in one, and got drilled through the thigh as neat as you please. I went down and congratulated him just before they carried him out. He was cursing the Germans—said their bullets were insufficiently nickelled. The bullet hit him right on the badge, and they were picking bits of Red Cross out of his leg when I left. Says he's going to write to Geneva about it."

Carew grinned and put down his rifle, placing it carefully against the sandbag wall to prevent the ubiquitous mud from fouling the bolt. The two men were at the extreme end of a shallow ditch, dignified by the name of trench, which ran obliquely towards the German lines and overlapped by some 50 feet the continuation of the British first line, which ran 40 yards behind, parallel to that of the enemy. The trench had been pushed forward by the previous French occupants with the intention of getting within mining distance of the German lines, but owing to the number of casualties caused by the incessant rifle and machine-gun fire the French commander had abandoned the project.

Carew and Burton rather liked their comparative loneliness, but took good care to keep in touch with the next trench section, in case the relief should come sooner than expected. They were both the seasoned veterans of a couple of months' trench warfare and had gauged each other's character with discerning eyes. They were both classed as "good boys" in the trenches, and knew it, and liked each other. For a man's trench character is unknown to himself or his companions before the experience—comrades detect the weak spots in each other and drift apart, while men that have cordially disliked one another find the sympathetic coincidence of thought in a word that makes for friendship.

Carew had discovered many things about his character since he had been in the trenches. Fatigue he knew—retrospectively looking back over the course of a varied life, he found he had never really known fatigue before. The invariable effort to collect one's will-power before commencing some task—to be obliged to compel one's limbs to act accordingly—he hated the unceasing urge. He had always imagined that actual fighting would form the ultimate test of a man, or waiting idly in imminent danger, or one's judgment in a crisis, but his opinions had been modified by the discovery of the fact that nearly all men are brave—or that all men are cowards, he didn't know which. He had known his comrades nervous, frightened—small blame to them—as they crouched against the greasy sandbags of the trench under savage, concentrated shell-fire, staring into each other's faces and saying not a word—and he knew that should the word be given the men would charge magnificently on a forlorn hope, with no thought of retreat. They might, and would be, afraid, but the work would be carried out.

"FUNNY LOOKING OLD BATTLEFIELD, ANYWAY."

Carew knew, of course, that the moral courage which conquers physical fear is on a higher plane than the courage of the unimaginative man who stumbles forward, neither caring for nor realising danger, but he wondered if the old idea of traditional bravery existed now. In many cases responsibility caused what is called bravery. He knew that it is much easier for an officer to be brave than it is for a private—easier for any man who has others to think for and who look to him in times of stress—easier even for a corporal, correspondingly easier for a lieutenant, all the way up to the colonel, whom, he thought, probably never had an idea of personal danger.

He concluded that behaviour in utter fatigue was the final test of a man—his behaviour on the first night of a rest-billet after an arduous spell of trenches, when rations and guards had to be found, and blankets were few and far between. He reflected upon his own disposition under these circumstances, and was not proud.

Burton had been staring over the parapet and nudged him in the ribs.

"Why all the pensive expression?" he asked. "Look, Don, see that gap way over there in the hedge? There's German reliefs going through there—let's warm 'em up a bit. How far d'you think?"

"Let's try 300. Sure you saw anybody?"

"You watch it now. About every five minutes a few men get through. They just wriggle around the corner, by the hedge, on the left, Don, and then seem to jump down—into a communication trench, I guess."

They sniped industriously for a while, until the flashes of their rifles drew fire from the German trench opposite, and the bullets came thudding into the sandbags round them. Some of the bags, filled at night and in haste, had had half-decayed vegetable matter and so on shovelled into them, and this, decomposing later, and forming gas, gave the effect of a greasily smooth sausage to some of the best-made sacks. The impact of a bullet making a direct hit at short range on one of these would explode it like a Chinese bomb, covering the men near by with an evil-smelling liquid mess.

There was a curious muffled boom from the German trench, and the two men dived for the angle of the traverse and the parapet, recognising the voice of a trench mortar that had worried them exceedingly the day before

"Lord, we must have got home once or twice!" muttered Burton, pleased and surprised. "They'd never turn Hans loose on us this time else." He wiped a little blood from his cheek as he spoke, for the bomb had exploded just behind the trench and filled the air with fragments.

"Say, Don," he added, "what say we go over to the German trench and fire off a bomb or two at old Hans? We can take a look at things, too. We can wriggle over easy, and it'll be just as well to get out of here for a while."

"Sure!" replied Carew. "I'll just go round and tell the corporal." And he climbed over the traverse, preferring to take his chance of a bullet rather than wade through the three feet of muddy water at the back of the trench. He was greeted with a chorus of muttered curses from the three men in the next section, for the shot from the trench mortar had blown down half their protection of sandbags, and the men were obliged to expose themselves recklessly to repair the damage caused by the sniping of their comrades.

"All right, fellows!" remarked Don. "Harry and I are just going over to find the beggar that did it. Don't you worry about it any more."

He climbed back gracefully, ignoring a request not to hurry back after they had reached the Germans, and was just in time to reach comparative shelter as another trench mortar bomb landed full on the traverse. Carew was flung dazed into the bottom of the ditch, and was nearly drowned before Burton hauled him out. He sat in the mud, leaning against the parapet and gasping, while his comrade investigated the damage.

"Anybody hurt over there?" called Burton to their neighbours.

"Harris has got his," Johnson, the corporal, replied soberly. "He stood up just as the damn thing exploded."

Carew got up and went shakily round the traverse, looking on while his companions took the identification disc, letters, and petty valuables from the pockets of the dead man. He had never been particularly friendly with Harris, but he'd been associated with him in so many pranks, on the transport vessel and on Salisbury Plain, and the memories seemed to strike him together, so that he had hard work to calm himself. Afterwards he wondered why the death of this man had affected him so much, when he had seen so many forms of death. He shook himself to relieve his mind of the weight and signed to Harry to come on. Word was passed along the trench from the company commander to know the extent of the damage, and Carew asked the corporal to report that he'd gone out with Burton to stop a possible bombing party. Then, returning to their section, the two prepared hurriedly for the adventure, packing a couple of bombs, each with extra long lengths of fuse, into their equipment pockets, and Burton strapping on his haversack. They left their rifles in the trench, Carew owning an automatic and Burton taking a service revolver with a little ammunition that he'd got from an officer who had no further use for it. They slipped warily over the parapet and entered the barren space between the lines.

Carew liked the sensation of sharing No Man's Land with its real owners—the dead. He wriggled under the barbed wire and out into the open, suddenly lying flat, instinctively and without thinking, to avoid exposure by a star-shell. He nudged the man beside him, and tried to call his attention to the line of the German trench they intended to skirt. Eliciting no response, he put out his hand and shook him, finding he had been muttering into the ear of a dead German, whose white face grinned at him in the flickering light. Carew shuddered and crawled on as the glare failed, the darkness rushing in from all sides and seeming almost palpable as it reoccupied the space wrested from it by the star-shell.

The gleam of a pool of water several yards ahead and to his right was slowly obscured by some moving bulk, and he wriggled towards it.

"Harry!" he whispered carelessly, and felt his tunic torn as the vicious point of a bayonet ripped across his ribs. The German had stabbed at the sound of his voice. Don rolled over, jerked at his automatic, and fired vengefully and foolishly in the direction of the thrust. He was nearly blinded and deafened as an answering report came just in front of him, and the bullet grazed his shoulder, feeling like a red hot poker placed suddenly on his body and lifted He twisted round and waited, every nerve tense for the sound or feeling of someone close to him, while bullets from both trenches, aimed at the flashes, thudded into the ground around him. A star-shell went up from the German lines, and Carew set his jaw, feeling he'd never needed a steady hand more. He knew—and the German knew—that the man who saw his adversary first when the light broke out would win the trick.

Carew waited, his finger on the trigger, eyes straining towards the other, for what seemed five minutes, but was a matter of seconds. Then the light flooded down, and he fired, his bullet smashing the face glaring at him from almost within arm's length. The German clutched the trigger of his rifle even as he died, but the shot went harmlessly into the mud. Don blessed the quick eyes that had won him the strange duel, and lay still under the bullets that hummed over his head and the glare of the star-shell. He sighed with relief as it faded out, and wriggled away from the scene of the encounter, still resolved to find Burton and complete their adventure

The German line they intended to penetrate was situated along the side of a slope facing the British. Directly in front of the slope there was a gap in the line, overlapped by a diagonal pushed forward to meet the original French saphead, but still a possible means of entering the German lines, and through this the two men hoped to crawl. Their plan was simple—to locate and bomb the trench mortar that had given so much trouble, and in the ensuing mêlée to take the best possible means of escape. Don thought the possibility of escape very doubtful, but after three days of trench wading the two were prepared for anything.

Another flare went up, and Carew, lying huddled amongst the dead, mapped out a course for himself towards the gap in the German lines. He gave a sigh of relief as he heard Burton's hoarse whisper close to him, and answered as the light dwindled out

"D'you see my little scrap, Harry?" he whispered.

"You bet I did," replied Burton. "But I was much too interested in getting away from the line of your bullets to put in a hand at all. I was just the other side of that Hun—you took a bit of my ear with that first shot of yours. It's a wonder we wern't all wiped out at once from the trenches when they saw the flashes in the dark."

Carew grunted, and they continued, frequently halted by wire and débris catching their equipment straps. The men were good scouts and easily refrained from the desperate expletive with which the British soldier often relieves his overwrought feelings in like case, and incidentally makes casualties of his party, but the half-buried ends of barbed wire, some of it apparently sprouting from the ground, were a sore trial to the pair. In the ordinary course of listening posts and night-work one can usually crawl under the entanglements, an accommodation necessary for each force, and occasionally much appreciated by the adventurous opponent. But in this district the ground and opposing entanglements had been so heavily shelled for the purpose of frontal attacks, and the wire so buried and broken, that, as Burton put it, "he bet the blamed sappers found a blank entanglement six feet below the surface of the earth."

Guttural voices sounded close to the two men, and they lay quiet, thanking their luck for the dead bodies that lay thick around them, and praying that no more star-shells would be sent up. The voices came closer, and they perceived four men crawling by in the direction of their own trench. The party muttered and cursed under their breath, while the two Canadians blessed them, for they knew the Germans would not send up any flares while their listening post was out in the open.

(*To be continued.*)

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REPATRIATION OF CANADIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Control Transferred to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith.

An important change in connection with the question of the repatriation of Canadian women and children has been made during the present week.

Up to the present the arrangements have been vested in the officer-in-charge, Military Dependents' Branch—an organisation which came under the administration of General Headquarters, O.M.F.C. The anomalous position was thus created of civilians being dealt with by a purely military organisation. In addition, the expenditures of public moneys for a civilian purpose were in the hands of the military, and such expenditures must of necessity have had to be met out of the appropriation earmarked for military needs.

The Military Dependents' Branch has now ceased to exist, the control of the repatriation of soldiers' dependents being transferred to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration for Canada. All communications, therefore, regarding such matters should in future be addressed to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, at 11-13, Charing Cross, London, W.C.1.

The new arrangement is a compliment to the enviable record made by Lt.-Col. Obed Smith and his staff at the Canadian Emigration Office during the war. In that trying period no fewer than 22,000 women and children were returned to Canada without mishap, or without any complaints arising such as have at times marked the transport of troops. This record is all the more remarkable when the composition of the women and children repatriated is taken into account, and due allowance made for the danger attendant upon all voyages made during the progress of hostilities. This achievement on the part of the Emigration Office was carried out by a much attenuated staff, due to the fact that most of the regular employés were on service.

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CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY MATERNITY HOME.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has for some time been maintaining a Maternity Home at Seaford. Owing to the recent relaxation of demand for its accommodation from the Seaford military area, the Society offers its advantages to the wives of Canadian officers and soldiers in other areas. The fees charged are 6s. per diem for officers' wives and 4s. per diem for the wives of non-commissioned officers and men, which includes medical attendance and nursing. Applications for admission should be made to the Matron, Canadian Red Cross Nursing Home, Grosvenor Road, Seaford.

* *

Canada is to be represented by a team of twenty at Bisley, ten from Canada and ten from the Overseas Forces.

Owing to the lack of trained investigators in Canada with capacity for independent research in some department of science bearing on industrial progress, the Dominion Advisory Council has been able (says the *Times*) to award only eight fellowships and studentships out of the 25 for which provision is made.

BRAVE DEEDS THAT WON THE D.C.M.

Stirring Stories Which Recall the Arras-Amiens-Drocourt Fighting.

The "London Gazette" Supplement, dated January 16, announced the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal—and in three cases of a Bar to same—to a large number of N.C.O.s and men. Two of the awards are made for services in Northern Russia

BAR TO D.C.M.

116045 Sgt. A. O. Swanby, D.C.M., 2nd Bn.

For courage, coolness, and organisation during the attack at Le Quesney, on August 10, 1918. After his officer was wounded he took charge of his platoon, and with good leadership pushed on to his final objective. When held up by a hostile machine-gun post he, with two others, rushed the post, killed the garrison, and captured four machine guns. Later, on the capture of the village, he showed great judgment in selecting a position to safeguard our left flank. (D.C.M. gazetted March 28, 1918.)

55725 C.S.-M. J. E. Thomas, D.C.M., 19th Bn.

When his company commander was wounded during operations at Fransart, on August 16, 1918, he at once took charge of the H.Q. Section. On reaching the objective he made a reconnaissance of the Corps' position, and finding that the right flank was in the air, he volunteered to return and bring reinforcements. He accomplished this successfully, despite persistent enemy sniping and machine-gun fire. During the action he captured twenty-four prisoners, and at all times set a fine example to his men. (D.C.M. gazetted in this Gazette.)

204396 Sgt. J. H. Wells, D.C.M., 15th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource during the attacks on west of Drocourt-Queant line on September 1/2, 1918. The day previous to the attack, his company suffered many casualties from the hostile barrage, but he kept the men's spirits up, and got the wounded evacuated. On the first day of the attack, he skilfully disposed his platoon to cope with a difficult situation, and captured a strong patrol of eleven men. He was wounded in the advance on the second day, but insisted in carrying on until he was again dangerously wounded while attacking a machine-gun nest. His energy and initiative were largely responsible for the success of the platoon in carrying out its task, despite heavy casualties. (D.C.M. gazetted November 15, 1918.)

D.C.M.

748082 Cpl. (Actg. Sgt.) W. P. Adams, M.M., 14th Bn.

During an attack near Cagnicourt, on September 1/2, his platoon commander and senior N.C.O.s becoming casualties, he assumed command and successfully led the platoon to its final objective with consummate skill and daring. Held up by an enemy machine-gun post, he boldly rushed forward, with absolute contempt of danger, and personally bayonetted and killed two of his adversaries, and by his fearless demeanour and gallantry compelled the remainder to surrender. His marked gallantry and initiative throughout undoubtedly was instrumental in no small degree to the success of the operation, and the saving of many of our men's lives.

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*

SOME OF THE N.C.O.'S OF THE 4TH BATTALION IN GERMANY.

308700 Sgt. W. V. Agnew, 9th Bde., C.F.A.

During the offensive operations south-east of Arras on August 27, he was in charge of communications of the forward section, and it was absolutely necessary to lay 1,500 yards of wire to an observation post. He had the line complete in thirty minutes, using mostly enemy wire. This work was done under heavy machine-gun fire, and the last 500 yards in full view of the enemy machine-gunners. When this was done, he rendered valuable assistance, observing enemy machine guns and other targets. Although knocked down twice by concussion of enemy shells, he kept his line in working order during our attack, thereby allowing us to neutralise an enemy machine-gun nest. His example was an inspiration to all.

799372 Cpl. (Actg. Sgt.) R. Alexander, 15th Bn.

In the attack on Drocourt-Queant line on September 2, when one of the companies was held up by a strong machine-gun post, he led his platoon forward and bombed the occupants, over sixty of whom surrendered. He showed conspicuous ability in handling his platoon and keeping the men under control in the face of machine-gun fire from both flanks and point-blank artillery fire.

703661 Sgt. (Actg. C.S.-M.) H. Alway, 102nd Bn.

During the attack near Beaucourt-en-Santerre, August 8, after his platoon commander had become a casualty he took command, steadied the men, and led them in a charge against a strongly held position on the edge of Beaucourt Wood. On reaching the wood he rushed round the flank of an enemy section, and, by cutting off the retreat, forced twenty of the garrison to surrender. This he did single-handed. He set a fine example of fearlessness to his men

443581 Sgt. G. B. Andrews, M.M., 2nd Bn.

On September 2 to 4, in the operations on the Canal du Nord, he was in command of a platoon, which he handled with conspicuous courage and skill throughout the operations, under intense fire. He executed several daring reconnaissances with complete success under very severe close range machine-gun fire and obtained information of the greatest value to his company commander. His devotion to duty and disregard of danger were a very fine example to those under his command.

678229 C.S.-M. A. C. Baillie, 116th Bn.

During an advance from Domart, on August 8, he collected the details from three different battalions and formed them into a party, which he led against the high ground in front of Hannon Wood. A heavy machine-gun fire from a concealed trench was holding up his company. Acting on his own initiative, he deployed his party over some dead ground and completely surprised the enemy in the trench. Later in the day, when his company officers had become casualties, he reorganised the company, advanced against, and captured the final objective. Throughout he showed fine power of leadership and knowledge of handling men.

663138 Pte. F. W. Battison, 116th Bn.

During an attack on Hamon Wood, near Domart, on August 8, on his own initiative he advanced, and single-handed put out of action two enemy machine guns, which had been holding up his attack. He was the first man to enter Hamon Wood, and it was largely due to his work that his company were able to advance and capture five 5.9 guns. He set a fine example of fearlessness to the remainder of the men

420375 Sgt. C. A. Bent, M.M., 16th Bn.

When in charge of the company Lewis guns in an attack near Arras on September 2, two of them were knocked out, and while repairing them in the open under heavy fire he was wounded in the right arm, but refused to go back, continuing to assist in directing the fire. He was again wounded, and on his way back, hearing that his company officer was wounded, he went to look for him, and had him carried in by a party of prisoners.

100537 C.S.-M. T. J. Bentley, 49th Bn.

In the attack north of Parvillers, on the night of August 13 and 14, he displayed great qualities of leadership, and by his personal courage and organising powers contributed largely to the success of the operation. His coolness and cheerfulness under heavy fire was an inspiration to all ranks.

150054 Cpl. R. Billington, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during seven days' fighting, which led to the capture of Drocourt-Queant line on August 28 to September 2. On the second day his officer bceame a casualty, and he took command of a section of four guns. On the last day he brought his guns successfully into action five times in support of the infantry attack. On each occasion he went forward under heavy fire to select positions He proved himself an able leader, and set a fine example.

401723 Cpl. M. L. Bishop, M.M., 58th Bn.

During the operations in front of Amiens on August 8, as leader of the Battalion Scouts, he rendered invaluable assistance throughout the whole attack, making daring reconnaissances and reporting as to the enemy's positions. On one occasion, when he observed an enemy machine-gun post, which was enfilading our advancing troops, he, without hesitation, crawled up to the rear of the post and shot four gunners with his revolver, thus saving many casualties to our troops by his fearless action.

406247 L.-Sgt. A. Blackburn, M.M., 18th Bn.

On August 28, in front of Vis-en-Artois, he attacked single-handed a party who had emerged from a dug-out and were trying to bring a machine gun into action. He killed several of the crew and captured the gun and five prisoners. His gallant and prompt action saved many casualties, and his platoon was able to advance unimpeded.

400544 Cpl. O. Bland, M.M., 1st Bn.

On September 2, at Bois de Bouche, when the advance was being delayed by heavy machine-gun fire, he went forward single-handed and attacked a machine gun and killed the man who was working it. He then turned the gun round and inflicted heavy casualties on the retreating enemy. His gallantry and initiative were worthy of high praise

441014 Sgt. A. J. Bossenberry, M.M., 5th Bn.

On September 1, E. of Hendecourt-Lez-Cagnicourt, when under heavy machine-gun fire the officer of his platoon became a casualty, he led it forward, and when it was held up he went on alone and jumped into a trench where there were two machine guns, putting one of the crews out of action and capturing the remainder. Later in the day, when the right flank was forced back, he brought a captured machine gun into action, and readjusted the situation.

61803 Sgt. A. Boucher, M.M., 22nd Bn.

When his company commander and all the officers of the company had become casualties in the advance to east of Cherissy on August 26 and 27, he took charge of the company and led them forward in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire with great gallantry and determination, being seriously wounded at the head of his men. His splendid example inspired and encouraged all under his command.

67853 Sgt. W. Boudreau, M.M., 25th Bn.

During an attack from Villers Bretonneux to Meharicourt on August 8 and 9, when his platoon was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, and the entire crew of the Lewis gun section had become casualties, this N.C.O., although wounded, picked up the Lewis gun and opened covering fire on the enemy position allowing his platoon to advance and capture it. During this operation he was again wounded, but he reorganised his men and saw them continue the advance before he would go to the dressing station

219807 Cpl. C. C. Bradley, 7th Bn.
East of Arras on 2 and 4 September, soon after the commencement of the attack, he took command of his platoon, the Sergeant and other senior N.C.O.'s having become casualties. He worked unceasingly in keeping the sections together, and personally accounted for two machine guns. Although wounded early in the day he carried on till the afternoon, when he had to be evacuated, after contributing materially to the success of the attack.

769576 Sgt. L. G. Brookbank, 18th Bn.
During an attack this N.C.O. went forward under very heavy fire to an exposed position in front of Vis-en-Artois on August 28, where he remained for eight hours keeping up a continuous observation of the enemy's movements. The information he sent back was of the utmost importance, and largely contributed to the subsequent success of the operation. His example of gallant endurance and determination was very fine.

135250 Pte. H. Brooks, 2nd Bn., C.M.R.
When his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest in the attack on Le Quesnoy on August 10, this man with two others worked round the flank and attacked with bomb and bayonet, killing and taking prisoners the entire garrison of nineteen men. He later led a similar attack successfully, but was severely wounded during it. He showed fine courage and initiative.

681342 L.-Sgt. C. S. B. Brown, 58th Bn.
During the attack in front of Amiens on August 8 he led his half platoon with the utmost courage. At one time he was ordered to attack a German trench position from the flank. This he did, leading the rush and being the first to enter the enemy trench, where he killed two men. He was wounded, but carried on and reorganised his men after the trench was taken. When his wound, which was severe, compelled him to fall, he cheered on his men.

183650 Sgt. J. H. Burleigh, 1st Bn.
At Upton Wood, on August 30, when the men were suffering heavy casualties from enfilade machine-gun fire and were badly shaken, he rallied them with great gallantry and led them forward to the final objective. Later, when heavy counter-attacks forced the company to withdraw, he collected some details in the vicinity and delayed the enemy advance until the company had time to take up a position further back. His courage and initiative were of great service in a difficult situation.

201129 Pte. A. J. Burton, 3rd Bn.
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant system on September 2 and 3, he was in charge of a Lewis gun, which he used with great skill and determination under intense machine-gun fire and artillery firing often at point blank range. On one occasion, when his platoon was held up, he took the gun forward, and mounting it on another man's shoulders, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, and the advance was able to proceed. His gallantry and devotion to duty under heavy fire were a conspicuous example to the whole company.

409318 Sgt. H. C. Byce, 14th Bn.
During the attack in the Amiens sector on August 8 and 9 his company was held at one point by a strong and well-sited machine-gun nest. His company had suffered several casualties and he had been seriously wounded himself. Nevertheless he, with a few sections boldly rushed the post. The machine guns were captured, those who offered resistance were killed with the bayonet, and 31 prisoners were taken and sent to the rear.

432632 Sgt. A. H. Cantin, M.M., 49th Bn.
During the attack north of Parvillers on the night of August 13 and 14 he led his men with great courage, and personally captured a trench mortar which was causing considerable casualties, killing the whole detachment. His prompt action saved many lives. Throughout the operations he showed marked leadership and determination.

101500 Pte. D. A. Capeo, 49th Bn.
During the operation east of Arras, August 26 to 29 he showed splendid qualities of daring, initiative, and resource. When a bombing attack was held up by heavy enemy machine-gun fire and bombs, and was being driven back, he obtained a supply of bombs and rushed to the head of the bombing squad, and by his accurate throwing stopped the enemy advance. He out-threw the enemy bombers and fought his way down the trench, inflicting casualties on the enemy and putting a machine gun out of action. His gallant conduct made it possible for the bombing squad to move forward and the advance to continue.

428143 Sgt. J. M. Clague, 52nd Bn.
During the attack on Damery on August 15, when the enemy were counter-attacking, he was with a party that went to the assistance of a hard-pressed company. Taking charge of all men he met he led them forward, assisting in the capture of many prisoners and personally accounting for a large number of the enemy. Later, when most of the N.C.O.'s were out of action, he took the duties of C.S.M. upon himself and rendered valuable help in reorganising the company against a further counter-attack. Throughout the day he displayed the utmost skill and courage.

883688 Pte. R. Clark, 10th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Villers-les-Cagnicourt on September 2. With a party of four others he bombed an exceptionally strong machine-gun post, killing seven and capturing 30 prisoners and ten machine guns. The remainder of the garrison fled in disorder. His coolness and energy in this successful enterprise were most noticeable.

760897 L.-Cpl. C. M. Clarke, M.M., 38th Bn.
In front of Meharicourt on August 11, when our advance was held up by an enemy machine gun concealed about 50 yards in front, he rushed forward and single-handed charged the gun. Five of the enemy ran away, leaving the gun in his hands. In performing this act he killed one of the enemy, and was himself wounded, but he carried on in the firing line for some hours until ordered out by an officer. His coolness, courage and determination throughout the day ably assisted in the success of the operation.

183809 Cpl. J. W. Cochrane, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.
At Cagnicourt on September 2 he led his gun forward under heavy fire, putting an anti-Tank gun out of action and keeping down the fire of a field battery until the infantry came up. He then charged an enemy machine gun which was coming into action, shot the officer and took the crew prisoners. Throughout the fighting he was full of initiative and courage.

129440 Pte. D. G. Crocker, 72nd Bn.
On August 10, in the attack on Maucourt and Chilly, this man acted as runner for his company commander. On going forward with this officer for the purpose of out-flanking an enemy machine gun he was able by his fluent use of German to work very close to the gun, whereupon he rushed it, overcame all resistance and captured four prisoners, including an officer, and the machine gun, besides killing one man. Throughout he showed the utmost contempt for danger and great courage in carrying messages.

311373 B.S.M. T. D. Crosbie, 3rd Divl. Amm. Col., C.F.A.
About 9 a.m. on August 28, a large enemy shell landed in a dump located on the Arras-Cambrai road between Arras and Faub St. Sauveur, killing seven men and wounding five of the dump personnel. He was blown 20 to 30 ft. by the explosion and wounded slightly, but with great gallantry and utter disregard for personal safety he immediately got water and put out the burning ammunition and prevented more casualties. Notwithstanding his wounds and the severe shock he had received, he continued to issue ammunition until relieved. His example throughout was most inspiring to the men.

216242 L.-Cpl. J. de Cruyenaere, 1st Bn., C.M.R.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack at Hangard on August 8, and at Le Quesnoy on August 10. During an attack he rushed an enemy machine-gun post single-handed bayonetting the two gunners. He afterwards rushed a trench mortar position, bayonetting two of the enemy and taking four prisoners. On August 10 he displayed fine leadership under very heavy fire. His courage was a splendid example to all rank

106172 Sgt. F. Cryer, 1st Bn., C.M.R.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations at Hangard on August 8, and at Le Quesnoy on August 10. He showed marked courage during the attack. He was invaluable to his company commander, assisting in collecting information and taking the place of an officer. His work in reorganising the men under heavy machine-gun fire was exceptionally good, and his conduct was a fine example to all ranks.

426320 L.-Cpl. A. Culgin, 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt on September 2, when he saw a party of the enemy attempting to remove a field gun, he rushed out with a Lewis gun, and in spite of machine-gun fire brought it into action, shooting the horses and causing the crew to surrender. In an attack the same evening his gun was knocked out, but he and his crew salvaged some enemy bombs and took an active part in the fighting, he personally killing six of the enemy. He displayed qualities of leadership of a high order.

424441 Sgt. A. Cumming, 1st Bn., C.M.R.
Near Le Quesnoy on August 10 this N.C.O., while commanding a platoon, observing that the advance was being checked by an enemy machine gun, immediately went forward with one section and rushed the enemy post, killing the crew and returning to our lines with the gun. His prompt action no doubt averted many casualties, and was the means of the advance being continued. His courage at all times was splendid.

530111 Sgt. A. L. R. Davidson, Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.
This N.C.O. was continuously in the field from August 8 to 13, near Domart and Bouchoir, searching for, collecting, and dressing wounded. He displayed great courage in unhesitatingly carrying out his duty under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. On August 12th he led his squad several times into a wood, part of which was held by the enemy, and successfully brought out several stretcher cases. His fine example and willingness to undertake the most dangerous and hard tasks were of great assistance to his medical officer.

67080 Sgt. J. Davies, M.M., 25th Bn.
For exceptional leadership and good work during the attack from Villers Bretonneux to Meharicourt on August 8 and 9. When acting as C.S.M. he showed a great initiative in attacking a strong point which was holding up the advance. At the time he gave very great assistance to the company commander, and showed great coolness under heavy machine-gun fire, setting a splendid example to his men.

628057 Cpl. E. Desilets, 16th Bn.
During the fighting in the second battle of Arras he with his section engaged large numbers of the enemy on three occasions as they emerged from dugouts, inflicting about 30 casualties. He fearlessly entered other dugouts, bombing the occupants, and taking the survivors prisoners. He was slightly wounded when steadying his men under enfilade fire.

108190 C.-S.-M. J. C. Dick, M.M., 2nd Bn., C.M.R.
During the attack on Demuin on August 8, when his company commander was wounded, he at once took charge until relieved by an officer. Later, when the battalion attack was held up by two machine guns posted in a house commanding the approach, he promptly organised and led a party to the attack, himself killing the crew of one gun and helping in the destruction of the second. By his quick and courageous action he prevented many casualties and enabled the advance to be continued.

24826 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) J. D. Dickie, 13th Bn.
On September 2, in the Drocourt-Queant line attack, he took command of his section when the leader was killed. Arriving at the Drocourt front line system, his section was isolated and held up by a machine gun, and he dashed forward under very heavy fire, rushed and captured the strong point single-handed, killing three of the enemy and taking two more prisoners. North of the village of Cagnicourt he found the remainder of his platoon, organised it, and led it through to the final objective with great valour. This soldier's initiative and gallantry was a splendid example to all around him.

292005 L.-Sgt. F. Diehl, 1st Bn., C.M.R.
During the attack on Hangard on August 8 he led his section against heavy shell and machine-gun fire. Observing that the attack was checked by a number of enemy snipers and two machine-gun posts, he rallied his section and rushed the posts, killing eight of the enemy and taking six prisoners, together with two heavy machine guns. He showed skilful leadership and coolness during the attack, and his prompt action at a critical period was of great assistance in the success of the operations and averted many casualties to our troops.

288638 Pte. D. C. Dowsett, 27th Bn.
In front of Neuville Vitasse on August 26 and 27 he was employed as company scout, and was called on to make several journeys over open ground swept by artillery and machine-gun fire. He was severely wounded, but declined to retire, and carried on until the necessary information had been obtained. His conspicuous example of gallantry and endurance was worthy of very high praise.

675739 Sgt. E. H. Draper, 21st Bn.
He was acting as company-sergeant-major during an attack at Wancourt on August 26, rendering invaluable assistance to the one remaining officer. He led a bombing attack against a strong point that was holding up our advance and captured it, killing some of the garrison with bombs and some with the bayonet. His gallantry and fine leadership were conspicuous throughout the operations.

57761 C.-S.-M. H. H. Dunn, 20th Bn.
During three days' severe fighting in front of Vis-en Artois on August 26 and 28, he was indefatigable in his devotion to duty, and quite regardless of danger under heavy fire. On two occasions his company lost all its officers, and he took command and reorganised the men. His splendid example was an inspiration to all ranks.

931268 C.-S.-M. J. Dunn, 102nd Bn.
During the attack near Beaucourt-en-Santerre his company was held up by a strongly held trench system in the open beyond Beaucourt Wood. At a critical moment a platoon commander became a casualty. This warrant officer at once dashed forward, under terrific fire, and took the officer's place, rallied the men, and, inspiring them by his example, captured the trench, killing many of the enemy and taking prisoners, three of whom he captured single-handed. His prompt action undoubtedly saved an awkward situation, and contributed largely to the success of our operation.

445 Actg. Sgt. R. C. Dyer, M.M., 8th Bn.
During the landing at Onega and clearing of the town he set a very fine example to his men throughout the action and, from a very exposed position, successfully engaged an enemy machine gun at close range with his Lewis gun. He showed marked courage in taking up new positions with his gun under heavy machine-gun and cross rifle fire, and by his skilful use of it rendered very valuable service. (N. Russia.)

902 388 Cpl. S. B. Edwards, 13th Bn.
During the operations of August 17 at La Cravatte, he observed a party of about 50 of the enemy working up on the flank of the company when it was consolidating. He went forward with his section and engaged the enemy with his Lewis gun, inflicting heavy casualties on them. As they still came on, and ran out of ammunition, he, with four others, charged the party with fixed bayonets, killing several, capturing three, and putting the remainder to flight.

766368 Cpl. F. A. Elliott, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.
Between August 26 and 28, east of Cherisy, when his officer and all the sergeants of the section had been killed or wounded, he took command and led them to their positions in close support of the infantry. He himself took a gun, with three other men, and, crawling forward 300 yards, established himself in a position in front of the infantry, whence he silenced the fire of an enemy machine-gun nest which was causing heavy casualties to our men. He showed a splendid example and complete disregard of danger throughout the operation.

796004 Pte. J. G. Erskine, M.M., 14th Bn.
During an attack near Cagnicourt on September 1 and 2, continually exposed to heavy hostile fire of all description, he, with indomitable courage and undaunted gallanatry, performed his duties with an utter disregard as to his own personal safety. His company being endangered at the flank, he fearlessly went through and obtained the necessary assistance, though to accomplish this it was necessary to dispose of five of the enemy unaided whom he encountered. He showed the greatness coolness and determination throughout.

748175 Sgt. (Actg. C.S.-M.) G. Fairbain, 14th Bn.
Throughout two days' fighting during an attack near Cagnicourt on September 1 and 2, and after his officer had become a casualty, he displayed great skill and qualities of leadership in the handling of the platoon. In the mopping up he captured over a hundred of the enemy, personally killed three, and also captured six machine guns. Bombing the enemy with their own grenades, he established an important block in the trench and held same despite repeated strong efforts to dislodge him. Throughout his gallantry, initiative and indomitable pluck were superb.

426222 Pte. McL. Fenwick, 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt on September 2, he led a party of bombers along a trench, clearing it of the enemy, and accounting for a large number of them. He was wounded early in the day, but refused to leave until wounded a second time. His work paved the way for the capture of a strong post with a number of prisoners and machine guns, and the rescue of a tank officer and four of the crew

47350 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) A. Fernie, 13th Bn.
On September 2, in the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, he took charge of his platoon when his officer and all the other N.C.O.'s became casualties, rallied the men and gallantly led them forward to the attack. Throughout the attack he did very fine work rushing trenches, bombing dug-outs, and personally killing several of the enemy. On one occasion he, single handed, rushed an enemy strong point, and a party of 19 of the enemy surrendered to him. Just north of the village of Cagnicourt his platoon was held up by heavy machine-gun fire from two machine guns, and he dashed forward with four men through heavy fire to the strong point, but his party were all shot down. Undaunted, he crawled back to his platoon, organised another storming party, rushed at the strong point under severe fire by another flank, and getting in the post bayonetted and shot down the garrison of 12. He showed splendid courage and leadership.

MONS RIBBON MEN AT THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG.

Left to right: J. Rockcliffe, Royal Horse Guards Blue (Ypres, 1914-15); J. Thompson, Scots Guards (Ypres, 1914); A. Hornby, Coldstream Guards (Marne, Aisne, Ypres).

642813 L.-Cpl. D. E. Ferris, 4th Bn.
During a counter-attack at Upton Wood on August 30, he led his Lewis-gun section with great gallantry and skill through thick undergrowth under heavy high explosive and machine-gun fire, and, taking up a favourable position, he inflicted casualties of the heaviest description on the advancing enemy. His able and determined leadership inspired his men with complete confidence.

141906 L.-Sgt. (Actg. Sgt.) C. G. Filgiano, M.M., 1st Bn.
During the operations at Upton Wood on August 30, when the attack was being held up by heavy machine-gun fire, he personally led a Lewis-gun section forward and outflanked and captured two machine-gun posts, killing the crews and capturing the guns. His gallantry and prompt initiative materially contributed to a successful result.

A/22612 Sgt. (Actg. C.S.-M.) M. T. Flood, 8th Bn.
In organising his company in establishing a defensive flank at night after an attack, he was continuously in the open under heavy shell fire, and saw that all the men were in their right positions. Three days later on the Drocourt-Queant line on September 2 and 3, he was of great service in re-organising platoons and parties of men who were more or less scattered by severe shell fire.

252443 Pte. T. Flynn, 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 3, the platoon to which he was attached was held up by a machine-gun post, when, aided by the fire of a Lewis gun, he crept forward alone, and captured the gun, killing two of the crew. His courage in attacking this post single handed was a fine example to the other men, and probably saved many casualties.

724247 L.-Cpl. J. Forman, M.M., 38th Bn.
On August 10, near Hallu, the battalion was suffering heavy casualties from our own artillery shooting short. This man placed himself on the highest ground in the vicinity and, exposed to the enemy shelling and machine-gun fire as well as to our own short shooting, he flagged a message back to the battalion headquarters, persisting till acknowledged. Later in the day, he similarly succeeded in getting a message through, although owing to the severe enemy machine-gun fire he had to lie on his back to signal. His courage and initiative undoubtedly saved many lives.

418652 Cpl. G. J. Franklin, 42nd Bn.
At Parvillers on August 12 he made a daring reconnaissance into the enemy's trenches in an effort to get in touch with the company on his flank. When his officer was killed he, single-handed, fought with a party of ten of the enemy and killed three of them before he was forced to withdraw. He subsequently made repeated attempts to remove the officer's body under heavy fire.

625181 Sgt. A. McN. Frizzle, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.
At the Drocourt-Queant line on September 2, when an infantry battalion was held up by artillery and machine-gun fire, he took his gun forward on a road enfiladed by machine-gun fire, and came into action against an enemy field battery firing over open sights, silencing them by casualties he inflicted on the gunners. On two other occasions he brought his own and captured enemy guns into action at close range against field guns.

727581 Sgt. C. M. Fulcher, M.M., 58th Bn.
During operations in front of Amiens on August 8 he led his half platoon against a strong enemy position, and by careful dispositions succeeded in killing eight of the garrison and capturing the remainder. He then reformed his men under heavy fire, and led them throughout the attack, doing good work in the village fighting

799065 Sgt. C. C. Gardner, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.
Between August 26 and 28, east of Chérisy, when all the officers of his battery became casualties, this N.C.O., though wounded himself, took command, and led his battery to their objective in face of heavy fire, with fine gallantry and determination. He brought his guns into action against machine guns in a pill-box, keeping down their fire while the infantry attacked from the flanks. He was again severely wounded while crossing the open to bring up ammunition to his gun crews, who had suffered heavy casualties. His splendid example of devotion to duty greatly encouraged his men.

675360 Sgt. D. F. Garlick, 21st Bn.
When all the officers had become casualties he took command of the company and continued the advance at Wancourt on August 26, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire With three other men he rushed a machine gun post, capturing two guns and accounting for the crew of six men. His fine gallantry was an inspiring example to his men at a critical moment

264550 Pte. (Actg. Cpl.) J. Geddes, 1st Bn.
Near Upton Wood on August 30, when his N.C.O. had become a casualty, he took charge of the section under heavy machine-gun fire. Crawling forward, he accounted for an enemy machine gun, killing the three men who were manning it, and capturing the gun single-handed.

859703 Pte. C. Gibson, 43rd Bn.
During the attack at Domart, on August 8, he repeatedly rushed enemy posts single-handed, compelling them to surrender. At one stage of the advance by going forward alone and bayonetting the crew of a machine gun he enabled the platoon, which had been held up, to advance without further delay or casualties. On the same occasion he also captured four men. The example set by this private was an inspiration to all ranks

400570 Cpl. D. Graham, 18th Bn.
During an attack in front of Vis-en-Artois on August 28 his platoon was held up by the direct fire of a machine gun. Pte. Graham crawled forward with a Lewis gun for a distance of 100 yards under intense fire and succeeded in killing the crew and putting the gun out of action. His gallant and determined action saved many casualties, and his platoon was able to advance

412741 C.S.-M. C. Green, 18th Bn.
During the attack at Marcelcave, on August 8, the company was held up by a strong point. This W.O. organised a party and made a feint attack on the left flank. Although he was surrounded by the enemy he succeeded by his daring and skill in cutting his way through with his party, and so enabled his company to capture the strong point, which consisted of five machine guns, with less difficulty and few casualties.

29327 Sgt. J. Groat, M.M., 16th Bn.
On September 20, for the fourth or fifth time during this war, he played his battalion over the top in a battle. He was continually under heavy machine-gun fire and at one time was playing in the midst of furious hand-to-hand fighting. At last he was wounded by shrapnel after adding a fine record to the courage of Highland pipers.

9454 Sgt. W. T. Hall, 3rd Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood on August 30-31 he was in command of a platoon, his officer having become a casualty early in the operations. Being held up by machine-gun fire he manœuvred very skilfully, and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy he pushed forward gallantly to the objective. Later when the company sergeant-major was wounded he took over his duties, and carried them out with untiring energy. His courage under fire was conspicuous, and he displayed great devotion to duty.

103306 Sgt. (Actg. C.S.-M.) L. Harlan, M.M., 54th Bn.
In the action on the Amiens front on August 8 he was acting as C.S.M. His company commander was hit, and the company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire about 400 yards from its objective; he at once rushed up to the leading wave under very heavy fire and personally took charge of the two platoons, both of which had lost their commander. He organised and led them to their final objective, capturing several machine guns and many prisoners. After arranging for the consolidation of his line, being an efficient first-aid man, he went back under heavy fire and dressed the wounds of over twenty men lying in the open. It is impossible to speak too highly of this N.C.O.'s work.

108277 L.-Cpl. S. Hart, 1st Bn., C.M.R.
During the attack at Hangard on August 8 he led his section with great dash, capturing two enemy machine-gun posts and inflicting many casualties. When the final objective had been reached he saw that an enemy machine-gun was bringing heavy fire to bear upon his part of the line. He at once advanced and rushed the post, killing or capturing the crew. His splendid example inspired all ranks.

201392 C.S.-M. (Actg. R.S.-M.) T. W. Hart, 1st Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood on August 30, when all the officers had become casualties, he took charge of the company and led them forward under very heavy enfilade machine-gun fire to the objective. He showed complete disregard of his own safety, and his able leadership and cool gallantry at a critical stage of the attack was largely responsible for the successful result.

124497 Cpl. J. Haycock, 58th Bn.
Throughout the attack on the village of Demuin on August 8 he operated a Lewis gun skilfully and without fear. On one occasion he advanced on a German machine gun firing from the hip as he went. In spite of heavy fire from the enemy gun he silenced it and killed the gunners, six in number. He did splendid work.

811917 Pte. T. E. Haythornthwaite, 49th Bn.
During the attack north of Parvillers, on August 13 and 14, whilst the bombing squad was trying to clear an enemy block, he, in face of intense machine-gun fire and bombs, operated his gun was great courage and freely exposing himself. When the objective was reached he advanced alone and bombed a German machine-gun post, putting the gun out of action. He did splendidly.

690786 Pte. A. B. Hearns, 116th Bn.
During the attack east of Domart, on August 8, he was in charge of a patrol which kept up communications with the battalion on our right. He showed great courage, and handled his patrol with such skill that at no time during the action was the flank of the battalion left in the air. He also attacked single-handed and put out of action an enemy machine gun which had been holding up the advance for some time.

433043 Sgt. R. Henderson, M.M., 49th Bn.
During the attack south-east of Amiens, on August 8, he was a member of a scout patrol which was under heavy machine-gun fire. Althougn wounded, he fought continuously. He returned over open ground and brought up a Lewis gun, with which he broke up the enemy resistance. After reporting to the dressing station, he returned at once and remained on duty, and continued to display great courage and initiative, leading patrols for the remainder of the operation. He also led patrols on August 13 and 14 north of Parvillers.

477411 Pte. J. Hoban, R.C.R.
As a runner, scout and guide, he performed valuable service on August 26 east of Arras. When the attack of his company was held up he went forward, and with indomitable courage connected up the platoons. When heavily counter-attacked and his company surrounded he proceeded to battalion headquarters, delivered an accurate account of the position, and volunteered to guide reinforcements to the front line, which he did. The information he was able to give the reinforcing company commander was invaluable in enabling this officer to make his dispositions. In pitch darkness he led successfully three platoons of the reinforcing company into position, returning to the company commander with an accurate account of their disposition. His extraordinary knowledge of ground and sound common-sense saved a most critical situation.

183761 Pte. W. J. Holmes, 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 2, when his platoon was checked by heavy fire from a strong party of the enemy in a sunken road, he rushed out with a Lewis gun along the top, and demoralising the garrison by his fire, enabled the rest of the platoon to advance and capture 61 prisoners and four machine guns. The next day, seeing that the crew of a Lewis gun had become casualties, he went out under heavy fire and brought it into action. His work, both in leading men of his platoon after his seniors had become casualties, and also in fighting and repairing Lewis guns, was excellent.

724110 Pte. J. E. Howe, 20th Bn.
He was acting as "company runner" during a day of severe fighting near Vis-en-Artois on August 27, and was indefatigable in carrying messages under intense artillery and machine-gun fire. He rescued a corporal of his company who was lying wounded in a shell hole, though the machine-gun fire was intense and well directed on the spot, and carried him to a place of safety, and then resumed his duties as "runner." His splendid example was an inspiration to all ranks.

234171 Pte. A. J. Hudson, 27th Bn.
When his platoon was held up by heavy machine-gun fire north and east of Neuville-Vitesse on August 26-27, he crawled along a disused enemy trench with a Lewis gun, without waiting for any orders, and, establishing himself some 50 yards ahead, he engaged the enemy. After a sharp fire fight for fifteen minutes, the platoon was able to advance. His gallantry and initiative saved many casualties, and his action greatly assisted the success of the operations.

429038 Sgt. (A.-C.-S.-M.) F. W. Hughes, 7th Bn.
Acting as C.S.M. during three days' fighting east of Arras on September 2 to 4, he was constantly in and out among the sections, leading them where most needed and sorting out men who had drifted in from units on the flanks. He organised the steps to capture several machine-gun posts, with forty prisoners. He did valuable work in reorganising his company on reaching its objective, and also on the night when its relief was carried out.

252084 Pte. J. F. Hughes, 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 2, he formed one of a party of four bombers, which rushed a particularly strong machine-gun nest, whereby seven of the enemy were killed, thirty more being captured with ten machine guns. The attack on this post was made under intense hostile fire from machine guns and field artillery firing over open sights. His courage and coolness were remarkable.

803105 Pte A. A. Humphrey, 15th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of a Lewis gun in the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on September 2. At the final objective he advanced his gun and opened fire on a field battery which was firing on his company at point-blank range. He had his arm blown off, but continued under a hail of shrapnel, directing his crew. This example of endurance steadied the men of his company at a critical time.

182532 Sgt. T. Imrie, 13th Bn.
On September 2, in the attack on the Drocourt-Queant support line system, his platoon was held up by very severe machine-gun fire. Realising the seriousness of the situation, he quickly organised a flanking party, dashed forward under heavy fire, and attacked and captured the post of two guns, he himself personally killing three of the enemy. Throughout the attack he set a splendid example, and his great dash and courage were chiefly responsible for the brilliant success of the platoon.

424951 Pte. R. Irwin, 1st Bn., C.M.R.
During operations at Hangard, August 8, when his section was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, he immediately ran forward and single-handed bombed the post, putting out of action the gun and the crew. His quick action enabled the advance to continue and averted many casualties. His courage and fearlessness were a fine example to all ranks.

412124 Sgt. W. C. Jack, M.M., 2nd Bn.
During the severe fighting from August 30 to September 4, near Hendecourt and Sains-les-Marquion, he rendered valuable services, acting as Coy. Sgt.-Maj., when all the company officers except the commander had become casualties; on one occasion he charged an enemy machine-gun post single-handed and bayoneted two of the crew and captured the gun. His courage and determination were conspicuous, and his assistance in reorganising the company, which had suffered heavy casualties, was very valuable.

447·00 Pte. A. R. Jacques, 49th Bn.
During the operations east of Arras, August 26 to 28, he was No. 1 on a Lewis gun. When two companies were advancing down a trench they came to a break where they had to cross the open road. Enemy machine-gun fire and sniping were so heavy that every man who attempted to cross became a casualty. Without any hesitation this man took up an exposed position and opened counter-fire on the enemy, who were less than 400 yards away. He held this position for an hour under heavy fire, and silencing the enemy machine gun, enabled the companies to advance, and badly needed reinforcements to come up without much interference.

488792 Cpl. T. Kerr, 43rd Bn.
During the advance at Domart, on August 8, his platoon became disorganised owing to the thick fog and enemy machine-gun fire. He, showing great coolness and gallantry, reorganised his men and led them round the flank of Dodo Wood and on to the final objective. On two occasions his platoon was delayed by parties of the enemy in organised shell holes. He went forward under fire and accounted for the enemy. His courage and coolness materially contributed to the success of the operation.

746033 L.-Cpl. N. Koch, 2nd Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood, on August 30, he was in charge of the company signallers. At one time the enemy were pressing home a determined counter-attack. He rallied his few signallers round his commanding officer, who was in the front line, and charged with the bayonet with great dash straight at the advancing enemy. Though greatly outnumbered, the assault of this small body threw the enemy into disorder, and they retreated, suffering heavy casualties. His gallant and prompt initiative was worthy of high praise.

248400 Cpl. C. P. Labeau, 2nd Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood, on August 30, when the officer and senior N.C.O.'s had become casualties, he took charge of the platoon, which he led with great gallantry and skill, under very heavy fire, making daring reconnaissances before leading his men to a position. He set a very fine example to his platoon and inspired them with great confidence by his high qualities of leadership.

2355428 Pte G. W. La Duke, 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 2, he formed one of a party of four bombers which rushed a particularly strong machine-gun nest, whereby seven of the enemy were killed, thirty more being captured, with ten machine guns. The attack on this post was made under intense hostile fire from machine guns and field artillery with open sights. He showed remarkable courage and coolness.

408248 Pte. W. Lambe, 1st Bn.
During an attack on Upton Wood, on August 30, he went out alone and worked round a party of the enemy who had been enfilading the line, killing an officer and bringing back 15 prisoners. He then went out in front of our line and dressed the wounded under shell fire. He did fine work.

757538 Pte. J. R. Lavery, 1st Bn.
During an attack on Upton Wood, on August 30, he went out single handed and attacked an enemy post which had been causing casualties amongst our men. He killed two and took the other four prisoners.

755184 Pte. A. Lavictoire, 58th Bn.
During the attack on Domuin, in front of Amiens, on August 8, when his platoon was being held up by an enemy strong point he, without being ordered, crawled round the flank of the position. Coming up in the rear of two machine guns, he killed the four gunners and held 11 men in a shallow dug-out against repeated attempts on their part to reach the guns until his platoon advanced and took them prisoners.

135181 Sgt. C. H. Leaver, 52nd Bn.
During the heavy bombardment with high explosive and gas shells, near Damery, from August 8 to 15, the C.S.M. being wounded, this N.C.O. took over his duties and organised parties to dig out and carry the wounded, in spite of the shelling, which was intense, continuing in his efforts till all ranks were under cover. Later, during the capture of Damery, he worked indefatigably until he was wounded, and even then he was unwilling to leave his company. He showed a fine example of staying power and courage

790045 Pte. T. Lechow, 7th Bn.
During the advance east of Arras, on September 2 to 4, noticing two of the enemy mounting a machine gun on the parapet of a truck, he rushed forward into our own barrage and captured the men and the gun. This prompt initiative undoubtedly saved his platoon from casualties.

644036 L.-Cpl. A. W. Leith, 116th Bn.
During the advance, near Damery, on the night of August 12 and 13, he showed conspicuous courage and skill in leading his men, in the face of great odds and heavy fire. He was in charge of a post when the enemy counter-attacked. He held his ground and inflicted heavy casualties, although many of his men had become casualties, and he himself had been blown up by a shell. He remained at his post and showed throughout an utter disregard for his own safety and great devotion to duty.

733058 Pte. W. Lyman, M.M., R.C.R.
During the attack on Bois de Sart, on August 26, when our line had been withdrawn after a heavy hostile counter-attack, he proceeded in front of the line under heavy machine-gun fire and in direct view of the enemy, attended to a number of our wounded who had been left behind. He himself carried two men back and dressed the remainder. He was indefatigable in his care of the wounded, and his splendid work executed at great personal danger undoubtedly saved many men's lives.

434344 Cpl. (A.-Sgt.) W. H. Malkinson, M.M., 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 2, when his platoon officer became a casualty, he led the men forward, chaining up an enemy strong point on the left flank of the company, and, following the retiring enemy, completed routed them. The next day he again handled his platoon with great judgment, avoiding shelled areas and saving many casualties. His ability in leadership was most marked.

639721 Pte. M. Maloney, 38th Bn.
On August 11, east of Rosieres, the advance of one of the sections was held up by an enemy machine gun. This man proceeded alone, outflanked the position, killed one of the crew, and captured two of the enemy, together with the machine gun. His prompt and determined action saved many casualties

715494 Sgt. W. H. Marks, 25th Bn.
During the advance he organised a section and rushed an enemy machine-gun post which was holding up the advance east of Villers Bretonneux on August 8 and 9. Afterwards he went forward alone, bombing the dug-outs and bayoneting the crew. While acting as C.S.M. he showed great skill in keeping the men together, and at all times showed exceptional courage under heavy fire.

904926 Pte. P. Mattison, 10th Bn.
Early in the operations at Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 20, this man took charge of a party of four bombers which rushed a particularly strong enemy machine-gun nest. He handled the men with such skill that the whole post was captured in the rush, 7 being killed, 30 being made prisoners, and 10 machine guns left behind by the remainder who fled. He showed fine leadership

672335 Cpl. C. McAllister, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.
Between Augst 26 and 28, east of Cherissy, when his officer and all the other N.C.O.'s of his section were either killed or wounded and the men were much disorganised, he took command and rallied them and led them on to the objective and brought his guns into action. He then went across the open under intense machine-gun fire and bandaged the wounds of his officer and several other men and carried them to the shelter of a trench. He displayed admirable coolness and complete disregard of danger, and was a splendid example to all.

745133 Sgt. (A.-C.-S.-M.) W. L. McCrimmon, 116th Bn.
During the attack on Hamon Wood, near Domart, on August 8, when all the officers of his company had become casualties, he took command and showed great initiative, organising parties to deal with the enemy's strong points. The success of the company was largely due to his leadership and his splendid example of courage and devotion to duty.

28348 C.-S.-M. F. Macdonald, M.M., 16th Bn.
On August 8, during the battle of Amiens, he worked strenuously in the attack, always in the thickest of the fighting, cheering on the men, and leading assaults on strong points time after time. After several officers had become casualties, he led a portion of the company on to the final objective.

999462 Pte. J. A. McDonald, 14th Bn.
During an attack near Cagnicourt on September 1st and 2nd, he fearlessly carried the most important despatches continuously to and fro through the open spaces undaunted, following the barrage up and through intense hostile fire of all description. Working throughout with remarkable endurance and untiring energy, he successfully delivered all his despatches under seemingly impossible conditions. Exposed at one point to open-sight artillery and machine-gun fire, he rushed forward and assisted in the capture of the guns and killed three of the enemy with his bayonet. It is impossible to speak too highly of the extreme gallantry, initiative, and daring displayed by him, who consistently throughout the entire operation displayed supreme devotion to duty.

504668 A.-Sgt. J. A. MacFie, M.M., C.E.R.D., Eng.
For conspicuously gallantry north of Obozerskaia, from August 31 to September 6, while with an advanced guard, carrying explosives to stop the action of the enemy armoured train. On two occasions he went forward alone under heavy fire and blew up the line, thus preventing the train from approaching our positions. On one occasion, with the advanced infantry, when an attack was held up by a machine gun, he led forward a small party, killed and dispersed the enemy and captured the gun. Throughout the operations he set a splendid example of courage and coolness to his men. (N. Russia.)

636902 Cpl. J. B. McHugh, 2nd Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood on August 30, when the officer and senior N.C.O.s became casualties, he took command of the platoon, who then were 15 in number, and led them with great gallantry and dash against the enemy, who were counter-attacking strongly. He routed an overwhelming number of the enemy, capturing a machine-gun and several prisoners. He displayed admirable qualities of leadership, inspiring his men with the greatest confidence.

110410 Sgt. M. McIntyre, 5th Bn., C.M.R.
During the attack and capture of Bourchoir, on August 8, he showed great initiative and determination in handling the men under him. During the consolidation of the position, which was swept by heavy machine-gun fire, he went forward with one man and captured the enemy machine gun, besides three prisoners. His presence of mind and leadership inspired confidence in the men under him. He cannot be too highly commended for his gallant work.

423374 C.-S.-M. D. McKenzie, 2nd Bn. C.M.R.
During the attack on Le Quesnoy, on August 10, he acted with great judgment, coolness and courage. When his company commander was wounded he carried him under cover and had his wounds dressed. He then took charge of and reorganised part of the company and carried on with the advance. When the advance was held up by enemy machine-gun fire, he took a party round and rushed the post, killing the garrison and capturing the ground. His work throughout greatly contributed to the success of the operation.

838989 Cpl. J. J. McKeown, 58th Bn
In the attack on Demuin, August 8, after one attempt to capture an enemy machine-gun post had been unsuccessful, he attacked it single-

(*Continued on page 115.*)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At York Cottage, Sandringham, last Saturday afternoon, the King decorated No. 3102 Pte. Thomas Ricketts, 1st Battalion Royal Newfoundland Regiment, with the Victoria Cross.

* *

The Duke of Devonshire has issued invitations for Saturday afternoon skating and tobogganing parties at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, during January and February.

* *

Princess Patricia of Connaught has consented to be a patron of the Dowager Lady Dimsdale's appeal to the women of the Empire to build a much-needed Sailors' Rest and Boys' Hostel for the Port of London. Lady Perley will represent Canada on the committee.

* *

Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Major H. C. Thornton to be his private secretary, and Mr. H. Beckett (of the Colonial Office) to be an assistant private secretary.

* *

Lady Borden has inaugurated a movement for a national wedding present from Canada to Princess Patricia, furs being suggested.

* *

Sir William Peterson is reported to be improving.

* *

Mr. Lloyd Harris and Mr. Frank Jones, of the Canadian Trade Mission, have returned to London after a fortnight's motor tour through Belgium and the devastated areas of France.

* *

Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., and Lady Brown have left London on a visit to Canada.

* *

Among the departures for Canada have been Mrs. D. Lorn Cameron and Mrs. Homer Dixon, of Winnipeg; Capt. Lang, M.P.P. for Porcupine, Ont.; and Major Tolmie, M.P.P. for Windsor, Ont.

* *

In recognition of his election as M.P. for Brentford, Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden is to be entertained to dinner at the Savoy Hotel next Thursday. Lord Beaverbrook will preside.

* *

Lt.-Col. J. Leigh Wood has accepted the appointment of Chairman to the Domestic Savings Committee, in succession to Sir F. L. Nathan.

* *

Mr. Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, and Mr. J. Gosselin, M.L.A. for Missisquoi, have been appointed to the Legislative Council (says the *Daily Record*). Mr. Napoleon Sequin, of Montreal, has been appointed Minister without Portfolio.

* *

Lt.-Col. David Law, who has for some time been Assistant Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, with headquarters in France, has resigned that position and returns to Montreal for personal business reasons. Capt. D. J. Murphy, who has been his assistant, has been appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner to carry on his work.

Capt. John Macgregor, V.C., M.C., D.C.M., 2nd C.M.R., snowshoed over 100 miles in order to enlist at Vancouver in the winter of 1914.

* *

Sergt. Wm. Merrifield, V.C., M.M., 4th Bn., is to be privately decorated by the King on Sunday next, in order to enable him to return to his home at Ottawa. Sergt. Merrifield won the V.C. at Cambrai on Oct. 1, being wounded in four places that day. He was previously wounded at Passchendaele in November, 1917, when he won the Military Medal. This gallant soldier, who transferred from the 2nd to the 4th Bn. on Salisbury Plain, went to France in April, 1915. Prior to enlistment Sergt. Merrifield was for a year and a half a fireman on the C.P.R., working out of Sudbury. He will return to his old position with the C.P.R.

MR. S. E. ELKIN, M.P. (ST. JOHN, N.B.),
New Director of the Union Bank of Canada, now in London

* *

In connection with the work of repatriation of Canadian women and children, Lt. Charles A. Allen, secretary of the Canadian Emigration Office, has been promoted to a captaincy.

* *

The following Canadians have joined the Royal Colonial Institute:—Rev. Geo. Adam; Messrs. G. E. Ansley, J. E. Badger, W. A. Baker, K.C.; F. N. Beardmore, J. A. Beaudry, J. J. Bennett, L. Brimacombe, E. G. Cole, F. E. Cornell, T. J. Coulter, P. Cousineau, K.C.; W. Currie, F. G. Daniels, J. Davidson, R. M. Davy, A. F. Dechaux, J. H. Doak; Rev. Geo. Duncan; Messrs. G. Fisk, M.D.; Chas. M. Gray, J. Gardner, C. K. P. Henry, M.D.; H. B. Henwood, R. E. Jamieson; Wm. Lyall; Lt.-Col. W. E. Lyman; Messrs. W. F. Macoun, D. McGill, C. H. McLean, J. MacNaughten, H. E. Midgley, V. E. Mitchell, K.C.; C. W. Meakins, Kenneth Milson, W. J. Moule, W. A. Murray, W. M. Northey; Major John Reid; Rev. Dr. E. J. Rexford; Messrs. L. Pitcher, J. J. Robsin, S. F. Rusherford, W. J. Sadler, W. L. Scott, J. W. Shaw, F. A. Skelton, J. T. Stevens, J. L. Waldie, W. T. Whitehead, R. J. Williamson, E. K. Wills, A. H. Wolfe, H. R. Wood, W. P. Baxter, C. A. Browning, J. Rawson Gardiner, J. R. Smith, R. C. Smith.

Mr. Hamilton Gault, who has been working in the Aisne district of France, has arrived in Canada. She will return in the spring to continue her work.

* *

Major J. P. Oliver, of the Canadian Forestry Corps, formerly of Saskatchewan University, and Mrs. Oliver, N/S., Beachborough Park, have returned to Canada. Major Oliver is being recalled by the Dominion Government to engage in reconstruction work along vocational lines for returned soldiers.

* *

For sinking a U-boat and taking 27 prisoners, Lt. Herbert J. Ferguson, R.N.R., of Wigan, has been awarded the D.S.O. When war broke out he was first officer on the C.P.O.S. s.s. *Montrose*.

* *

At 130, McTavish Street, Montreal, last month, a daughter was born to Sir Stopford and Lady Brunton. Sir Stopford is a captain in the Canadian Engineers, and was a lecturer on Military Engineering at McGill University, 1914-16. Lady Brunton was, before her marriage in 1915, Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Prof. J. B. Porter, of McGill University.

* *

Miss P. M. Taylor, in charge of the recreation hut of No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch of November 8. She is a V.A.D., daughter of Col. E. T. Taylor, who commanded the Military College, Kingston. Col. Taylor is in British service, has been on the Staff for many years, now serving in France. His original regiment was the 22nd Cheshires, before commanding at Kingston.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced between Major John A. Hope, D.S.O., M.C., 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hope, of Perth, Ontario, and Hilda, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southcombe, of Surbiton, Surrey.

* *

A marriage will shortly take place between Capt. George Hunter Morrison, 129th Coy., Canadian Forestry Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter Morrison, of Tillsonburg, Ontario, and Marie, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Grant and of Mrs. Grant, Trevose, Dornoch.

* *

The marriage arranged between Lt. George D. Telfer, 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, and Marie Hancock took place at St. Andrew's Church, Ashley Place, on January 17.

* *

The Rt. Rev. Henry Allen Gray, first Bishop of the Anglican diocese of Edmonton, was married on December 26, in St. Matthew's Church, Winnipeg, to Miss Georgine Wibby, of Toronto, latterly deaconess of Edmonton Cathedral. His Grace Archbishop Matheson conducted the ceremony.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Hastings, of Winnipeg, announce the marriage of their daughter, N/S. Agnes Hastings, to Capt. Charles Hurrel Pillman, of the 4th Irish Dragoon Guards, and son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pillman, Foots Cray, Kent.

* *

The engagement is announced of Flight Cadet Jospeh H. Atkinson, of Winnipeg (formerly of the 27th Bn.), to Winifred Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartigan, of Belvedere, Kent.

* *

The engagement is announced between Lt. F. Douglas Derrick, C.E.F., of Montreal, and Enid Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gauntlett.

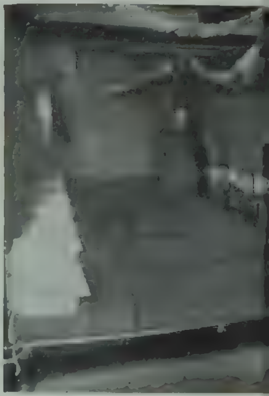
Canadian War Records

13TH BN. WITH THEIR NEW COLOURS. (SEE PAGE 100).

13TH BN. MARCHING TO BENSBERG ST

Photograph] [*C. R. A. Wade.*

CORPORALS AS CHRISTMAS GUESTS, SERGEANTS' MESS, C.E.R.B., SEAFORD.



Photograph]

SOLDIERS' DORMITORY AT THE OFFIC

1. RE

The equipment was provided by the Maple L
Soldiers' Information Bureau and dormito
Alexander Dunbar, M.M. (on right), formerly
Columbia, and

[illegible] MOTOR AMBULANCE CONVOY IN LONDON

HEIR DEPARTURE FROM GERMANY.

[illegible]

13TH BN. ENTRAINING AT BENSBERG ON LEAVING GERMANY

[*F. A. Swaine.*

ENT-GENERAL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ONDON.

apt. H. D. Twigg, of Victoria, is in charge of the picture are the two members of his staff, Sgt. who is a well-known big game guide in British , B.C. Res. Bn.

Photograph] [*C. R. A. Wade.*

CHRISTMAS DINNER, F. COY., 3RD C.E.R.B., SEAFORD.

CANADIAN RED CROSS CONVOY ARRIVING IN BONN, DECEMBER 1918.

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION'S IMPERIAL MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The Veterans' Association is becoming gradually recognised as the central organisation of the Veterans of the Empire, but in order to meet the far-reaching needs of the future it is felt that its scope must be widely extended. Accordingly, under the title of "An Imperial Memorial," a comprehensive scheme of a sound Imperial character has been brought into being, through which there will be provided a Veterans' Headquarters and a "clearing house" and facilities for obtaining every kind of information, advice and assistance, and it will also afford the means of rebuilding and maintaining the health of Service men.

To carry out the project on adequate preliminary lines, a sum of at least £1,000,000 will be required for purchasing a site, erecting and endowing the necessary buildings for an enlarged Veterans' Club, with at least 1,000 bedrooms and its own extended organisations, with special reference to representation of the Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America and Allies generally who have participated so gloriously in the war. This amount will also enable the Association to encourage the formation of kindred undertakings in other great cities of the Empirè, and as part of the whole scheme to provide for the purchase and upkeep of a first convalescent home for men of his Majesty's Forces, who have been discharged to civil life. Such a convalescent home would help to fill one of the most urgent needs of the day. The Association has secured the option of the purchase of a property in Epping Forest capable of accommodating at least 600 patients, and in all ways admirably suitable as a convalescent home.

The Association appeals to all for help to establish this Memorial, which extends to the whole Empire, and in particular it appeals:—

1. To those who have been debarred from directly assisting by fighting for the Empire, and who now have an opportunity of helping to rebuild it in a way which will be a lasting tribute to the heroes who have fallen, and to our sailors, soldiers and airmen, who offering themselves unstintingly have survived the risk, and whose future must, under no circumstances, become a reproach to us.

2. To those who have lost some relatives and friends and who would gladly see some permanent, practical memorial erected to their memory.

Donations, large or small, should be forwarded to the Treasurers or the Secretary, Veterans' Association, 47, Bedford Row, W.C.1. Any donations can, if desired, be specially devoted to the Convalescent Home, in which case they should be marked "Convalescent Home."

All contributions will be acknowledged in the Press.—We are, Sir, yours, etc.,

AGA KHAN.
DAVID BEATTY.
LIONEL E. O. CHARLTON, Brig.-Gen. R.A.F.
R. H. COX.
CLAUDE CHAMPION DE CRESPIGNY.
H. BARGRAVE DEANE.
ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
DENBIGH, Col.-Commdg. H.A.C.
E. R. FREMANTLE.
LIONEL HALSEY.
J. H. HERTZ, Chief Rabbi.
ARTHUR R. HOLBROOK, Col.
W. VANSITTART HOWARD.
LOUIS JACKSON, Major-Gen.
ROGER KEYES.
RONALD B. LANE, Major-Gen.
A. F. LONDIN.
CHARLES F. SEBAG MONTEFIORE.
ARTHUR PEARSON.
A. T. SLOGGETT, Lt.-Gen.
WILLIAM R. SMITH, Col., M.D.
MARK SYKES
H. L. TOMKINS, Lt. Col., I A
ALFRED E. TURNER, Maj. Gen.
BERNARD VAUGHAN.
H. F. WILSON.

◆

The Army and Navy Veterans' Association in Canada (incorporated 1917) have become affiliated to the Veterans' Association. This includes affiliation with the twenty branches already formed, including those at Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, etc., and all branches that may be formed in the future. Naval and military members of the Veterans' Association proceeding to Canada will be able to benefit by this affiliation by means of introductions to Headquarters or to local branches, on application to the Secretary of the Veterans' Association, 47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

PETER PANS IN CHESTERFIELD GARDENS.

Children's Party for American Officers.

Only a Peter Pan of the absolutely genuine variety could have thought of a children's party for the American naval and military officers who are soon to leave England. The Peter Pan in question was Sir Harry Brittain, M.P. (Chairman of the American Officers' Club in London), so well known in connection with the Pilgrims Club and in other activities connected with Anglo-American amity, but now to be remembered in a certain number of London homes and by a certain number of officers akin to him in spirit, as the man who gave the Christmas Holiday Party for American officers to meet Young England.

They had met everything and everyone else. They had been dined and they had danced. They had met Royalties and stars, and people like ourselves—just people. They had seen all the good "shows" and they had visited country houses and famous historic spots. One might have supposed there was nothing more, and then Sir Harry Brittain had an inspiration. What was a visit, or Christmas, or life without children? And where would one find more delightful children than the English children? So the party evolved.

It was "some" party. In a letter to the guests, in which the host assured them that grown-ups would be kept in their places and would be very good and quiet and do no harm, the children were told what to expect in the way of entertainment. It was all there, just as promised. There was the U.S. Naval Band, looking as if it were enjoying itself immensely, and Admiral Sims, who is a Canadian by birth, and there was a cinema, and Peter Pan and Wendy, and the Brothers Egbert, whose habitat is not a hundred miles from Drury Lane, where the pantomime holds sway, and—joy of joys!—there was Mr. George Grossmith, funnier than ever, whom all the guests adored as much as they adored Mr. George Robey, C.B.E.

The party, in a clean little white and pink and blue flutter where it was small, and in khaki where it was large, flowed up the wide stairs and perched in all sorts of places where it could see the sights, and it hung rapturously over the balustrades with its hair floating and its curls and its bows bobbing, just above the two great flags, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, between which was a really truly Christmas tree.

The party screamed with joy and clapped wildly, and danced with all the energy of its years, and the American officers, who, Sir Harry assured the more youthful guests, did not count as grown-ups at all, laughed and cheered and forgot that there had been a war and they had been in it, and only remembered that they were taking part in one of the happiest of Anglo-American alliances, that of all the real children and of those who still had the heart of a child. And perhaps they remembered, as they looked at the radiant flower-garden of innocent children, that it was to make the world safer for such as they that countless brave men had joyfully laid down their lives, and in doing so had left these children a legacy of noble example.

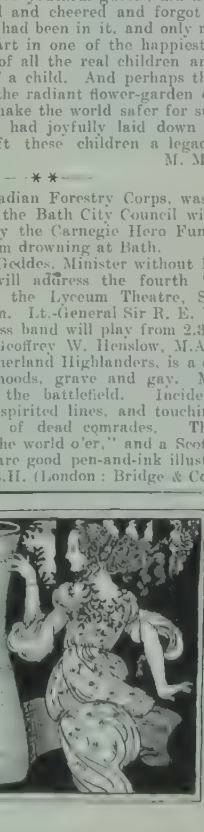
M. MAC L. M.

* *

Pte. D. W. Allan, Canadian Forestry Corps, was presented at last week's meeting of the Bath City Council with a watch and £10, awarded him by the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees for saving two women from drowning at Bath.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without Portfolio in the Imperial Cabinet, will address the fourth "Canadian Citizenship" meeting in the Lyceum Theatre, Strand, tomorrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m. Lt.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., will preside. A brass band will play from 2.30 p.m.

"War Poems," by T. Geoffrey W. Henslow, M.A., formerly of the 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is a comprehensive collection in many moods, grave and gay. Most of its subjects are taken from the battlefield. Incidents in the fighting are described in spirited lines, and touching tributes are paid to the memory of dead comrades. The book is dedicated to "Scotsmen the world o'er," and a Scottish strain runs throughout. There are good pen-and-ink illustrations by J. Dalgleish, 4th A. and S.H. (London: Bridge & Co.; 1s. 6d.).



OLD MASTERS.

COLLECTORS and MUSEUMS offered exceptional opportunities of purchasing privately at very reasonable prices GENUINE OLD MASTERS direct from Historical Collections of Noblemen and other Private Owners.

ARTHUR RUCK, Galleries 4, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

The Flowing Tide of Pelmanism.

10,000 ENROLMENTS IN A MONTH!

"PEACE, PELMANISM AND PROSPERITY."

The coming of Peace has given a tremendous impetus to the Pelman movement.

Within a single month ten thousand men and women have enrolled for a Pelman Course!

"Peace, Pelmanism, and Prosperity" is, in effect, the national watchword of the day. Thousands who have hitherto been prevented from taking it up are now hastening to begin their study of Pelmanism, which, during the strenuous war years, has proved of such enormous help to business and professional success.

Many big firms are enrolling their employees *en masse*; one famous business house has just enrolled 165 members of its staff.

Every enrolment is made with a definite aim. To gain a bigger salary or a better position; to increase efficiency, to economise time and work; to develop more ability; to broaden experience and to make learning easy,—whatever the object may be, Pelmanism never fails to prove its value. There is no man or woman, in fact, who has conscientiously studied "the little grey books" without deriving benefit; the most popular phase being exemplified by the hundreds who have reported 100 *per cent.*, 200 *per cent., and even* 300 *per cent. increases of salary as a direct consequence of Pelmanising.*

The evidence for Pelmanism is freely open to everyone to examine, and will be sent to any reader who applies to-day to the address given below.

SALARY DOUBLED IN THREE MONTHS.

REMARKABLE LETTERS.

There is only one way of judging Pelmanism, and that is by *results*. In the records of the Institute there are many thousands of letters reporting the most remarkable "benefits" ever recorded; benefits as substantial and so direct that they speak more plainly than volumes of argument could do. A few extracts are given hereunder from some of these letters.

From Bristol a Pelmanist writes:

"After taking up Pelmanism for about three months I was offered a very high post in the firm in which I am employed. This advancement, *which doubled my salary* (which was not inconsiderable before), I attribute entirely to Pelmanism."

The foregoing is typical of, literally, hundreds of letters, some of which tell of incomes *trebled* and even *quadrupled* as a result of Pelmanism. These letters are not asked for; they are sent of the writers' free will. Pelmanists are only too ready to acknowledge the vast good they have derived from the Course.

Here is another letter from a journalist, who had only got as far as Lesson 4 when he wrote:

"Already I feel a definite change in my mentality, a stirring and stretching in the mind. I cannot praise too highly the *perfectly natural method of progression.* There is no trick or quackery about it, and for the return your System gives it seems to me nonsensically cheap at the fees you charge."

WORTH A HUNDRED TIMES THE PRICE.

Many business men have remarked that the Course, to them, would be cheap at ten, twenty, or one hundred times the price. One man, a solicitor, said that a single lesson of the Course was worth £100. The cost, in short, is infinitesimal as compared with results, and small though the fee is, it may be paid by instalments if desired. Cost is no obstacle to anyone becoming a Pelmanist.

Here is another letter—short and sweet—from a busy accountant:

"Since becoming a Pelmanist I have benefited materially, having been promoted twice in twelve months, with 50 per cent. financial increase."

Large numbers of medical men have taken the Pelman Course, and many of them recommend their patients and friends to do the same. Higher praise from such a cautious and conscientious body of professional men it would be impossible to gain. Here is a letter from one:

"I cannot be sufficiently thankful that I took a Pelman Course. . . . . I attribute my success in a large measure to the application of Pelman principles. The study was done in the spare time left to me by a large industrial practice."

Another letter, also from a medical man:

"I took the Pelman Course because my practice was not in a satisfactory condition, and I could not discover the cause. Your lessons enabled me to discover the weak points and correct them, with most satisfactory results. Your Course has proved to be a splendid investment for me. My chief regret is that I did not take it at the beginning."

"RESULTS ARE WONDERFUL."

Another Pelmanist expresses himself thus:

"The results are wonderful. I used to wonder (before taking up the Pelman Course) if there was any possible exaggeration, but honestly *no pen can express one tittle of the value the Course really is.* What I have gained up to the present could never be called costly even if it had cost me £50."

It may be remarked that this gentleman had only worked through *two* lessons when he wrote the foregoing. Comment would be superfluous.

One of the most interesting letters received by the Pelman Institute during recent months contains the following very frank admissions:

"I admit having read your announcements for some ten years, and yet I was not (to my eternal regret be it admitted) persuaded to commence your Course until I noticed your consistent advertising in *The Times*. . . . I do not see how anyone can study the Pelman lessons seriously and not gain thereby—reaping a reward which, besides its definite and tangible advantage, also brings with it developments which have no parallel in money values.

"To those of my acquaintance who ask my opinion of the Pelman training, I have said, and shall continue to say: Take it—follow instructions carefully—and if at the end of the Course you do not admit having gained something good—right out of proportion to its cost—I will personally refund your outlay."

Such a letter from a business man surely shows that Pelmanism is at least as good as—if not better than—it claims. And that is the opinion of many students. The following extract from a Pelmanist's letter has previously been published, but will bear repetition. In the course of a very warm tribute to the system he said:

"I used to think the claims made for Pelmanism were fantastic and impossible; now I consider them to be understatements of the truth.'

CONSIDER THESE POINTS.

There is no parallel to the amazing success of Pelmanism amongst all classes; and every month, every week, its success and popularity increase.

It is perfectly simple and easy to master, takes but very little time, and can be studied anywhere. Being taught entirely by correspondence, it does not matter where you live. Many successful Pelmanists took up the Course when living overseas in remote corners of the Empire.

It has now been adopted by over 400,000 men and women, *and no thorough student of the Course has ever yet failed to secure "results."*

* * * * * *

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the twelve lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course for one-third less than the usual fee, may be obtained, gratis and post free, by any reader of "Canada" who applies to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

General Staff.—G.S.O., 3rd Grade.—Temp. Lt. R. L. Lott, W. Ont., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so empld. (December 9).

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff. A.A and Q.M.G.—Temp. Maj. C. A. Moorhead, E. Ont., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld. (Augus 29). D.A.A.G.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. H. Henry, Man., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. (August 29). D.A.Q.M.G.s.—And to be temp. Majs. whilst so empld.:—Temp. Capt. R. C. Cowan, Forestry Corps (August 29); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. F. Mullins, Sask. (December 2).

Special Appointments.—Temp. Capt. A. R. Mortimore, C.A.P.C., to be Comd. Paymr., and to be act. Maj. whilst so empld. (November 17). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8:—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) M. A. Wolff, Man., and to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst empld. as Officer i/c Records (December 6). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R. R. Macdonald, M.C., 2nd C. Ont., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 16, on ceasing to be empld. as Comdt. of a Sch. of Instn. (C.T.W.S.) (December 9). Temp. Lt. E. R. Parkins, Que., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 22 (November 30). Cease to be graded for purpose of pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd.:—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. E. Seaborn, Sask. (December 23).; temp. Capt. A. E. MacGregor, W. Ont. (December 28). (Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Capt.)—The date of the appt. of Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. W. E. Firmstone, Man., is January 1, 1918, and not, as in the *Gazette* of January 8, 1919. Cease to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd.:—Temp. Maj. A. Rowan, B.C. (December 24); temp. Lt.-Col. W. H. Price, 2nd Ont. (December 27). Temp. Maj. O. M. Maitland, Saskatchewan Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. (January 4.)

Assistant Director-General of Medical Services, O.M.F.C.—Temp. Col. H. S. Birkett, C.B., C.A.M.C., to be temp. Brig.-Gen., and to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 2 (December 16).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Brig.-Gen., R.A.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. G. L. McNaughton, D.S.O., C.F.A., and to be temp. Brig.-Gen., vice Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. H. Massie, R.G.A. (November 10). Staff Capts.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R. R. Macdonald, M.C., 2nd C. Ont (December 10). Hon. Capt. G. B. Strathy, Gen. List (December 12).

Memorandum.—Temp. Lt. J. C. Mitchell, Arty., to be Orderly Officer (September 1).

Light Horse.—Temp. Lt. C. G. Cockshutt to be temp. Capt. (October 22). Temp. Capt. H. J. Woodman to be act. Maj. (November 7).

Artillery.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—C. E. Black (December 16), H. C. Heintzman (December 31). Temp. Capt. E. J. Lovelace to be act. Maj. while comdg. a Divl. Ammn. Col. (September 8 to October 27, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—W. A. Briggs (September 8 to October 27, 1918), R. G. Goldston (October 3 to October 9, 1918). Temp. Lt. J. A. McCullough to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Trench Mortar Batt. (September 13 to November 17, 1918).

Machine Gun Corps.—433211 Regtl. Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. G. C. Rice to be temp. Lt. (May 27, 1918). Temp. Capt. W. J. Forbes-Mitchell, D.S.O., to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd. of a Mach. Gun Depôt (November 1). Temp. Lt. A. G. Cockrill to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. Regtl. Depôt Group, Witley (November 18).

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. J. J. O'Sullivan is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial (December 28). Temp. Lt. Ralph Burgess Gibson, from 1st C. Ont., to be temp. Capt. (May 24, 1918). Temp. Capt. J. L. Melville, M.C., to be secd. for duty as "Staff Learner" (August 24). Temp. Lt. F. S. McPherson, M.C., M.M., to be act. Capt. (November 18).

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. A. Sellwood to be act. Capt. while empld. as Inspr. of Printing, Stationery, and Typewriting Servs. (December 10). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. G. Wood, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (October 11). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. (November 26):—R. B Code, M.M., L. S. C. Eiler, M.M.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. R. Mumford ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (December 17). Temp. Maj. C. J. Mersereau to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. a Bn., vice temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) F. P. Day (October 13).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. R. Parkins to be act. Capt. while empld. as Asst. Dir. Overseas Disposal Board (December 1). Temp. Capt. R. H. Lamb relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (November 10). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—F. S. Stowell, M.C. (November 19), C. H. Sullivan (November 20), A. T. Howard (November 23).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. N. Tresidder ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 20). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. H. Hester ceased to be secd. while spec. empld. (October 8). Temp. Lt. F. G. Robinson to be act. Capt. (October 28).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. L. Layton, D.C.M., to be temp. Capt. (November 1). Temp. Lt. V. A. Lanos ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 23).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) A. E. Taylor, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (October 14).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. T. Weir ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 14).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) F. M. Steel, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col., and to remain secd. (July 31, 1918). Temp. Lt. L. F. Cameron ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (November 30). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—G. L. Geddie, M.C., and H. S. Hanson, D.S.O., M.C. (September 2); J. K. Morton (September 12).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Maj. J. S. Rankin, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. a Bn., 1st C. Ont. (November 2 to November 22, 1918). Temp Capt R W Gyles, M C, relinquishes the act rank of Maj. (November 26). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—J. H. Irvine and R. A. Pritchard, M.C. (October 31).

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. G. Flinn to be secd. for duty with a Trench Mortar Batt. (August 6).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. S. H. McCoy to be temp. Lt.-Col. (November 25). Temp. Capt. H. A. Snetsinger to be temp. Maj. (December 10). Temp. Capt. P. D. Saylor to be act. Maj. while empld. as Director of Sales (December 1).

Nursing Services.—Nurs. Sister E. F. Pense to be act. Matron while empld. at No. 2 Gen. Hospital (April 17 to November 1, 1918). Act. Matron M. Cornell to be temp. Matron (November 25).

Corps Canadian Railway Troops. Temp. Maj. G. Cruickshank, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col while comdg. a Depôt (September 18). Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) W. J D. Reed-Lewis ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (December 30). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. P. Beaudro to be temp. Capt. (August 29). Temp. Lt. W. J. M. Magladory relinquishes the hon. rank of Capt. on ceasing to hold the appt. as Qr.-Mr. (November 18).

Overseas Railway Construction Corps.—Temp. Lt. C. W. Switzer, M.C., to be Adjt., and to be act. Capt. while spec. empld., but without pay and allces. of that rank and appt. (November 16).

C.A.S.C. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. A. Ostrom ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (December 23). Temp. Capt. C. J. Dancer to be act. Maj. while empld. as Embarkation Officer (December 25).

Army Dental Corps. Temp. Maj (act. Lt.-Col.) A. W. Winnett to be temp Lt.-Col (December 1) Temp Capt (act. Maj.) J. L. Kappele to be temp. Maj. (December 1).

Forestry Corps. Temp. Lt. N. W. King to be temp. Capt (November 26) Temp Lt. (act Capt.) P. C. [illegible] ceases to be secd. for duty with Admiralty (December 31). Temp Lt. P E. Slawson to be act. Capt. while empld. as Asst. O. i/c. Audit and Accounting Dept. (November 31). Temp Lt. (act. Capt.) F. C. V. McKenney to be temp. Capt. (November 5). Temp Lts. to be temp. Capts.: H W. Adcock and G. F. Lanning (November 1) Temp. Capt K. A. Morrison, from 2nd Rly. Constrn. Corps, to be temp. Capt. (October 11).

Ordnance Corps. 108490 Act. Sub-Condtr. F. A. Roberts to be temp. Lt December 4)

Army Pay Corps.—Temp. Capt. J. D. Thomson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 2).

General List.—Temp. Brig.-Gen. R. F. M. Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (November 30). Hon. Maj. D. Law to be Hon. Lt.-Col. (October 31).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lt. W. H. M. Wardrope ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 16.)

Artillery.—To be temp. Lts.:—(December 20). -169 Gnr. W. L. Blanchard, 400053 Cpl. N. Campbell, 1261655 Bombr. D. F. Chisholm, 92831 Gnr. F. B. Conrad, 86364 Act. Bombr. J. E. Dewsnap, 85225 Bombr. D. S. T. Fullerton, 337916 Gnr. A. E. Gilroy, 86866 Act. Bombr. N. D. Green, 337928 Gnr. K. S. Ham, 337839 Act. Bombr. H. J. Hart, 40835 Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. H. W. Leacock, 301238 Sgt. A. A. McDonald, 337846 Sgt. P. S. McLean, 84239 Cpl. W. J. Murray, 86876 Bty. Sgt.-Maj. F. A. Palmer, 307794 Cpl. B. B. Patten, 305028 Gnr. J. T. Phillips, 89026 Cpl. P. B. Picken, 302310 Sgt. N. E. Prowse, 339324 Act. Bombr. J. Rae, 349134 Bombr. H. F. Rice, 89985 Cpl. W. B. Routh, 87056 Sgt. T. H. Rowley, 89734 Sgt. W. G. Smith, 311994 Cpl. P. C. Tees, 138 Bombr. R. A. Virtue, 86992 Sgt. N. P. Walter, 85133 Act. Bombr. A. Williamson, 307618 Sgt. G. Wilson.

Engineers.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. L. Bodwell, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col, and to remain secd. (May 24.) To be temp. Lts.:—2765132 Pte. J H. Garneau. (November 30.) 502771 Act. Sgt. F. J. Bartholomew, 333836 Sgt. W. D. Proctor, 2353312 Gnr. E. E Freeland, 502761 Cpl. W W. Peppers, 23390 Sgt. H. H. Goodall, 503110 Lce.-Cpl. B. H. Johnston, M.M., 337921 Lce.-Cpl. W. A. Fletcher, 510 Sgt. J. H. Clements, 234890 2nd Cpl. A. Cox, 183907 Act. Sgt. B. Wilkie, 504136 Act. Sgt. A. B. Waterman, 504074 Cpl. H. S. Burnyeat, 2005257 Sgt. C. A. Stewart, 408077 Act. Sgt. G. C. Fidler, 502794 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. T. H. Burrows, 308681 Act. Sgt. W. M. Anderson, 45015 Sgt. R. A. Allison, 133022 Act. Sgt. L. N. Conran-Smith, 2125 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. A. Bainbridge, 2006863 Act. Sgt. W. R. Williamson, 493 L.-Cpl. E. F. Browne, 5038 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. A. Avery, 2353318 Pte. M. D. McCloskey, 215 Act Sgt. G. E. Vrooman, 85129 Sgt. E Parsonage, M M., 158 Sgt. R R. Hutchison, M.M., 5714 Sgt. V. McLeod, M.M., 107599 Act. Sgt. G. N. Worsley, 5605 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. W. D. F. Henderson, D.C.M., 504475 Sgt. H Banks, D.C.M., M.M., 504315 Act. Sgt. C. A. Ryder, M.M., 117081 Sgt. K. H. Montgomery, 301878 Cpl. W. C. Marnoch, 468503 Pte. R. E. Cumming. (January 8.)

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. L. A. Kane ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 16.)

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Capt. F. H. Mingie to be act. Maj. while spec. empld. (October 1 to November 28.)

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. A .H. Lightbourn to be temp. Maj. (December 19.) Temp Lt. (act. Capt.) T. Weir to be temp Capt. (September 1.)

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. F. L. Lodge, from Can. Army Pay Corps, to be temp. Capt., and to be secd. as Staff Learner. (October 10.)

Manitoba Regiment.—The undermentioned cease to be secd. for duty with the R.F.A.:—Temp. Capt. F. G. Mathers. (November 22.), Temp. Lt. W. Hay. (December 11.) Temp. Lt. A. L. Stovel. (December 13.)

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. R. Long to be temp. Capt. (December 14.) Temp. Capt. R. O. Wheatley, M.C., to be act. Maj. while empld. with Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. (January 2.)

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. D. H. Nelles to be temp Maj. (June 1.) Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) L. MacI. Ellis to be temp. Capt. (June 1.) Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) L. C. Tilt to be temp Capt. (June 1.) Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. G. Kirkpatrick to be temp. Capt. (June 1). Temp. Lt. G. Campbell, M.C., to be act. Capt. while 2nd in comd. of a Co. (June 8.)

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. Harrison to be temp. Capt (December 1.)

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Maj. N. Spencer to be temp. Lt.-Col. (December 3.)

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. J. Simpson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 18.) Temp. Lt. R. P. Baker to be temp. Capt. (December 21.)

Forestry Corps.—Temp Capt. (act. Maj.) J. H. Johnston to be temp. Maj. (December 1.)

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. J. F. Rowan to be act. Maj. while empld. as Officer i/c of Accts. (October 12.) The undermentioned cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. N. W. Taylor. (December 6.) Temp. Lt. R. W. Fenton. (December 14.)

Ordnance Corps.—Temp Capts. to be act. Majs.:—(December 1).—G. H. De W. Martyn, while empld. as Senr. Hospital Area Inspr. T. F. Jackson, while empld. as Senr. Trg. Area Inspr. Temp. Lt. D. W. Morris to be act. Capt. while empld. as Asst. to Chief Inspr. Q.M.G.'s Insptn. Dept. (December 1.)

C.A.M.C.—Hon. Capt. H. J. Testar to be act. Hon. Maj. while empld. with Can. Red Cross Society. (October 31.) Temp. Qr.-Mrs. and Hon. Lts. to be temp. Qr.-Mrs. with hon. rank of Capt.:—C. W. Reynolds (November 20), H. J. Budge (December 3), W. Keith, M.M. (December 18). 50866 Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. H. Nightingale to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with the hon. rank of Lt. (November 25.)

Corps Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. J. A. A. Malhiot ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 16.)

Army Pay Corps.—To be temp. Lts.:— (January 1).—81919 Act. Staff Qr.-Mr. Sgt. F. Walton, 24709 Act. Staff Qr.-Mr. Sgt. R. F. R. Cosh, 440128 Act. Staff-Sgt. D. S. Graham

General List.—A. de Bertin to be Hon. Lt. without pay and allowances. (January 8, 1919.) Temp. Lt. C. H F. Nesbit to be act. Capt. while spec. empld. (October 5.)

Imperial Forces.

Royal Canadian Navy.—Lt. G. A. Worth is apptd. to *Tryphon.*

Special Appointment, Class HH.—Temp. Lt. A. G. Maclachlan, Gen. List, from Cl. II, vice temp. Lt. P B. Cotterell, Gen. List.

Temporary Appointments at War Office.—G.S.O.s, 2nd Grade.—Maj. A. M. S. Ross Fort Garry Horse, vice temp. Maj. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) J. W Baker, D.S.O. (Maj S. Afr. Def. Force); Maj. L. D. Heron, D.S.O., M.C., 1st C. Ont. Regt. Staff Capt.—Lt. K Preston, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Capt.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Capt. H. J. Welch relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank. Lt. W. A. Curtis relinquishes his commn. on account of ill health, and is permitted to retain his rank. Administrative Branch.—Lt. H. H. Wrong (Oxfd. and Bucks. L.I., T.F.), is transfd. to unempld. list.

Cavalry.—Remount Services.—Lt. A. S. Matthewman, Unatt. List, Ind. Army, to be temp. Capt. whilst comdg. Remt. Sqds.

I.M.S. Temp. Col. H. A. Bruce (Col., C.A.M.C.) relinquishes his temp. commn. and retains the rank of Col.

R.A.S.C. Temp. Lt. E. L. Boultbee to be act. Capt.

R.H. and R.F.A. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.:—G. B. Crain, A. D. Gunn, B. R Ker, W H Sparrow (T.F.). Lt. J. H. D. Ross, M.C., R.F.A., to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as 2nd in Comd. of a Bty., R.F.A. (T.F.).

Royal West Surrey Regiment. Temp. Lt. S. E. Lyons relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and retains the rank of Lt.

Essex Regiment. Temp. Lt. A. R. Wells, M.C., resigns his commn. on appt. to Admiralty, and retains the rank of Lt.

West Riding Regiment.—Lt.-Col. F. Pawlett, 15th Can. Res. Bn., to comd. a Reg Bn.

(Continued on page 118.)

D.C.M. WINNERS' GALLANTRY

(Continued from page 108.)

handed with grenades, and, although twice wounded, he succeeded in throwing his grenades into the enemy post, silencing the gun and killing the crew.

445587 Sgt. G. M. McKeil, P.P.C.L.I.

During the fighting south of the Scarpe, August 26 to 28, he set a fine personal example to the men and showed an utter disregard of danger at all times. When our advance was held up by machine-gun fire, our left flank in the air, and we were being fired on from the rear, he made a reconnaissance over very exposed ground. Meeting a party of the enemy he shot seven, dispersing the remainder. On August 28, when the battalion attacked Jigsaw Wood, he again made several reconnaissances over ground swept by heavy machine-gun fire, keeping touch with the unit on the right flank and contributing greatly to our successful advance.

651740 Pte. M. Mackinnon, 1st Bn

When on traffic control duty at a crossroad, between Wancourt and Guamapple on September 1, an ammunition lorry was struck and destroyed by an aircraft bomb. This congested the traffic, as no vehicle could pass the burning lorry with its six-inch shells exploding at intervals, and the aeroplane machine-gunned the area lit up by the flame. With great energy and presence of mind he rolled the heated shells off the road, and after two hours succeeded in disentangling the congestion.

129878 C.-S.-M. M. K. McLennan, M.M., 72nd Bn.

During the attack on Chilly he personally led a small party and reconnoitred well in front and to the left of our line which was exposed, and coming in contact with an enemy machine-gun post he rushed it, shot two Germans with his revolver, captured the gun and drove off the rest of the crew in disorder. Throughout he displayed remarkable foresight and great determination.

767056 L.-Sgt. A. MacMillan, 3rd Bn.

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant system on September 2 and 3, he took charge of the platoon When the officer and sergeant became casualties, and when the advance was held up by machine-gun fire, he handled his men with great skill, and made use of the fire of his Lewis gun with excellent judgment, and was eventually able to push on to the objective, where he consolidated with considerable ability. He displayed great gallantry and coolness under heavy fire, and set a fine example to his men.

A CANADIAN M.C. AND HIS SISTER.

Major W. McL. Walwyn, M.C., 102nd Bn. (Toronto), (now educational officer with the 11th Brigade in France), and Miss M. Walwyn, Assistant Social Officer, Beaver Hut. Their youngest brother, Lt. A. G. Walwyn, R.A.F., served five months in France.

Photograph: Reginald Haines.

187215 Sgt. M. F. McNeill, 8th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty throughout four days' operations under heavy fire during the advance on the Canal-du-Nord. On the fifth day, during an advance on the canal, when all his company officers and C.S.M. were killed, he took charge and handled the company with skill and judgment.

118088 C.-S.-M. K. McRae, M.M., 2nd Bn., C.M.R.

During the attack on Le Quesnoy, on August 10, his company commander was killed early in the day. He at once took charge, and carried on the advance until relieved by an officer. Later, when the right flank was enfiladed by a hostile machine gun, he himself worked round and bombed it, causing the crew to abandon their gun. At another period, together with one other man, he charged and killed eight of the enemy who were firing on our men. His contempt for danger and organising ability were remarkable throughout, and contributed largely to the success.

425069 Sgt. C. H. Meadows, 52nd Bn.

On August 15, during the attack on Damery, he led the bombers down a sap which was occupied by the enemy. He supervised and assisted in bombing the enemy out of the block, capturing five machine guns. He then cleared the way for the platoon behind. He was the first to enter the village, and kept working his men along. On reaching the objective, with one other man, he continued to follow the enemy until they made a stand; he was able to furnish a good patrol report. He was wounded, but refused to be sent out, and carried on throughout the day, doing excellent work.

737046 Sgt. R. A. Merritt, 43rd Bn.

During the attack at Domart, on August 8, he was in charge of a platoon. A thick fog set in, and because of this the Tanks which were advancing with us mistook our men for the enemy, and fired upon them. He displayed the greatest coolness and courage under these trying conditions, and led forward his platoon in attack on Dodo Wood. During the advance he had to change direction twice, and but for his clever leadership and gallantry under machine-gun fire from the enemy and fire from our Tanks the position might have been serious. He also put a machine gun which was holding up the advance out of action.

644073 L.-Cpl. W. R. Middleton, 116th Bn.

On August 8, near Domart, he was the means of capturing three enemy machine guns. On one occasion when the platoon was held up by machine-gun fire he advanced across the open, firing his gun from the hip, and, although under heavy machine-gun fire himself, he put out of action the gun he attacked, and made prisoners the entire crew of seven men.

109491 Sgt. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Bn., C.M.R.

Near Folies, on August 9, when our advance was held up by an enemy anti-tank gun, firing point-blank at our troops, he led two Lewis gun sections to a commanding position under heavy fire, forcing it to withdraw and inflicting heavy casualties on the men and the horses of the team. This act undoubtedly saved the battalion many casualties He displayed great resource throughout the day.

63645 Sgt. L. C. Moorby, M.M., 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Cagincourt on September 2. When his section officer was wounded, he led the section forward in close support of the infantry, charging a machine-gun nest, killing the crew of one gun and putting another out of action. When the battery commander was wounded he took charge of the whole battery until severely wounded himself. His leadership was an inspiration to all ranks.

111331 Cpl. (A.-Sgt.) C. G. Moore, 5th Bn., C.M.R.

During the operations near Bouchoir, on August 9, when his company was held up by heavy machine-gun fire, this N.C.O. on his own initiative worked his way forward and captured a machine gun, and killing the team, thus enabled the company to advance. Later, he went forward with his section and succeeded in taking a 4.1 gun, killing the officer in charge and making the crew prisoners. His boldness, determination and utter disregard of danger were admirable.

153100 Cpl. J. Mowatt, 43rd Bn.

At Domart, on August 8, a heavy enemy barrage while the company was in the assembly area caused numerous casualties and some confusion. This N.C.O. by his courage and coolness greatly assisted the officers in getting the men forward. He also materially helped to get the company to their objective when a thick fog set in and the company had twice to change direction. On another occasion during the advance an enemy machine-gun post delayed them; he rushed forward, put the machine-gun out of action, and killed six of the gun crew.

10863 Sgt. J. Nixon, 4th Bn.

During the attack on Upton Wood, on the night of August [illegible], during a very intense bombardment, he took the place of the Company Sergeant-Major, who was badly wounded. He displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in organising stretcher parties and looking after the wounded under most trying circumstances.

530669 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) F. C. Norton, No. 9 Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C.

During the fighting east of Arras, August 26 to 28, as junior N.C.O. in charge of bearers, he cleared cases under very heavy machine-gun and artillery fire for three days continuously. On the night of August 28, 1918, he cleared wounded from Bois du Sart, Jigsaw Wood, and Boiry area, under intense artillery fire, until he played three different groups of bearers out, but had his area cleared over ground which was almost impassable even in day-time for carrying stretchers. His leadership of his men and disregard of his own safety were at all times a magnificent example for his men, and saved many men's lives

129879 Cpl. N. Parkinson, 72nd Bn.

This man was guide of the left flank of the battalion through the whole advance of twelve miles during operations east of Amiens. At the end of the first day's advance, he took up a position in a derelict tank in front and accounted for eight direct hits on the enemy in the open. On August 10, after reaching the final objective in front of Chilly, he took up a favourable position in front of our lines, and observing the enemy creeping up for a counter-attack, he gave the alarm, and in a short time accounted for ten of the enemy by deliberate fire. He furnished valuable information to his company commander during the operations. His valuable services are worthy of the highest praise.

1116 C.S.-M. (now Lt.) C. Peacock, M.C., P.P.C.L.I.

During the attack on Jigsaw Wood, On August 27, when all the platoon officers of his company had become casualties, he took command of half the company, and, urging them on, led them to the final objective. On reaching the objective, he showed great initiative and resource in reorganising his command and establishing his position. Throughout the day, in a very trying situation, and at all times under very heavy fire, he conducted himself with admirable coolness and gallantry.

745457 Sgt. W. J. Pearsell, 116th Bn.

During the attack near Domart, on August 8, the platoon was held up by an enemy machine gun. He organised a party, surrounded the gun, and rushed it, killing the team of seven, also capturing thirty prisoners All through the action he showed an utter disregard for his own safety, and showed great initiative in handling his platoon.

889668 Sgt. (Actg. C.S.-M.) J. Pearson, M.M., 22nd Bn.

When his company commander and all the officers of the company had become casualties, in the advance to east of Cherisy on August 26, 27, and 28, he took command, and led the men forward in face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire with great gallantry and determination. When all the remaining officers of the battalion became casualties, he took command of the remnants of the battalion and consolidated the position, which he held with the small number of men left until the battalion was relieved. His splendid example inspired and encouraged all those under his command.

889120 Cpl. P. Perreault, 22nd Bn.

He was in charge of a Lewis gun section, which he led with great courage and determination, in the advance east of Cherisy, in spite of many difficulties, and in face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. At the head of his section he rushed a machine-gun post, capturing the gun and making prisoners of the crew, thus enabling the company to advance. He was seriously wounded in this encounter. His splendid example greatly encouraged his men.

133094 Pte. C. Raine, 13th Bn.

On September 3, during the attack on the Drocourt line, he took charge of two sections when the leaders became casualties in front of a strong point at the Drocourt support line, rallied his men, and, ordering covering fire from his Lewis gun, he led a storming party forward under terrific enfilade fire, and, rushing the strong point, personally killed the crew of one gun, the other two machine guns immediately surrendering. He again rallied his men, and although badly wounded, led them forward until the objective was reached, and here, when doing very fine work consolidating the line, he was again wounded. His courage and initiative were a very fine example to the other men.

77832 Sgt. A. Reid, M.M., 16th Bn.

During the second battle of Arras, on September 2, when his platoon was held up by a machine gun, he crept round behind it, and bayoneted the whole crew. Later on, he was wounded in the wrist, but continued in command of his platoon, leading them forward in the attack until he was obliged to be evacuated owing to loss of blood. His fine fighting spirit inspirited his men.

55696 C.S.-M. S. Ridley, 19th Bn.

All the officers of his company having become casualties early in the attack near Vis-en-Artois, on August 28, he took command, directing the advance in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire with great gallantry and skill. The example of his disregard of personal safety and his fine qualities of leadership greatly contributed to the success of the operation.

418286 Pte. K. A. Ritchie, 42nd Bn.

Near Monchy le Preux, on August 26, he was leading bayonet man of the attacking company, and pushed forward with outstanding dash and determination. While his platoon was bombing up a trench, at the junction of two trenches he met a party of the enemy, approximately six, with a machine gun. He attacked them single-handed, killing three and forcing the others to withdraw, leaving the gun in our hands. His work was the most outstanding in the company throughout the operation.

160027 R.S.-M. J. Roberts, 31st Bn.

At Cherisy, on August 28, when an order had been given to retire, he noticed some confusion on the flank; he immediately rushed to the spot, regardless of danger under very heavy fire, and rallied the men and conducted a very orderly withdrawal. During several days' hard fighting his gallantry under fire and his entire devotion to duty were a splendid example to all ranks of the battalion

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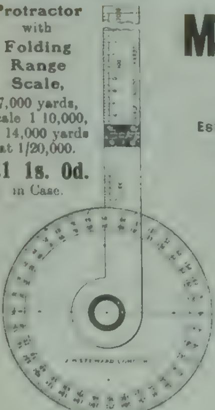

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448896 Pte. T. J. Robillard, M.M., 22nd Bn.
He was in charge of the battalion runners during three days' hard fighting east of Cherisy, on August 26, 27, and 28, and was indefatigable in his devotion to duty, exposing himself with complete disregard of safety under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He carried his commanding officer, who had been wounded and lay in an exposed position, to a place of safety, and when the officer who then took charge was wounded also, he superintended his removal from the field of battle. His splendid example was most praiseworthy.

153845 Sgt. D. Rose, 43rd Bn.
For great gallantry and initiative in the attack on Dodo Wood, on August 8, when in command of a platoon. During the advance, he found that the enemy machine guns were firing on his company from the left rear. He formed his platoon to the left, and silenced the guns, enabling the rest of the company to advance. He then led his platoon on to their objective. He was wounded early in the advance, but continued to lead and inspire his men.

428561 Pte. E. J. Rose, 7th Bn.
East of Arras, on September 2/4, although heavily loaded with the spare parts of a Lewis gun and four magazines, he rushed an enemy machine-gun post, bayoneting one of the crew and capturing nine other and two machine guns. This so demoralised the enemy that large numbers surrendered to his platoon immediately afterwards.

477797 Sgt. E. M. Ross, M.M., R.C.R.
During an attack on Bois de Sart, on August 26, finding all officers had become casualties, he assumed command of the company. He himself led the attack in the face of an immense bombardment and withering machine-gun fire. Having reached his objective, and finding his left flank unconnected, he himself proceeded over a wide stretch of open country and established connection with neighbouring battalion. When heavily counter-attacked, he displayed extraordinary courage and determination in controlling defence. His personal gallantry and leadership were at all times an example for the company, while his sound common-sense, initiative, and perseverance saved a critical situation.

18234 Cpl. P. Rouby, M.M., 2nd Bn.
During the attack on the Canal du Nord, on September 3 and 4, he was on patrol under heavy fire, and located an enemy post holding a bridge-head over the Canal. He informed the troops in our main trench, and, taking two men with him, he rushed the post, killing several of the garrison, and taking three prisoners, from whom valuable information was obtained. His gallantry and devotion to duty were conspicuous throughout the operations.

877647 Pte. W. J. Russell, 42nd Bn.
During the operations at Boiry Notre Dame, on August 28, his company was held up by an enemy machine gun in an old gun emplacement. He worked round their right flank, killed the machine gunners with a bomb, and put the gun out of action, thus enabling the company to push on As a company runner he delivered numerous messages through heavy fire and his conduct throughout the operation was a splendid example of devotion to duty.

18396 Actg. B.S.-M. A. B. Salmon, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.
At Cagnicourt, on September 2, this W.O. took command of a section after the officer had become a casualty. He went forward and reconnoitred commanding positions, from which he brought his guns into action, silencing those of the enmy. Three times he passed through heavy machine-gun fire in getting ammunition forward to his guns. He was severely wounded during the day's fighting.

788582 Cpl. T. H. Saunders, 3rd Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood, on August 30/31, he took charge of the platoon when the officer and all the N.C.O.s were wounded or killed. Two of the crew of his Lewis gun became casualties, but he seized the gun, and, dashing forward to the enemy's wire, fired from the hip into the enemy, who at once surrendered. He led the platoon with conspicuous gallantry and skill until he was severely wounded later in the day.

487282 Sgt. M. D. Schell, P.P.C.L.I.
In the operations south of Scarpe, August 26/28, when all the officers of his company had become casualties, he assumed command, and in an extremely gallant and capable manner continued to lead the men on, under very heavy fire. His good judgment in handling the company, and his personal example of indifference to the enemy fire, rallied the men at a very critical moment. He carried on until an officer was sent forward to take command. At all times he showed such a disregard for danger in carrying out his duty that he was an inspiring example to the men, and assisted greatly in the success of the operations.

529651 S.-Sgt. W. A. Scott, No. 10 Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C.
During the fighting east of Arras, August 28, he was on continuous duty directing the stretcher-bearers during the whole period of recent operations. Owing to the rapid advance, he was frequently left in charge of the bearers, as the officer in charge had to reconnoitre and move his posts forward from time to time. During all this period this N.C.O led his men, and directed the clearing of the wounded from the central sector. His absolute fearlessness under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, his disregard of personal danger, and the example he set to his men of energy and cheerfulness in most arduous circumstances, was responsible for the collection and rapid evacuation of the wounded.

925067 Sgt. H. Sharp, 52nd Bn.
On August 15, during the attack and capture of Damery, when it was seen that another platoon, who were in the open, should be reinforced, he took some of his men to the support of the platoon, working them through rifle and machine-gun fire without casualties. The aid given by his promptness was invaluable at this moment. When an officer was badly wounded close by he helped to get him in under heavy machine-gun fire. Throughout the day he showed great coolness, courage, and leadership.

865348 Cpl. A. Sheldon. 8th Bn.
Before the attack on two important trenches, he personally made a most daring reconnaissance of the front in face of the severest machine-gun fire, and brought back excellent information. Again, on September 2/3, during an attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, he commanded a platoon, which he handled with conspicuous ability and resource.

1042233 Sgt. T. T. Shields, P.P.C.L.I.
On the night of August 12/13, in a bombing attack up a trench south of Parvillers, he displayed great gallantry and resource. His section was attacked in rear by a large enemy force. This forced a retirement, but by skilful handling and judicious use of bombs he withdrew the section to a place of safety. When his own bombs ran out he used enemy ones, and inflicted numerous casualties. He showed an utter disregard of danger and great coolness in handling the situation.

775972 Sgt. F. Shrubshall, 38th Bn.
During the operations south of Lihon, on August 10, when the advance of his platoon was held up by an enemy machine-gun post, he charged the position single-handed, and, though the enemy got the gun away, he killed two of the crew. His action aided the advanceof his platoon. During the entire action his example and disregard of his own safety were an inspiration to the men of his platoon.

24877 R.S.-M. T. Sim, 13th Bn.
On September 2, in the attack on the Queant-Drocourt system, when the Coy.-Sergt.-Major was wounded, he took over his duties and rendered most invaluable assistance. He twice made reconnaissances under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, and was wounded while on the second one. It is impossible to speak too highly of his resourcefulness, calm judgment, and cheerfulnese under very trying circumstances.

141288 Sgt. J. Simpson, 1st Bn.
During the operations at Upton Wood, on August 30, he led his platoon with great gallantry and determination against the enemy advancing to counter-attack, though the troops on his flank had withdrawn. His coolness and courage under heavy machine-gun fire inspired his men with the greatest confidence and tenacity, and the position, which appeared hopeless, was maintained.

2617004 Pte. E. C. Spicer, R.C.R.
During the operations commencing August 26, east of Arras, for three days and nights this stretcher-bearer worked incessantly, tending our wounded under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. After our line had been withdrawn, he went forward time after time to our former position and tended the wounded himself, carrying them back to safety. He stayed, although in close proximity to the enemy, out in front of our line all the night of August 26, dressing our casualties and carrying them into shell-holes. His pluck, determination, and skill saved many men's lives.

424226 Pte. A. D. Stewart, 5th Bn.
In the attack, on September 1, east of Hendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt, he carried out valuable reconnaissances under severe shell and machine-gun fire. After a set-back, he worked strenuously in reorganising for a counter-attack by carrying messages and guiding parties to their positions. Throughout the whole day he was backwards and forwards between the front line and the Bn. H.-Q. with reliable reports and information.

795870 Pte. D. J. K. Still, 15th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Hendicourt, on August 31, during a heavy barrage on a trench, where he was acting as a stretcher-bearer. Hearing someone call for help, he climbed out of the trench and brought back a wounded officer. Throughout the two hours which the barrage lasted he kept on fetching in wounded, although slightly wounded himself. The pluck and enterprise he showed were quite exceptional.

469202 Sgt. (Actg C.S.-M.) J. W. Stoker, 4th Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood, on August 30, he led his platoon with great gallantry and skill through an intense barrage of machine-gun and high explosive shell fire, materially contributing to the capture of two machine guns and several prisoners. Later, in the attack on the Canal du Nord, he led a battle patrol forward to the bridge-head on the Canal, getting in touch with the enemy with great ability. He took over the duties of Coy.-Sergt.-Major when the latter was wounded. Throughout the operations his conduct inspired all under his command with great confidence, and his men followed him unwaveringly.

645049 Sgt. H. Tame, 7th Bn.
At the commencement of the attack east of Arras, on September 2/4, his platoon officer was wounded, and he took command, leading it successfully to the final objective. On the way he worked up to a machine-gun post which was checking the advance and shot the two gunners. He worked unceasingly, and showed fine powers of leadership.

800152 L.-Sgt. C. Taylor, 15th Bn.
For consuicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of a platoon in two days' fighting west of Drocourt-Queant line, on September 1/2. He led his men with consistent skill, keeping them steady under extremely heavy machine-gun and shell fire, and repeatedly leading attacks on enemy strong posts His coolness and resource were a fine example to his men.

449035 Pte. P. Tessier, M.M., 22nd Bn.
He took charge of his Lewis gun section when his seniors became casualties, in the advance east of Cherisy, on August 26/27, and led the men forward with great gallantry and determination in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. He was wounded, but declined to be evacuated. All his men became casualties, but he advanced alone until he was wounded again, so seriously that he had to be carried away. His courage and splendid example materially helped the success of the operations.

55723 C.S.-M. J. E. Thomas, 19th Bn.
At Marcel Cave, on August 8, seeing the advance held up by an enemy post of three machine guns, he at once gathered together all the men he could, organised and led them in a successful charge against this point, and killed or captured the whole of the garrision. By his quick grasp of the situation and his power of leadership he saved a serious hold-up in the attack. His coolness and initiative throughout was magnificent, and he was of the greatest assistance to his commander all through the operation.

159770 C.S.-M. F. J. Thompson, 3rd Bn.
During the attack on Upton Wood, on August 30/31, when the advance was held up by artillery and machine-gun fire, this warrant officer collected men from different units, and, supplying them with bombs, led them forward with great gallantry and determination, and captured the two machine guns, killing the crews, and himself using the bayonet with very great effect. His splendid initiative was most inspiring to all ranks.

835512 Pte. W. Todd. 4th Bn., C.M.R.
When acting as stretcher-bearer with his platoon during the advance a Tank, which had been hit and had caught fire, whereupon he, on his own initiative, and without assistance, rescued the crew from the burning Tank. They were all wounded, and he dressed their wounds and got them to a place of safety, calling to a carrying party to remove them. He then rejoined his platoon and carried on with them throughout the action

44 179 Pte. C. Trowse, 42nd Bn.
During the action at Parvillers, on August 12, he was leading bayonet man of his company, which captured over a mile of strongly-garrisoned and stubbornly-defended trench. He himself bayoneted more than ten Germans and shot several others who attempted to escape overland. On reaching the objective he successfully held a most important and dangerous post against enemy counter-attacks. His work throughout contributed largely towards saving the position.

184094 L.-Sgt. (Actg. Sgt.) A. Underwood, 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 2, his platoon commander having been killed, he took command, and, owing to devastating fire, called a halt. He then went forward and carefully reconnoitred the best methods of approach against the enemy strong point in a sunken road. He then made his plan of attack, rushed the position, and killed or drove off the garrison. The reconnaissance and final attack were both carried out under a heavy fire.

415752 Sgt. (Actg. C.S.-M.) G. T. Vincent, 25th Bn.
During the attack from Villers Bretonneux to Guilleaucourt, on August 8, when his platoon commander had been killed, he led the platoon with great skill and judgment. At a critical moment in the advance the battalion was held up by a machine-gun nest. This N.C.O., with prompt initiative, organised his platoon, rushed the position, and captured it. His quick and daring action enabled the advance to continue.

16940 C.S.-M. A. H. Waddington, 7th Bn.
While the company were consolidating the position east of Caix, this W.O. noticed movement in a wood about 500 yards to the right rear of the company. He made a reconnaissance, and found the wood held by a large body of the enemy, who were apparently preparing for a move against our right flank, which was in the air. He at once directed a platoon against the wood, and the enemy were driven out. His prompt action cleared up a dangerous situation. On the morning of August 9, when troops of another unit were passing through his company to carry on the attack on Vrely, he, regardless of the heavy shell and machine-gun fire playing on the position, remained on the flank of his company, and met all officers passing, giving them full information of the situation in front. This action resulted in the enemy's positions being outflanked and taken with few casualties. He was himself wounded in performing this voluntary duty. Throughout he set a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty.

21437 C.S.-M. T. Walker, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.
At Cagnicourt, on September 2, when the officers became casualties from intense machine-gun fire, he took command and galloped his limbers forward into a sunken road. In this isolated position he got a section into action, exposing himself to intense machine-fire in order to observe and direct the fire of his guns. Under cover of their fire the remaining four guns were able to take up defensive positions and the limbers got safely away. He was able to hold on until the infantry fought their way to his assistance.

153333 Pte. W. Walkling, 43rd Bn.
During the attack at Domart, on August 8, this man's platoon commander and sergeant were both killed. He took charge of the platoon, and success-

fully carried them on to their objective. By his prompt action, leadership, and initiative he completed with the platoon a very difficult flanking movement then in progress against Dodo Wood, and led them through stiff enemy resistance to their objective.

425464 Sgt. E. Watson, R.C.R.

During the operations from August 8 to 15 he commanded a platoon the whole time and handled it with great skill while engaged in clearing up White House and the capture of Parvillers. By careful dispositions he outflanked and captured two enemy machine guns without a single casualty to his platoon. His devotion to duty and fine example was an inspiration to all his men.

466173 Sgt. G. Watson, 13th Bn.

On September 2, in the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, the right platoon of the company had lost its officer and was held up, seriously impeding the advance of the company. He dashed across to the platoon through heavy machine-gun fire, and taking charge of it, quickly organised a storming party, which he himself led, against the machine-gun nest under heavy fire. Single-handed he accounted for the crew of one gun, and the nest of three guns was captured. He was badly wounded in this rush, but refused to go out, and continued to advance with the company until too weak from loss of blood to go further. His quick action saved a difficult situation, and his fine example inspired the men with great courage.

757471 Actg. R.S.-M. J. W. Watters, 116th Bn.

During the operations near Amiens on August 12-13 he commanded a platoon, and has performed a series of feats which have been the means of destroying many of the enemy. During the attack near Damery he rushed an enemy machine-gun post, killing the crew and capturing the gun, thus enabling his platoon to advance to their objective. He has at all times inspired his men by his personal courage and leadership.

434559 Pte. H. Webb, M.M., 10th Bn.

On the night of August 18-19, at Fresnoy, he was one of a battalion patrol which entered the enemy trenches. He showed great skill and daring, personally inflicting many casualties, being at the head of the patrol. When the patrol was forced to withdraw, the officer in charge being wounded, he stayed at the rear, at great personal risk, and engaged the enemy with his revolver, in this manner covering the withdrawal of the remainder of the party. He also aided his wounded officer to get back to our lines.

781443 Cpl. O. W. Weichel, 1st Bn.

At Upton Wood, on August 30, he went out under very heavy machine-gun fire, and single-handed accounted for four snipers who were hampering the advance. His gallantry and initiative were worthy of high praise. He was subsequently severely wounded.

129070 Sgt. (Actg. C.S.-M.) W. A. Wellband, 72nd Bn.

He acted as C.S.-M. during the attack on August 8. During the attack on Chilly he took command of the leading platoon when its officer was wounded, and led it to the final objective through intense fire with great dash and courage. On the afternoon of August 11, during a lull in the enemy counter-attack, he went with his company commander on a reconnaissance, during which he personally killed five of the enemy and obtained most valuable information. His splendid services were invaluable to his company commander.

325004 Gnr. W. R. White, 55th By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.

On August 26th, when acting as scout to the mobile section of his battery, he made daring reconnaissances in front of Arras and enabled his section commander to engage effectively enemy machine and 77 mm. guns which were holding up the advance. On September 3 when the officer commanding his battery was severely wounded, he went through an intense barrage and secured a stretcher and carried him to safety. His courage and devotion to duty were conspicuous throughout the operations.

192621 Pte. J. D. Whitehead, 15th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, near Hendicourt, on September 1. In one day's fighting on two different occasions he took enemy machine-gun posts single-handed, killing the crews and putting the guns out of action. His work throughout the attack won the admiration of all.

187776 C.S.-M. J. Williams, 1st Bn., C.M.R.

At Hangard, on August 8, he assisted in the direction of the advance under very heavy machine-gun fire. He moved from section to section constantly pointing out targets and directing our machine-gun fire upon the enemy positions. On reaching the final objective he assisted in bringing in the wounded. His courageous conduct was a splendid example to all ranks.

418487 Sgt. J. Williamson, 42nd Bn.

During the action at Parvillers on August 12, at a critical juncture of the attack, when the enemy were reorganising for a counter-attack, he quickly grasped the situation and rushed down the trench with a small party, attacked, and disorganised the enemy. Later, by a swift flanking movement, he, with his platoon, captured 36 of the enemy and two machine guns.

252822 L.-Cpl. H. Wilson, M.M., 10th Bn.

At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 2, when a large party of the enemy had been driven out of a position, he ran down a trench with his Lewis gun and brought accurate fire on them at close range, killing many and throwing the remainder into utter confusion. Following closely on their heels, he brought such severe fire to bear on them when they did attempt to rally that they were forced to a further retirement. Shortly afterwards he was knocked out by a shell burst, but on regaining consciousness insisted on remaining with his company. The following day he led the platoon with success when all the other N.C.O.'s had become casualties.

406202 Sgt. H. Wren, M.M., 4th Bn.

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on August 31 his company came under very severe machine-gun fire, but he rushed forward with great gallantry and initiative, and, skilfully manœuvring a section of his platoon captured two machine guns and 30 prisoners, and cleared up a difficult situation. His prompt and determined action enabled the company to advance without casualties.

145400 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) R. E. Young, 42nd Bn.

For conspicuous courage and devotion to duty during the action at Parvillers, August 12, in the course of ten hours of hand-to-hand fighting which resulted in the capture of over a mile of enemy trenches. Three times when his platoon was held up by machine-gun fire he rushed forward and, single-handed, disposed of the gun crews, and enabled the advance to continue. He showed magnificent dash and determination.

Imperial Forces.

14195 Sgt. C. Jenkerson, 8th Bn., E. Surrey Regt. (Quebec).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Rancourt on September 1 in mopping up a large area of old trenches. He located a machine gun which was causing trouble, and with one man crept up and bombed it, showing such determination that the crew of 12 lost their nerve and surrendered.

* *

COMMISSIONS. ETC. (continued from page 114).

Suffolk Regiment. Temp. Lt. G. F Bryant relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains the rank of Lt.

London Regiment (T.F.). -8th Bn. -Lt. T. R. Guy relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service. 14th Bn.—Lt. A. MacAskill is secd. for service with the R.A.F.

Memorandum. Lt. H. J. O'Keefe, R.E., T.F., to be temp. Capt. whilst empld. as a Staff Capt.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Lt. G. B. Matthewman, 112th Infy., attd., to be act. Capt. (with pay and allces. as for Lt.) whilst holding the appt. of Adjt., to March 1, 1918. Lt. H. A. Jack, Can. Forces, to be Lt. (on prob.)

Will Frank Knight, late of New Westminster, B.C., write to his parents?

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MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

The following N.C.Os. and men have been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal, "London Gazette" Supplement, January 18, in recognition of valuable services rendered with the Armies in France and Flanders.

107067 Arm./Sgt. Aldcroft, W., and 109051 S./Sgt. Allan, H., 1st C.M.M.G. Bde.; 550489 2nd Cpl. Anderson, R. W., 5th Army Trps. Coy., Eng.; 49514 Sgt. Ashton, F. G., Vet. Hosp.; 5[illegible] Dvr. Augustsen, A., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 25121 Sgt. Ayling, J. A., 13th Bn., Que.

425416 Coy./S.M. Baird, W., 3th Bn., Eng.; 135005 Sgt. Baker, A. D., 4th Bn.; 19[illegible] S.M. Baker, S. H., G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; [illegible]29 Pte. Banner, L. E., 1st Inf. Bde. H.Q.; 15079 Sgt. (A. Q.M. Sgt.) Barratt, M.M., W., 2nd Inf. Bde. H.Q.; 14889 S./S.M. Barrell, L., Fort Garry Horse; 331867 Gnr. Barton, S. W., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 1565 Pte. Baxter, S. J., C.A.M.C.; 145539 Pte. Beard, L. D., 75th Bn.; 40[illegible] Sgt. Behan, J. J., 1st Bn.; 661785 Sgt. Bell, G. T., 58th Bn.; 252840 Sgt. Bellinger, J. C., H.Q., 2nd Bde., Eng.; 1053062 Pte. Benton, W. H., 55th Coy.; 160204 Vet./Sgt. Bille, A. M. I., C.A.V.C.; 512067 Sgt. Blair, A. T., 3rd Div. Train; 511911 S.M. Boosey, E. A., C.A.S.C. Pool; 29055 S. Sgt. Botham, H. G.; 534152 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Boyle, A. F., 4th Div. C.D.H.Q.; 138135 Sgt. Bradbury, R. H., 3rd Bn.; 477095 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Bradford, W., R.C.R.; 490 Sgt. Brand, J., "X" By., 1st Div. T.M. By.; 2451 Cpl. Brander, D., 3rd Div. M.T. Coy.; 512269 Pte. Brisbin, P. R., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; 631 S. S.M. Brown, A. G., 2nd Army Aux. (Horse) Coy.; 55577 Sgt. Brown, E. W., 19th Bn.; 302934 Sgt. Brown, G., 1st Bde., C.G.A.; 669873 Gnr. Brown, W. D., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 110066 Coy./Q.M.Sgt. (A./Q.M.Sgt.) Bryant, J. G. D., 3rd Div. H.Q.; 91262 Farr./Sgt. Buck, A., 30th By., 8th Bde., C.F.A.; 2484 Sgt. Burden, A. N., 2nd D.S. Coy., Eng.; 426852 Pte. (A. Sgt.) Burden, W. R., 1st Div. Emp. Co.; 49375 Sadl./S./Sgt. Burrell, P., 3rd Div. Train; 28004 Sgt. Byers, P., 16th Bn.

153631 Sgt. Cadger, I., 43rd Bn.; 432975 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Cameron, C., 49th Bn.; 129217 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Cameron, J. T., 2nd Inf. Wks. Coy.; 687350 By./S.M. Candy, G., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; 681139 Sgt. Carson, J., 25th Bn.; 65161 Pte. (L./C.) Carter, J., 24th Bn.; 65 Sgt. Castell, A. J., 2nd D.S. Coy., Eng.; 421072 Sgt. Cavey, P. E., 16th Bn.; 132035 Sgt. Chalmers, A., 85th Bn.; 410050 Sgt. Charbonneau, M., 38th Bn.; 121564 Sgt. Chenier, A., 22nd Bn.; 1048895 Pte. Christie, R. M., 20th Coy.; 9306 Sgt. Clapton, R. J., 3rd Bn.; 77116 Cpl. Clarke, A. E., G.H.Q., 3rd Echelon; 45082 Coy./S.M. Clarke, C., 3rd Bn., Eng.; 90253 Sgt. Clarke, F. H., 4th D.A.C.; 19201 R./Q.M. Sgt., W.O. Cl. II., Clarke, R. D., 4th Bn.; 506485 Pte. (L./C.) Cochrane, C. T., A.A.S. Coy., Eng.; 1834 Sgt. Coker, W. A., 2nd Div. Train; 225 Pte. (L./C.) Collins, M. S., Rly. Cons. Corps; 166740 S./Sgt. Connors, W., 2nd Tramways Coy., Eng.; 133022 Pte. Conran-Smith, L. N., 85th Bn.; 40906 R./S.M. Cooch, A. G., H.Q., 4th Div. F.A.; 696198 Sgt. Cook, E. H., 4th Bn.; 2781 S./S.M. Cook, S., Lord Strathcona's Horse; 778022 Coy./S.M. Cooper, W. G. M., 2nd Bn.; 898079 Cpl. Cote, F. A., 1st Inf. Wks. Coy.; 622970 Coy./Q.M. Sgt. (A./Q.M.S.) Coulter, H. E., 4th Bn.; 512072 Farr./S./Sgt. Coutts, J., 3rd Div. Train; 725069 R./Q.M. Sgt. Coyle, H., H.Q., 12th Dist.; 116301 Sgt. Crabbe, J., 28th Bn.; 331121 Coy. S.M. Creswick, F., Eng., M.T. Coy.; 36014 Sgt. Crisford, G. T., 1st Div., M.T. Coy.; 435954 Pte. Critchett, H. D., 2nd Bn.; 541536 Farr. Sgt. Crocker, J. W., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 541818 Sgt. Cross, H., 10th Bn., Eng.; 43010 R./S.M. Cruchley, M.M., A. C., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 1250016 Gr. (A./S.Sgt.) Cuenod, A. B., 2nd D.A.C.; 178268 Sgt. Currier, J. A., 87th Bn.; 30377 Sadl./S./Sgt. Curtis, S. E., 1st Div. Train; 874027 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Cuttle, G. S., 3rd Div Emp. Coy.

529552 Cpl. Daley, J. O., C.A.M.C.; 540510 Pte. Dath, O. D., 10th Inf. Bde. H.Q.; 3318 Coy./S.M. Davidson, C. W., 5th Div. Train; 129368 Pte. Davis, C. C., 72nd Bn.; 81227 Coy./S.M. (A./R./S.M.) Dowson, H., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; 500193 Coy./S.M. Deeks, W. F., 1st Army Trps. Coy., Eng.; 1099535 Sgt. Dingle, C., 10th Bn.; 467341 Cpl. Dix, G. L., 2nd Bn.; 91432 By./Q.M.Sgt. Dobson, H. T., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 129133 Sgt. Dobson, L. S., 72nd; 532152 S./Sgt. Dodds, G. C. G., 12th Fd. Amb.; 504240 Sgt. Dominy, J. H., 11th Bn., Eng.; 1842 S./Sgt. Donnison, H., 2nd Div. Train; 108192 Farr. Sgt. Dowell, W. L., Corps Troops; 65284 Sgt. Drew, J. H., 5th L.T.M. By.; 183541 Cpl. Drinnan, A. W., 1st Bn.; 42060 Q.M. Sgt. Duke, H., 4th By., C.F.A.; 2495 S./Sgt. Dunnett, D., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; 700376 Sgt. Dyer, J., 1st Bn.; 2114861 Pte. Dymock, W. A., 5th Div. Arty. M.T. Det.

907043 Coy./S.M. Eadie, J. B., 12th Bn.; 500031 R./Q.M. Sgt., W. O., Cl. II., Easton, J. D., 8th Bn., Eng.; 633445 Pte. Eaton, W. H., 2nd Bn.; 434763 Pte. (L./C.) Edwards, A., 50th Bn.; 43 Cpl. Edwards, R. B., 8th Bn.; 164081 Cpl. Elliott, H., 75th Bn.; 535433 S./Sgt. Evans, J. T., 7th Gen. Hosp.; 476601 Sgt. Evans, R. K., Amn. Col. H.Q.; 79026 Sgt. Exton, H. J. 31st Bn.

148005 Sgt. Fairbairn, G. A., 5th Bn.; 316041 Sgt Faulkner, S. J., 5th Bn., D.A.C.; 20177 Pte. Ferris, G., 1st San. Sec.; 109123 Sgt. Flood, E. J., 4th C.M.R.; 706338 Pte (A./2nd Cpl.) Foote, J. C., 5th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 418023 Sgt Foster, C. F., 42nd Bn.; 475851 Pte. Francis, A. M., P.P.C.L.I.; 186114 S./Sgt. Francis, C. R., 1st Div. Hdqrs.; 427813 Sgt. Fraser, H. D., 46th Bn.; 210329 S./Sgt. Fraser, T. H., H.Q. Corps, C.R.T.; 144084 Sgt. Fraser, T. S., 78th Bn.; 114515 Sgt. Funnell, A. H., R.C.D.

106015 Sgt Galea, W. S., C.A.S.C.; 89618 Farr. Sgt. Gamble, H., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 24717 Sgt. Ganson, W., 13th Bn.; 222745 Sgt. Gasper, J., 85th Bn.; 226090 Pte. Geissler, C. R., 2nd Bn.; 36099 Sgt. Gillespie, S. C., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; 74327 Sgt. Gillmor, P., M.M.G.M.T. Coy.; 172185 R./S.M. Gloag, D. C., 3rd Bn.; 183 R./S.M. Gordon, H., 2nd Bn.; 36100 S./Sgt. Grant, D., 1st Div. M.T. Coy.; 2157382 Pte. Grant, J. A., 55th Coy.; 310772 Fitt. Cpl. Grant, T., 53rd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 10577 Arm. S.M. Grassby, G., C.O.C.; 73058 Sgt. Gravestock, J. W. G., H.Q., 3rd Ech.; 258854 Sgt. Gray, G., 8th Bn.; 166046 R. Q.M.Sgt. (W.O., Cl. II.) Gray, J., 5th Bn., Eng.; 530124 S./Sgt. Graydon, W., 8th Fd. Amb.; 30309 Q.M.S. (A./Coy./S.M.) Greig, G. A., 1st Div. Train; 1261903 By./S.M. Griffin, P. L., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 447080 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Gubbins, J. L., 3rd Div. Emp. Coy.

510268 Cpl. Hadden, W. R., Corps Troops, M.T. Coy.; 107303 Farr. Sgt. Hargaves, J., 3rd By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 222467 Sgt. Harrison, F. N. 85th Bn.; 264 S./Q.M.Sgt. (A./Sub-Condr.) Hartwell, W., C.O.C.; 2 S./Sgt. Harvey, A. W., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; 2119 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Harvey, R., Cyclist Bn.; 1006 S./Sgt. Hearne, W. J., Corps Troops, M.T. Coy.; 72039 Pte. (A./Coy./Q.M Sgt.) Henderson, A. W., C.L. Gun. School; 551354 Q.M.Sgt. Henry, W. T., Corps Troops; 512175 Sgt. Hill, R., C.A.V.C.; 34477 S.M. Hill, W., 1st Gen. Hosp.; 100495 Sgt. Hogg, W. A., Can. Lab. Group H.Q.; 43009 By./Q.M.Sgt. Hopkins, C. W., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 418490 Sgt. Hugg, J. J., 42nd Bn.; 11583 Sgt. Humphreys, C., 4th Bn.; 458572 Humphries, W. G., 116th Bn.; 30150 S./Q.M.Sgt. Humphrys, F. A., 1st Div. Train; 71398 Sgt. Hunter, G. G., 27th Bn.; 65478 Pte. (L./C.) Hutcheon. A. W., 24th Bn.; 438521 Coy./Q.M.Sgt. Hutcheson, G. C., 52nd Bn.

1257568 Gnr. Isles, H. E., 1st Bde., C.G.A.; 20276 R./Q.M.Sgt. (W.O., Cl. II.) Jacobs, S. J., 10th Bn.; 301643 Sgt. Jago, P. P., 2nd D.A.C.; 57862 Pte. Jarvis, D. J., 20th Bn.; 754460 Pte. Jensen, J., 77th Coy.; 1969 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Johns, T. L., 2nd Div. Train; 59511 Cpl. Johnson, A., 21st Bn.; 16137 S./Sgt. Johnstone, J. W., C.C.V.E.S.; 171794 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Jones, A., 4th C.M.R.; 37322 Coy./Q.M.Sgt. Jones, A. W., Eng., M.T. Coy.; 911510 Sgt. Jones, G. E., 14th Bn.; 171137 Spr. Jowsey, J. A., 5th Bn., Eng.; 1594 Pte. Joy, C., P.P.C.L.I.

500125 Sgt. Keech, E., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 48710 Sgt. Kendall, F., 2nd Mobile Vet. Sec.; 144243 Sgt. Kennedy, J., 2nd Coy.; 2328 Pte. Kennoll-Webb, W., 3rd C.C.S.; 71274 S./Sgt. Kent, R., Postal Corps; 92905 Bomdr. Kielly, R., 11th Siege Bty.; 177415 Cpl. (A./L.Sgt.) Kerr, J. B., 87th Bn.; 511058 S./Sgt. Killick, C. C., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; 223 S.M. (W.O., Cl. I.) King, A. J., Cyclist Bn.; 77853 Sgt. (A./R./Q.M.S.) King, W. L., 7th Bn.; 699 Cpl. Kinch, W., A.C.H.Q.; 703027 Sgt. Kirby, C. B., 102nd Bn.

460102 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Laing, C., 2nd Bn.; 510054 S./Sgt. Lang, V. L., 4th Div. Train; 86717 Sgt. (A./By./S.M.) Langeson, C. N., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 129218 Coy./Q.M. Sgt. Lawrence, A., 72nd Bn.; 73473 Sgt. Lawrence, D.C.M., M. E., 6th T.M. By.; 35213 S./Sgt. Livingstone, H. W., Postal Corps; 446048 Q.M. Sgt. Lloyd, W. J., 1st C.D.H.Q.; 531699 Sgt. Long, A. A., 11th Fd. Amb.; 1036324 Sgt. Longpre, O., 14th Coy.; 410133 Sgt Love, H., 38th Can. Bn.

472165 Sgt. Macdonald, A., [illegible]th Bn.; [illegible] Sgt. (A. Coy. S.M.) MacDonald, J., [illegible] Div. Emp. Coy.; [illegible] Q.M. [illegible] M[illegible], J. [illegible] C.; 416525 Sgt. Mackenzie, J. M., 1st Bn.; 53260 Q.M. Sgt. Maddock, E., 18th Bn.; 446136 Coy./S.M. Malthouse, P. J., 3rd Div. Train; [illegible] Sgt. Ma[illegible]on, A. C., 44th Bn.; [illegible] Pte. (A./Sgt.) Matthews, J. F., [illegible] D., H.Q.; [illegible] Sgt. M[illegible]tall, T., [illegible]th Bn.; [illegible] Sgt. M[illegible], W., 4th Bn.; [illegible] Sgt. Maudsley, E., 1st Bn.; 171[illegible] R. Q.M. Sgt. McCallum, C. S., 3rd Bn.; 3[illegible] S./Sgt. (A./Coy. S.M.) McClellan, W. M., Postal Corps; [illegible] Sgt. (A. W.O., Cl. II.) McDougall, D. C., [illegible]th Bn.; [illegible] Pte. McG[illegible], [illegible] H., 47th Bn.; 41015 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) McG[illegible], H. J., [illegible]th Bn.; [illegible] Pte. McIlvride, A. B., 6th T.M. By.; [illegible] Cpl. McIntosh, J. M., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 2[illegible] Pte. McKay, S. [illegible], [illegible]th Coy.; [illegible] Cpl. McKee, J., 3rd D.S. Coy., Eng.; 153547 Pte. McKie, G. M., [illegible] L.T.M. By.; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) McLagan, W. E. G., 7th Bn.; 2[illegible]404 Sgt. McLean, G. D., 13th L.R.O. Coy.; 28872 S.M. McLeod, G. A. N., A.C.H.Q.; 7[illegible]414 Sgt. McNally, W. H., 15th Bn.; G/21491 Pte. McTurk, J., 10th Bn.; [illegible] Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Meachem, A. G., P.P.C.L.I.; 10[illegible] Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Mears, J. W., 8th Bn.; 61273 Sgt. Menard, P. G., 22nd Bn.; 523794 Q.M. Sgt. Mendham, C., 4th Div. H.Q.; 775[illegible] Pte. Merryday, M., 7th Area Emp.; 43[illegible]76 Sgt. Millar, B., 2nd Div. H.Q.; 62[illegible]36 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Miller, M.M., L. C., 47th Bn.; 129451 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Milne, A. E., 72nd; 347657 Sgt. Moir, H. L., 5th D.A.C.; 117081 Sgt. Montgomery, K. H., 3rd D.S. Coy., Eng.; 106425 S.M. Moore, A. H., Lab. Group H.Q.; 84159 Cpl. Morden, G. A., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 442131 Sgt. Morgan, C. G., 7th Bn.; 443522 Sgt. Morgan, H. V., 54th Bn.; 1688 Sgt. Morgan, W. E., 5th Fd. Amb.; 624399 2nd Cpl. Morisette, S., 1st Tramways Coy., Eng.; 20510 S./Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Morris, D. H., C.A.C.H.Q.; 4752 Pte. Morris, J., 3rd Div. M.T. Coy.; 760641 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Morris, W., 4th Div. Emp. Coy.; 760789 Sgt. (A./R. S.M.) Mortimer, M.M., H. E., 44th Bn.; 229478 Sgt. Mowatt, H. M., 2nd Div. Workshop, C.F.C.; 83922 Gnr. Mundell, W., 2nd Div. Arty. H.Q.; 438736 Sgt. Murray, D., 52nd Bn.; 511535 Coy./S.M. Muskett, J. C., 4th Div. Train

160551 Sgt. Nash, W., Gen. Depôt; 501193 Sgt. Nichol, M.M., P., 6th Bn., Eng.; 766274 Coy./S.M. Nixon, A. W. J., 7th Bn., Eng.; 53948 Sgt. Norwood, D., 2nd Div. Emp. Coy.; 701288 Pte. Nowell, J. A., Labour Pool; 746405 Sgt. Nutting, E. H., 116th Bn.; 234 Coy./Q.M.-Sgt. Oliver, J. G., Corps H.Q. Sig. Coy.; 222167 Sgt. Owen, C. J., 85th Bn.; 110436 Pte. Owen, S. H., G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; 1743 Coy./S.M. Oxley, D. D., 2nd Div. Train; 58225 Cpl. Paxton, C. W., 20th Bn.; 460396 S.M. Pearce, M. H., G.H.Q., 1st Ech.; 892138 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Phillips, W. A., 8th Bn.; 53952 Sgt. Pike, F. C., 18th Bn.; 461260 Sgt. Playfair, M.M., J. L., 44th Bn.; 6372 Cpl. Price, H. J., 1st Bn.; 103293 Coy./Q.M.S. Pringle, J., 102nd Bn.; 282113 Pte. Quigley, J. G., 85th Bn.; 32787 Q.-M.-Sgt. Quigley, J. H., 1st Fd. Amb.

763981 Sgt. (O.R.S.) Rae, D. M., 31st Coy.; 648741 Cpl. Reid, G., 5th Bn.; 117499 Pte. Reid, M., 1st C.M.R.; A/40585 Sgt. Reid, R. B., 5th Bn.; 101489 Pte. Richardson, H., Lab. Group H.Q.; 42197 By. Q.M.-Sgt. Ripley, D. B., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 304180 Dvr. Roberts, C. A., 3rd D.A.C.; 1042938 Sgt. Roberts, J. T., 7th Bn.; 37205 Pte. Robertson, D., 1st Div. N.T. Coy.; 435366 Sgt. (A./Coy./Q.M.S.) Rodger, J., 4th Bn.; 703368 Coy./Q.M.-Sgt. Rolph, N., 102nd Bn.; 629912 Sgt. Rosenbaun, M., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 5794 S./M. Ross, A. R., G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; 7079 Coy./Q.M.-Sgt. Rushmer, S. R., Gen. Depôt; 102408 Coy./S.M. (W.O., Cl. II.) Roxburgh, R. T., 10th Bn., Eng.

2157343 Pte. Salter, W. M., No. 12 Coy., C.F.C.; 81767 Pte. Sample, A., 2nd Bn.; 126108 Pte. (L./C.) Sanders, J. C., 1st Div. Emp. Coy.; 1260289 Gnr. Saunders, G. E., H.Q. 4th Div. Arty; 541766 Sgt. Scobie, J. C., 9th Bn., Eng.; 500463 Coy./Q.M.-Sgt. Scott, W., 2nd Army Tprs. Coy., Eng.; 775568 Coy./Q.M.-Sgt. Seal, E., 116th Bn.; 69916 Pte. Seymour, E. J., 26th Bn.; 55510 Sgt. Seymour, J. J., 19th Bn.; 477828 Sgt. Shaw, C. A., N.S.R. R.C.R.; 1407 S./Sgt. Shaw, H. C., 4th Fd. Amb.; 511059 S./Sgt. (A./S./Q.M.) Shelton, P., 4th Div. Train; 196 Sgt. Shepherd, A. L., 2nd Div. H.Q.; 504117 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Sheppard, F. G., 4th Div. H. Qrs., Eng.; 4/30804 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Simister, N. M., 2nd Div. H.Q.; 491309 Sgt. Skinner, L., 4th C.M.R.; 427557 S.M. Slater, T., Corps H.Q.; 59891 Sgt. Smith, A. J., 21st Bn.; 73073 Sgt. Smith, C. A., 28th Bn.; 628070 Pte. Smith, F., 47th Bn.; 477867 Sgt. Snook, H., R.C.R. N.S.R.; 130 Dvr. Speight, J. E., 2nd D.A.C.; 69880 Sgt. Stewart, W. R., 26th Bn.; 138331 Q.-M.-Sgt. Stewart, W. S.; 505028 Spr. Stokes, A., 2nd Pont. Bdging. Trans. Unit, Eng.; 28678 Cpl. (A./Q.M.S.) Stone, J. R., 3rd Inf. Bde. H.Q.; 622052 Sgt. Styles, A. E., 2nd Bn.; 311381 Cpl. Swanton, R. W, 3rd D.A.C.

51099 Cpl. Taylor, E. O., 2nd Fd. Amb.; 443143 Q.M.-Sgt. Telford, R., 54th Bn.; 289 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Terry, W. E., Corps H.Q. Sig. Coy., Eng.; 690190 Sgt. Thompson, E. B., G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; G/19602 Sgt. Thompson, R., 10th Bn.; 430590 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Thorpe, W. G., Corps Surrey Sect., Eng.; 551438 Farr. Sgt. Tocher, C., Corps Troops; 63883 S./Sgt. Todd, E. W., 1st Div. H.Q.; 1048176 Sgt. Tozer, G., H.Q. France; 418082 Sgt. Trafford, H. E., 42nd Bn.; 252218 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Trotter, A. V., 6th Inf. Bde. H.Q.; G/435592 Sgt. Turcotte, L., 50th Bn.; 1051374 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Turner, A. R., 28th Bn.; 510296 Farr./Cpl. Turner, T., 3rd Div. Train; 234946 Pte (A./S.Sgt.) Twiss, M.R., Gnrl. Depôt; 129114 Coy./Q.M. Sgt. Umpleby, G. A., 72nd Bn.; 2228307 Pte. Vezina, J. E., 50th Coy.; 33475 Sgt. Vince, H., 3rd Fd. Amb.

37245 Sgt. Walker, W., 3rd Div. M.T. Coy.; 219 Sgt. Warne, H. V., 4th Bn., Eng.; 154598 S.M. Watson, C. B., 9th Bn., 1st Pnrs.; 420004 Pte. Watt, J., 48th Coy.; 541873 Cpl. Welsh, F. D., 9th Bn., Eng.; 107641 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Weir, F. P., Gen. Base Depôt; 2150 Pte. Wheelhouse, E., 6th Fd. Amb.; 55356 Cpl. White, J. A., 19th Bn.; 45001 Coy./Q.M. Sgt. (A./Q.M.S.) Whyte, A. K., 3rd Bn., Eng.; 228 Coy./Q.M. Sgt. Williams, C. J., 7th Bn., Eng.; 92998 By./S.M. Williams, F., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 767114 Sgt. Williams, R. D., H.Q., 3rd Bde., Eng.; 73199 Pte. Wilson, M.M., C. J., 28th Bn.; 41429 By./S.M. Wilson, M.M., T., 7th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 2200 Sgt. Wingfield, F., Cyclist Bn.; 81978 Sgt. Winning, J. P., 1st Fd. Amb.; 242 Q.M. Sgt. Winters, M. R., 3rd Stat. Hosp.; 107646 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Wood, C. V., 2nd Div. H.Q.; 71744 Q.M. Sgt. Woodhouse, W. P., 27th Bn.; 60099 Sgt. Woodrow, A. W., 21st Bn.; 102007 Sgt. Young, W., 75th Bn.; 153001 Q.M. Sgt Younger, J., 43rd Bn.

Imperial Forces

41018 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) H. Barret, 81st H.A.G., R.G.A.; 364211 C.S.M. G. H. Furness, 96th (Chinese) Labour Coy., Labour Corps (Toronto); M2/153394 Mech./S.M. H. G. C. Paterson, 711 M.T. Coy., R.A.S.C. (Ontario); T4/252459 S.S.M. F. Roberts, 528 Coy., R.A.S.C. (Ontario); T1S.R/798 S./Sgt. G. Shewan, 1 Coy., G.D.T., R.A.S.C. (Ontario); M2/152841 Pte. (A./Cpl.) B. W. Garrioch, 491 Coy., R.A.S.C. (Winnipeg).

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE.

171 R./S.M. White, C. E., 1st Bn., R. Newfd. Regt

GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION (OF CANADA)
(United Kingdom Branch).

THE INAUGURAL MEETING of the above will be held at Craven House Annex (Room 85), 113, Kingsway, W.C.2., on SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th, at 3 p.m.

ALL Canadian Soldiers (officers and men) discharged in Great Britain are urgently requested to attend.

ROBT. W. TROWSDALE, Hon. Organising Secretary.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.
The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
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NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

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Established 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £900,000.
Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 4.
John Stirling Cockburn, General Manager; George A. Hunter, Secretary. Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E., Manager; Dugald Smith, Assistant Manager.
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—Reading in *Canada* about war gratuities for Canadian soldiers, we notice that no consideration appears to have been paid to the claims of the First Canadian Contingent. This force, numbering some 33,000 odd, sailed from Canada in the latter part of September, 1914, and on November 11, 1918 (the date of the Armistice), had completed over four years' service away from Canada.

It seems hardly fair that men who have completed only three years' service should receive the same gratuity as those who have completed four years' service. The sliding scale takes care of men with one, two or three years' service, but the members of the First Contingent receive no gratuity for the first year of their service, which in our opinion was the hardest, and the one in which the Canadians first made their name.—Yours, etc.,

Two First Contingent Officers

France

RETURN OF DEPENDENTS

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—In 1917 the Canadian Government circularised all soldiers' dependents in Great Britain, appealing to them to return to Canada at an early date, in order to relieve congestion when hostilities ceased. From purely patriotic reasons, I arranged, like many others, to send my wife back to Canada *at my own expense*. Others, however, who did not trouble to assist the Government in this matter are now to be returned *free* at the Government's expense.

We appeal to you to use your powerful influence to have this injustice corrected.—Yours, etc.,

Corporal.

France

OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—I have been an interested reader of *Canada* for many years, and, though not fond of writing letters to the Press, feel I must protest at the number of letters of complaint from officers of the O.M.F.C. One would think from the tone of some of them, that many of our officers are in the Service for pecuniary benefit which, of course, is not the case, and it is well known that numbers are better off financially than ever they were in civil life. I am inclined to think it is the latter class that we are hearing so much from.

I quote from letters in your issue of December 7, 1918. One officer writes that it was unreasonable to expect them to send their wives and families back to Canada when they came over to be with them. Knowing the shortage of food, etc., at home during the last few years and the expressed wish of the authorities that women and children should be returned to Canada, I cannot see why these officers should be given special leave to Engand.

Another officer writes that "living in France is very high." If this officer has been on duty regularly, I cannot see why his living should be very costly, though, of course, one can live high in France, as elsewhere.

Too much appears to me to be said about the treatment of men with four years' service and with, say, one. I consider that a man is remarkably fortunate if he has been permitted to serve four years, which in many cases is due to the fact that for a great part of the time he has been on special duty. Most of us would have preferred to serve longer. My own case is typical of many. I joined up in 1914, but for more than a year was refused for overseas service for medical reasons. I finally got over, and in my fourth month on the Western Front was severely wounded, and, after close on two years in hospital in England, was invalided to Canada, where I am now, a pensioner, rather badly crippled. I have no complaint to make as to treatment, and consider my pension a reasonable one. Surely we are entitled to receive the same treatment as men more fortunate than ourselves who have served longer.

I consider all this grumbling not British, and that Canada's treatment of her soldiers generally compares favourably with that of other nations.—I am, etc.,

Married Officer Pensioner

Canada.

THE 1914-15 STAR.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir, There is a very strong feeling that those Canadian troops in England in 1915 should be included among those entitled to wear the 1914-15 Star. It was through no fault of their own that they did not proceed to France or elsewhere until a later date.

A soldier in the Imperial Army had only to cross the English Channel to entitle him to this decoration, while although the Canadians, and incidentally all Colonial troops for that matter, came many miles across the ocean through dangers from submarines and mines, they are debarred from wearing this Star. Many men stationed at bases in France in 1915 were actually further away from the firing line than many men in England, and although the Imperial authorities are not ready to admit it perhaps, the south-east coast of England, at any rate, was as much an area of war as many parts of France and Belgium, as Canadian graves at the Military Cemetery at Shorncliffe will prove.

Should the Imperial authorities not feel inclined to alter their decision, then the Canadian Government should award a decoration of their own to these men.—Yours, etc., S/Sgt. Canadians.

HOSPITAL ORDERLIES.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—May we call your attention to the fact that hospital orderlies in this country are comprised of men who have been in the Service since 1914 and 1915, who, owing to wounds and other causes, are now in a lower category? Instead of being given a chance to return to Canada for demobilisation, we are compelled to carry on here, while men with far less service are being returned every week.—Yours, etc.,

Hospital Orderlies.

England

WITHDRAWAL OF FREE RAILWAY WARRANTS.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—By a Canadian Headquarters order issued since the Armistice all free railway warrants to Canadian soldiers on regular leave are cancelled. This seems to be a most unjust ruling. Many men in England have had no leave for over 12 months, and now, when the pressure of work is being relieved, and they can be spared from their different units, they have had this privilege of a free railway warrant withdrawn, while the Imperial soldier still has this concession granted him.—Yours, etc.,

Rendrag

England

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

CONSOLS PAY DAY, Monday, Feb. 3.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Jan. 29.	Thurs., Jan. 30.

LONDON, Tuesday.

There has been some gradual increase in Stock Exchange activity. Among Canadian securities conditions have been steady. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents. have risen a point to 96, while the Fours hold firm at 84 and the 3½ per cents. at 73. Canadian Municipal bonds, though firm, are hardly altered to quote, and there is hardly any stock available. In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have been firm, the quotation keeping rather over 176. Grand Trunks, however, have been moderately offered. Junior stocks are fractionally lower on the week, and senior issues have fallen 1 to 2 points, the 1st Pref. being down to 59½.

In the land group Hudson's Bays have again met light realising, and at 8⅜ are the turn weaker on balance, but lower priced shares have not varied materially.

The industrial group has been spottily good. There has been a jump of 3 to 59 in Canada Cars, and the pref. at 105 are also higher. Dominion Wheels at 61½ and Lake Superiors at 19 are firm without change. Cockshutt Plow pref. marked up to 88. Canada Cements hold around 73½ and Shawinigan Waters at 122.

Brazilian Tractions have further drooped to around 55½. Mexican Light and Power is a point down, and Mexico Trams bonds have receded. There has been quite a considerable amount of business doing in the Tramway Light and Power group.

Canadian silver mining shares have ruled firm at times, and Mining Corp. of Canada at 10s. 9d. is rather better, whilst Kirkland Lake Props. marked up to nearly 50s.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 3.

Despite the holiday influences natural to the period around Christmas and the New Year the Canadian stock exchanges continued firm in tone, and the upward tendency was generally maintained. While the steel stocks have been quiet, other groups, such as the paper and flour milling stocks, have at times been prominently active. Among the former Laurentide has been in demand owing both to the increase in the dividend and to the advantage expected to accrue from the Power subsidiary. Wayagamack came in for a sharp advance of 5 points at the end of last week, while Brompton Abitibi and Spanish River preferred have also shown strength. Among the milling shares Lake of the Woods, which had previously hardly received so much attention as some of the others, made a quick advance of 13 points, while Ogilvie, during the past fortnight has risen 23 points. Maple Leaf and St. Lawrence have also advanced, the former having at times been prominent in the trading. Dominion Canners and Can. Gen. Electric came in for some demand in Toronto at the end of last week, and Can. Car, which had been weaker, owing, it is said, to the liquidation of an individual holding, has now smartly recovered, owing probably to the excellent report of earnings.

Some surprise was caused by the announcement that the minimum price restriction would be abandoned by the Toronto Exchange, as from the beginning of the New Year. This led to some selling in Toronto yesterday, but the only stock in which any decided selling movement developed was Smelters, which declined nearly 3 points below the recent minimum. The strength of the investment situation is indicated by continued buying of bank stocks for which the demand has continued at, in most cases, rising prices.

Among current prices Dom. Steel is 62½; Steel of Canada, 64½; Can. Car. 30½; Cement, 65; Can. Loco., 63¾; Can. Gen. Electric, 104; Steamships, 45¼; Laurentide, 196¾; Brompton, 61½; Riordon, 117½; Wayagamack, 54¾; Lake of Woods, 166; Ogilvie, 220; Maple Leaf, 136½; St. Lawrence Flour, 96; Mont. Power, 87½; Dom. Textile, 100½; Ames-Holden Preference, 65⅜; Macdonald. 20½; Smelters, 23¼.

6½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£206 479
RESERVE FUND	215,753
TOTAL ASSETS	831,049

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers.
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial

Alberta.—4 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 1922, 95; 4½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 1943, 83¾.

British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1941, 68; 4½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1941, 88⅞.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Bds., 1909-34, 80¾*; do. Regd., 79¾; 3 p.c., 1938, 73¼; 3¾ p.c. Bds., 1914-19, 99¾; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 95⅞*; 3½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 1930-50, 73⅝; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 84⅜.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg. Stk., 1950, 80; 4½ p.c. do., 1953, 84½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Stg. Bds., 1941-7-8 and 51, 70½; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1913-38, 82¼; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1910-50, 72¾

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 1946, 71½; 4 p.c. Reg. Stk., 1947, 78⅞.

Quebec.—4 p.c. Stg. Bds., 1888-1928, 89; 3 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1937, 71½; 4½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 1954, 84.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 1923, 92; 4½ p.c. Reg. Stk., 1954, 83; 5¾ p.c. Scrip, 99¼; Reg., 99.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c. Con. Stk. Ins., 1934-64, 81.

Municipal.

Calgary.—Stg. 4½ p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 83½; 5 p.c. Debs., 1933-44, 85¼.

Edmonton.—Stg. 5 p.c. Debs., 1927-48, 92-83; Stg. 4½ p.c. Debs., 1929-49, 76½; do. 4½ p.c., 1918-51, 83; do. 1917-49, 71⅝; do. 4½ p.c. 1923-52, 76; 5 p.c. Stg. Bds., 1923-33, 88⅛; 5 p.c. Stg. Bds., 1923-53, 86

Fort William.—Stg. 4½ p.c. Debs., 1925-41, 75

Hamilton.—4 p.c. Debs., 1930-40, 83.

Lethbridge.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1942-3, 73.

Montreal.—4 p.c. Stg. Con. Deb. Stk., 1932, 84½; 3½ p.c. Stg. Reg. Con. Deb. Stk., 1942, 70½; 4½ p.c. Stg. Reg. Stk., 1951-3, 84¾.

New Westminster.—Stg. 4½ p.c. Debs., 1931-62. 70½.

Ottawa.—Stg. 4½ p.c. Debs., 1932-53, 86¼.

Port Arthur.—Stg. 5 p.c. Debs., 1932-43, 83¾.

Quebec.—3½ p.c. Cons. Reg. Stk. Red., 68½; Stg. 4½ p.c. Debs., 1963, 80½.

Regina.—5 p.c. Debs., 1923-38, 83½; Stg. 4½ p.c. Debs., 1925-52, 76; 5 p.c. Con. Reg. Stk., 1943-63. 80⅞.

Saskatoon.—4½ p.c. Con. Stk., 1941-61, 72¾; 5 p.c. Con. Stk., 1941-61, 80⅜.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c. Con. Stk., 1962, 77¼.

Toronto.—5 p.c. Genl. Con. Debs., 1919-20, 100: 3½ p.c. Genl. Con. Loan Debs., 1929, 83; 4 p.c. do. 1944-8, 75½; 4½ p.c. do. 1948, 83½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c. Bds., 1931, 83; 4 p.c. Debs., 1947-9, 70¾; 4 p.c. Con. Stk., 1950-2, 69½; 4½ p.c. Local Impr. Debs., 1923-33, 91⅞.

Victoria.—4 p.c. Stg. Debs., 1920-60, 80.

Winnipeg.—Cons. Reg. Stk., 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 83; 4 p.c. Cons. Reg. Stk., 1940, 79; 4 p.c. do. 1940-60, 76.

Railways.

Alberta & Great Waterways.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Gld. Deb. Bds., Gtd. by Alberta, Red., 82¾.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay.—1st Mt. 5 p.c. 50-yr. Gld. Bds. Red., 60½; do. Stamped, 57.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. 50-yr. Gld. Bds. Red., 66¾.

Atlantic & North-West.—5 p.c. Gtd. 1st Mt. Bds., 1937, 91½.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—Shares (6 p.c.), 106¾.

Buffalo and Lake Huron. Ord., 8¾.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. Cons. Deb. Stk (Gtd. by C.P.R.) Red., 73*.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c. Cons. 1st Mt. Stg. Bds., 64¾.

Canadian Northern Alberta.—3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd Deb. Stk., 1960, 67.

Canadian Northern Ontario 3½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb. Stk., 1936 (Gtd. by Ontario), 73½; 3½ p.c. do. 1938, do., 72½; 4 p.c. Perp. Con. Deb. Stk., 68¾; 3½ p.c Dom. Gtd. Deb. Stk., 1961, 71.

Canadian Northern Pacific.—4½ p.c 1st Mt. Term. Deb. Stk., 1950 (Gtd. by B.C. [illegible]

Canadian Northern Quebec.—4 p.c. Perp. Gtd. Deb. Stk. (Gtd by Canadian Northern), 66¼.

Canadian Northern.—4 p.c. 30-yr. (Ont. Divn.) 1st Mt. Deb. Bds., 1930 (Gtd. by Manitoba), 80¼; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb. Stk., 67¾; 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Con. Deb. Bds. (Gtd. by Manitoba), 1930 82½; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Alberta Gtd. Deb. Stk., 1939, 73¼; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Saskatchewan Gtd. Deb. Stk., 1939, 74½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Debs., 1961, 72½; 4 p.c. Deb. Stk. (Gtd. by Dom. of Can.), Rd. 1934, 83⅝; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge. Conv. Deb. Stk., Red. 1920-30, 48¼; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Manitoba Gtd. Deb. Stk., 1930, 81¾; 5 p.c. Land Mt. Deb., Red 1923, 94½.

Canadian Pacific.—175¾; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. Stk., 75; 4 p.c. Perp. Con. Deb. Stk., 79*.

Dominion Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb. Stk., Red., 75½

Duluth Winnipeg & Pacific.—4 p.c. 1st Mt. Deb (Gtd. by C.N.R.), 68½.

Edmonton, Dun. & B.C.—1st Mt. 4 p.c. Gtd. Deb. Stk., 72.

Grank Trunk Pacific Brnch Lns.—4 p.c. 1st Mt. Stg. Bds. (Gtd. by Saskatchewan), 1934, 73½; (Gtd. by Alberta), 1939-42, 73½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c. 1st Mt. Stg. Bds., 1962 (Gtd. by Dom. Govt.), 64*; 4 p.c. Mt. Stg. Bds., 1955 (Prairie Section) (Gtd. by G.T.R.), 63½; 4 p.c. Mt. Stg. Bds., 1955 (Mountain Section) (Gtd. by G.T.R.), 63½; 4 p.c. Deb. Stk., Red., 64¾.

Grand Trunk of Canada.—Con. Stk., 11 1/16; Gtd. Stk., 53; 1st Pref., 59¾; 2nd Pref., 48½; 3rd Pref., 24⅛; 2nd Equip. Mt. Bds. (6 p.c.), 1919, 100; Perp. 5 p.c. Deb. Stk., 88½; Perp. 4 p.c. Con. Deb Stk., 67⅞; 5 p.c. Perp. Deb. Stk. (Gt. Western), 86.

Grand Trunk.—6 p.c. 3-yr. Secured Notes, Jan. 1921, 98; do. Oct., 1921, 99½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Gld. Bds., 1934, 90¾.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm. Deb. Stk., 92.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—1st Mt. 4½ p.c. Gtd. Deb. Stk. (Gtd by B.C.), 1942, 79½.

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan.—Gtd. 4 p.c. Mt. Deb. Stk, 1936 (Gtd. Can. Northern). 71

Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c. 1st Mt. Deb. Stk. (Gtd. by Can. Northern), 64; Prior Lien, 65; Cert. of Deposit, 85¾; 1st Mt., 76.

Quebec Central.—Cap. Stk., 86¾.

White Pass & Yukon.—5 p.c. Cons. 1st Mt. Deb. Stk., 24; 6 p.c. Debs. Red., 16¾.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—1st Deb., 95½.

Canada Land & Irrign.—9/6; 18/ pd., 7/4½; 6 p.c Debs., 56½.

Canada Co.—32/3.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—43 5/16.

Canada N. Prairie.—35/.

Hudson's Bay.—8⅜; Pref., 93/9.

Land Corp. of Canada.—16/6.

N. Coast Land.—3/6; 1st Debs., 31½.

N. Saskatchewan.—6 p.c., 7/.

San Antonio Land.—1st Mt., 29; 1st Mt. Deb. Recpts., 29.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—Deb., 71½.

Western Canada Land.—3/10½.

Tramways, Light and Power

B.C. Electric.—Def., 45; Prefd., 47½; Pref., 66⅛; 4½ p.c. Deb., 61⅞.

Brazil Traction.—50¾; Pref., 94½.

Canadian General Electric.—113.

Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—Gold Bds., 88.

Kaministiquia Power.—Cap. Stk., 110.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power.—Cap., 226½.

Montreal Street.—4½ p.c. Debs, 96½.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—122½; 1st Mt Debs., 97¾; 4½ p.c. Cons. Debs., 82.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Cons. Deb. Stk., 81.

Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Gld. Debs., 59½.

W. Kootenay Power and Light.—Bds., 94½.

Winnipeg Electric.—4½ p.c. Deb., 71.

Iron, Coal and Steel

Dominion Steel.—Pref., 84.

Lake Superior 1st Mt., 72.

Mining.

Burnside.—13/6.

Casey Cobalt.—3/1½.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—49/4½.

Mond Nickel.—80/ xd; 7 p.c. Pref., 23/6 xd; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 100½; Pref., 11/1½; Non-Cum. Pref., 21/ xd.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—10/10½.

Sudbury Syndicate.—31/3.

Tough Oakes.—15/9.

Miscellaneous

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—45.

Bell's United Asbestos.—42/6.

Canada Steamship.—Com., 66; Voting Trust Certs., 66½; 1st Mt., 84½.

Canadian West Lumber.—Com., 1/4½; Def. Int. Wts., 10; Deb., 45; Inc. Deb., 17½.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 88.

Canada Car.—60; 7 p.c. Pref., 105½.

Canadian Marconi.—12/.

Canadian West Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Deb., 77.

Furness Withy.—75/; Pref., 8¾.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/6; 5 p.c. Deb., 33; Inc Deb., 16.

Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—24/6; Pref., 20/3.

Price Bros.—85½.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—Pref., 68; 6 p.c Bds., 88.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES:
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Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
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Assets under Administration £15,764,925.

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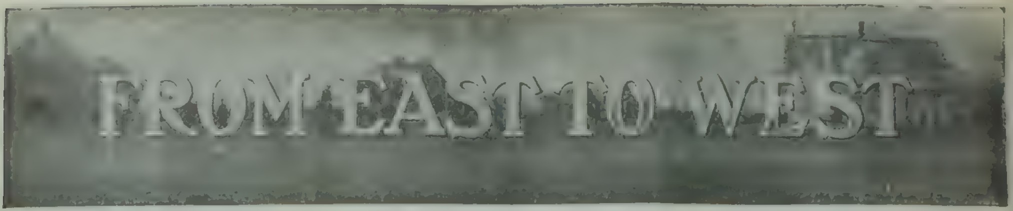

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—During 1918 Canadian coins totalling 30,904,468, valued at $3,170,221, were issued by the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint. Coins valued at $245,000 were minted for Newfoundland. Shillings in blanks numbering 4,435,000 were produced and shipped to the Royal Mint at London.

——Canadian War Savings and Thrift Stamps have been issued in nine languages.

Maj.-Gen. W. E. Hodgins has been elected local president of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association.

Twenty-five out of the 60 Labour Exchanges which the Government proposes to establish throughout the Dominion to assist in the work of repatriation and reconstruction are now in operation.

TORONTO.—Col. John I. McLaren, late Commandant at Niagara and Exhibition Camps, has been appointed A.A.G. of this Military District, succeeding Lt.-Col. C. C. Bennett, who goes to Quebec to take up similar duties in that district

——Civil servants in Provincial employ are to receive a war bonus. Married men will get $200 and unmarried men $100.

——Sir W. H. Hearst, the Premier, states that the Province has raised one-half of the money contributed in Canada for patriotic purposes.

——The Canadian National Exhibition surplus paid to the city is $90,557, the biggest surplus that the Exhibition has ever paid.

——The Knights of Columbus have acquired the Arlington Hotel building for the use of returned soldiers, Catholic and non-Catholic.

HAMILTON.—The industrial outlook gives entire satisfaction to the leaders of manufacturing concerns here. The building trades have been brought to a standstill because of the shortage of steel and iron products and the high prices obtained.

CHATHAM.—Mr. Peter le Fournear received $4,800 for last year's crop of tobacco grown on nine acres.

OWEN SOUND.—Mrs. Brown, of this town, believed to be the only living person in Canada present at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, has just celebrated her 103rd birthday.

BRAMPTON.—Ionic Lodge, No. 229, G.R.C., is erecting a memorial tablet in the Lodge Room to the memory of the late Major Jeffrey Bull, B.A., D.S.O., killed in action, August 8, 1918.

ST. MARY'S.—At a meeting of the local G.W.V.A. it was decided to erect a memorial building in honour of the boys who took part in the war.

ALMONTE.—The Board of Trade here has elected as President, Mr. W. West; vice-president, Mr. H. W. Britton; secretary, Mr. H. C. Bowland.

PORT ARTHUR.—It is expected that 5,000 of the 6,497 parcels of land included in the tax sale list will revert to the city. The tax value of these lots is $240,000. The city did not realise much over $100,000 by the sale.

FORT WILLIAM.—A new administration building is being erected here in connection with the Canadian Car and Foundry Co.'s plant. It will cost $50,000.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Three Central Employment Bureaux have been opened by the Provincial Government to ensure work for repatriated soldiers.

MONTREAL.—The following have been elected officers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec:—W. W. Williamson, Montreal, G.M.; Arthur B. Wood, Montreal, D.G.M.; Wemyss Ballantyne, Montreal, G.S.W.; W. W. D. Brack, Granby, J.W.; I. H. Stearns, Montreal, G.T.; Walter C. Hagar, Montreal, G.S.; Thos. Essery, Montreal, G.R.

The sale of the Fraser Building, St. James's Street, is reported to the Merchants Bank of Canada for about $350,000, or at the rate of approximately $40 per square foot. The Fraser Building adjoins the head office of the bank.

—The annual report of the Governors and the Principal of McGill University shows that 2,500 McGill men went on service, and that 350 were killed. Honours were granted to 128.

——The Montreal Lumber Association has elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. P. D. Gordon; vice-president, Mr. Geo. Grier; treasurer, Mr. F. W. Cotter.

SHERBROOKE.—Mr. L. Forest has been appointed Recorder here.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS.—Damage of $100,000 was caused by fire at the mills of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co.

CHICOUTIMI.—The Roman Catholic cathedral here has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss includes an original painting by Rubens, valued at $100,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research at Ottawa has taken steps to co-operate with the new Guild for research formed by Maritime Province Fish Canning Association. The Council has granted $3,600 to be expended on investigation of the fish preserving problems to be taken up by the Canners' Guild.

—Lt. G. B. Hallett, M.C., has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for Kings County.

——The Great War Veterans are demanding the repeal of the New Brunswick Prohibition Act.

ST. JOHN.—The theatre on Waterloo Street and three other buildings have been destroyed by fire.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Last month three banks established branches in the city—the Royal, the Commerce, and the Nova Scotia. An official states that the banks were doing this because of the expansion of the city and its trade.

——Dalhousie College is to have a women's residence, probably on the grounds at Studley. The proposed building will cost about $75,000, with an ample dormitory accommodation.

——The *Chronicle* gives the following summary of the contributions in men and money from this Province:—Men volunteered for active service, 37,500; accepted, over 30,500; men on home defence, manning garrisons, etc., 7,000. Subscribed for Dominion war and Victory loans since 1914, $70,500,000. Voluntary contributions and municipal votes for patriotic objects totalled $4,499,977.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Manitoba has increased in population to the extent of 59,140 since July 1, states Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer. The population of the Province is now 613,000, Mr. Brown said, and means an added subsidy to Manitoba from the Dominion Government of $48,000. The subsidy basis is 80 cents per head of the population. The total subsidy due on January 1, 1919, was $490,400.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention has declared for the abolition of the Senate.

—At the ninth annual meeting of the Winnipeg Motor Trades Association, Mr. A. R. Leonard, of the Cadillac Motor Sales Co., was selected as the president of the Association.

A home for the deaf and dumb, to cost approximately $500,000, has been decided on by the Provincial Government.

—The Province of Manitoba lost 3,785 dead, presumed dead and missing on the battlefields of the Great War, according to an estimate of the military authorities here. Of this number 180 were officers.

Lt.-Col. A. W. Morley has been appointed clerk to the Provincial Legislature.

(*Continued on page 125.*)

CANADIANS GOING HOME.—Cash by return for anything not required, such as dress suits, clothing, boots, sports, old boxing gloves, cycles, motors, binoculars, jewellery, etc.—Norman, 33, Church Street, Brighton.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

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THE BANK HAS 385 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

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Ontario after the War—WATER POWER.

The whole industrial success of Ontario may be said to depend upon the development of its water power.

The water power of Ontario is cheapened and made generally available by Government control and operation, and nearly every city and town in Ontario has already been provided with hydro-electric power both for lighting and manufacturing purposes.

The importance of this phase of development may be realised from the fact that Ontario to-day has 16,000 factories depending upon water power, with an annual output amounting to $579,000,000.

The enormous reserve of Ontario's water power may be realised from the fact that, of the many millions of horse-power available, only about 10 per cent. has, up to now, been brought under control.

ONTARIO

For full particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,530,000.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

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Rest and Undivided Profits - £1,030,470
Deposits - - - - - £29,202,380

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Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.
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Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited

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Reserve Fund - - - - - - 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

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AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

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"CANADA" is the only newspaper which has always published each week since the outbreak of war the full official lists of rank and file casualties, without any mutilation or curtailment.

"CANADA'S" biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its records of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

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RESERVE FUND $1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000

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462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *Managing Director.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

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213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated.
Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

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Abounding in game of the finest, in fin, fur, and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of $50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of $10 (£2).

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Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining, Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and **Iron Mines** in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For information respecting SPORT, apply to Mr. John G. STONE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, N.F.; respecting LANDS, to the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, St. John's, N.F.; and otherwise to the—

Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution

FROM EAST TO WEST.

MANITOBA—(*Continued from page* 122.)

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—Fire destroyed the elevator of Woodward & Co. here, with a loss estimated at $400,000. The Forsythe elevator near-by caught fire, but only a small office burned before the blaze was extinguished.

BRANDON.—Mr. R. C. Henders, M.P., has been unanimously elected president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States was advocated.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Provincial Government amendment to the Saskatchewan School Act has passed its third reading and comes into effect on May 1 next. The amendment provides that English shall be the sole language of instruction in the public schools, and that no language other than English shall be taught during school hours. The only exception is that French may be used in the first year of a child's attendance, while French may also be taught one hour daily when a District Board passes a resolution to this effect.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Province has decided to exempt soldiers' homes from taxation from December 31, 1917, to one year after peace is declared. The same exemption is extended to the dependents of all soldiers who have died. All soldiers already discharged, or discharged before peace is signed, will secure exemption for one year from the date of their discharge. The only restrictions is that "home property" is defined as property consisting of not more than four lots, which must be contiguous if in a town, and 320 acres if outside a town.

—Eight thousand men were called to military service in Alberta, according to official figures. 500 men failed to sign up after receiving instructions, and there were 523 genuine defaulters.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—A People's Moderation Party has been organised to secure such modification of the liquor regulations as will permit the sale of light wines and beer in this Province.

—The Hon. T. D. Patullo, Minister of Lands, states that the Government is taking over 22,000 acres known as the S.O.L. lands, in the Southern Okanagan, which belong to the South Okanagan Land Co. and run from a point south of Penticton to the international boundary line. Purchase will be made under the "Soldiers' Land Act," for the benefit of returned soldiers and the development of the Province generally.

—The honey crop of this Province for 1918 will approximate 225 tons, an increase over 1917 production of 65 tons, and the record yield.

PRINCE RUPERT.—One of the largest fish and cold storage plants in Canada, containing a cold storage capacity of 7,000 tons and an ice-making department with a capacity of 80 tons daily, is now established here.

— Two steel vessels, of 8,200 tons, are to be built by Mullins Bros., which will be the first steel vessels built at this port.

—Eight car loads of cattle have arrived at Barrett and Telkwa for Bulkeley Valley farmers.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Fredericton, Mr. Bedford Phillips, postmaster. At St. John, Col. Harold Bodwell, of Vancouver, formerly Assistant Director of Light Railways in the Canadian area in France. At Montreal, Mr. Roy E. Dildine, general manager of the Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd. At Ottawa, Col. Robert S. Low, who laid out the camp at Valcartier. At St. Catharines, Capt. George L. Mackay (66). At Winnipeg, Mr. William Clarice (78), for nearly 50 years with the Hudson's Bay Co. At Calgard, Mr. J. B. Creagan, ex-Alderman. At Charlottetown, Dr. J. T. Jenkins (90), the "Grand Old Man" of P.E.I., formerly a member of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures.

* *

A patient at Basingstoke writes to complain of the non-delivery of parcels sent to men in France and undelivered by reason of the fact that the addressees have been returned to England as casualties.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Important Canadian Banking Amalgamation.

The outstanding event of the week in the Canadian financial world has been the announcement cabled from Ottawa that the Banks of Ottawa and of Nova Scotia are amalgamating. It is stated that the basis of the merger is four shares of the latter bank in exchange for five of the former. The Nova Scotia institution is the older, it having been established in the year 1832, and it has nearly 200 branches in Canada, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and has its head office at Halifax. Its subscribed and paid-up capital is $6,500,000, reserve fund, $12,000,000, and deposits in the neighbourhood of $90,000,000. The Bank of Ottawa was formed 42 years later, viz., in 1874, and it operates in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Sakatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, having about 100 branches in the Provinces named. Its paid-up and subscribed capital is $4,000,000. Its reserve fund stands at $4,750,000, and it had, according to the latest available data, deposits and note circulation aggregating $47,500,000. We await mail advices with regard to this important development in the Canadian banking world, meanwhile contenting ourselves with the remark that it is an event which is fraught with significance in view of recent banking developments in the Mother Country.

* * *

Two Remarkable Transactions.

One of the recent features in the Stock Market has been the discovery that first-class Colonial Government and Municipal securities are in very short supply, and that it is difficult, if not impossible, to purchase stocks at even approximately near the current quotations. How very nominal these are may be judged from the fact that there are frequently extraordinarily wide margins between buying and selling quotations. "Markings" are not always a reliable test of market conditions, but two this week in the Canadian department are very instructive, viz., those in Edmonton Sterling 5 per Cent. Debentures of 1927-48, in which bargains were marked on the same day at 92 and 83. It does not require the art of divination to assign the lower price to an unfortunate seller—possibly the amount that changed hands was in this case very small—or the higher to an equally unfortunate buyer—possibly here also the amount involved was very small. But the difference between the two transactions represents a very fat turn to the dealer, if the same individual carried through both transactions, and we can only hope that with the advent of new conditions in this market such an advantage to the market will no longer be possible. Parenthetically, we may express surprise at the fact that the quotation for the stock referred to is the remarkable one of 73-93. Such "markings" as these will certainly deter the bargain-hunter from endeavouring to satisfy his requirements in the security in question.

* * *

What Does Canada Think?

When we come to investigate the quotations for City of Edmonton issues our astonishment increases, for the differences between the buying and selling and quotations can only be described as astounding, and will, we imagine, be shared by all interested in Anglo-Canadian Finance. In addition to the 20 point margin in the stock dealt with above, it may be of interest to recite the differences in other Edmonton issues. In the 4½ per Cent. Sterling Debentures of 1929-49, it is 19 points; in the 4½ per Cent. Debentures of 1918-51, no less than 27 points; in the 4½ per Cent. of 1932-52, 14 points; and in the 5 per Cent. Bonds of 1922-32, and 1922-53, respectively, 12 and 16 points. Calgary fares a little better, for there the margins between the two quotations vary from 7 to 10, but in New Westminster 4½ per Cent. Debentures, the gap widens to 12 points; and in Ottawa 4 per Cent. Debentures to 17 points. In Regina 5 per Cent. Debentures it amounts to 14 points, and in the 4½ per Cent. Debentures it is 8; but the variation between the buying and selling prices of the 5 per Cent. Consolidated Registered Stock is only 2 points. In Toronto 4 per Cent. Sterling Bonds a recent seller was lucky enough to get 86½, as against a nominal middle quotation of 87½, and a seller of Vancouver Sterling 4 per Cent. Debentures obtained 72⅜, against a middle quotation of 73. Probably the greatest variation in this schedule of remarkable variations is that presented by City of Victoria, where the nominal quotations are 62-99, a difference of no less than 37 points, a recent marking being 98½. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that this is a state of affairs which deserves the most earnest consideration of all interested in Anglo-Canadian finance. Such prices would have been perhaps excusable in August, 1914, but in January, 1919, they would be unbelievable were it not for the fact that they are extracted from the Official List itself. We can understand that in such a period as that we are now passing through the market naturally desires to be extra-cautious in making prices, but surely, in view of the splendid way in which Canadian Municipalities have kept faith with their bondholders during the whole of the war period, their status does not justify such margins.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

W. M. F. (Falmouth).—Pensions are paid to dependents.

R. M. M. (Tern Hill).—See reply to A. R. F. (Bicester).

AJAX (Bordon).—Such decorations are subsequently gazetted.

D. S. M. (Glasgow).—We have not heard of any such action being considered

OFFICER'S WIFE (Folkestone).—The Order distinctly specifies "pay and allowances."

A. G. W. (Germany).—You are entitled to the three years' (overseas service) scale.

H. D. F. (R.F.A.).—We have passed on your letter to the Agent-General for Ontario.

TANKS (Bovington).—(1) Length of service in the O.M.F.C. (2) We cannot say; make application to your C.O.

W. C. (France) AND G. M. H. (Bordon).—The qualifying period for the War Service Gratuity ends at the date of discharge.

T. W. (France).—You have not made the situation very clear in your letter, but the matter is altogether one for your employers.

B. DE L. (Balham).—You are not entitled to the 1914-1915 Star, which, as regards the Western Front, is awarded for service in Belgium and France alone.

E. P. G. (Seaford).—(1 and 2) Make application, through your C.O., to the War Office. (3) No information is at present available, but is expected shortly.

BAND CORPORAL (Kinmel Park).—The question can only be decided by the Militia authorities in Canada. Make application to them on your return.

J. L. (Buxton).—The money is credited to your account automatically through Part II. Orders. Doubtless you could draw same if you applied at the Pay Office.

O. B. C. (Yatesbury).—The question of officers' wives returning to Canada on the same ship as their husbands is at present receiving the attention of the authorities.

F. W. C. (Bexhill).—It is obvious that the word "soldiers," used in connection with the return to Canada of dependents, means "officers and all other ranks."

C.A.M.C. (Shorncliffe).—We cannot confirm your "unofficial" information. Such a decision would establish a precedent which would create endless confusion.

CAPT., IMPERIALS.—Neither Manitoba nor Saskatchewan has an office in London. Write to the Secretary, Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, 11, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

TANKS (Reading).—(1) The saloon passenger's allowance, i.e., 20 cubic feet. (2) Each individual bank will naturally adopt its own policy. (3) The question of a gratuity for service in the O.M.F.C. prior to transfer to the Imperial Forces is under consideration.

B. Y. (Liverpool).—All "other ranks" who are entitled to draw subsistence allowance will participate in the increase of 50 cents per diem. Your paymaster will no doubt confirm this statement if you apply to him. The notification of the increase will not appear in Routine Orders.

J. E. W. (Herts.).—The Customs duty on dogs taken into Canada under the preferential tariff with Britain is 15 per cent. on the declared value. Pedigree dogs imported for breeding purposes are admitted free. As to transportation, write Mr. H. S. Carmichael, manager, C.P.O.S., 8, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

A. R. F. (Bicester).—The authorities have now under consideration the question of an arrangement whereby R.A.F. cadets who served long terms in the O.M.F.C. before transferring to the R.A.F. will receive a "square deal" as regards war service gratuities. Any decision arrived at will be published in *Canada*.

D. M. S. (Seaford).—King Edward's South African Medal was given to those who were actually serving in South Africa on or after January 1, 1902, provided they had completed 18 months' war service on that date, or afterwards completed it before June 1, 1902. If a man was awarded the King's Medal he must also have been eligible for the Queen's.

R. K. D. (Etchinghill).—(1) Write for particulars of the Overseas Sailor and Soldier Scholarships Fund to the Hon. Organising Secretary, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1. (2) We should say your acceptance under such a scheme would constitute a strong claim for discharge in this country.

C. H. S. (Seaford).—Your service from October (the date you left Canada) to January, 1915, should count towards chevrons and gratuity if your discharge papers give proof of such service. You can wear the red chevron, and a blue chevron for every year of service from October, 1916. Your service for the war gratuity should also include the period between August 14, 1914, and January, 1915.

* *

Mr. G. H. Duggan has been appointed president of the Dominion Bridge Co., in succession to Mr. Philip Johnston.

As a result of negotiations, the telegraph operators in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. have been granted an eight-hour day, with extra remuneration for Sunday and overtime work.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 128.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st March next, to Shareholders of record on 13th February, 1919.

The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE,
London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
20th January, 1919.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 126.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared, for the three months ending 28th February, 1919, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of March, to shareholders of record, 15th February.

By Order of the Board,
T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager.

Bank Buildings, Princes-street,
London, E.C.,
16th January, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 681. Jan. 25, 1919

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

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73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Century Building, 31, North John Street, Liverpool.

N. D. JOHNSTON,
Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ending January 7.

Canadian Northern, $779,400; inc., $213,600. Canadian Pacific, $2,891,000; inc., $523,000. Grand Trunk, £211,557; inc., £80,607. G.T.P., Prairie Section. £20,321; inc., £1,547.

*

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The directors announce a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for quarter ending January.

Hudson's Bay. — Notice is given in the *London Gazette* of a petition to his Majesty in Council by the Hudson's Bay Co. for the grant of a supplemental charter.

Royal Bank of Canada.—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, for the three months to February 28, payable March 1 to holders of record on February 15.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that branches have been opened in the following towns in Saskatchewan: La Porte, Palmer and Strongfield; and also in Leduc, Alberta.

B.C. Breweries. — Sperling & Co. announce that the sales for the period from October 23 to November 30 amounted to 4,423 barrels for $93,175, yielding net profits of $14,935.

North Coast Land.—At a meeting of holders of 5 per cent. debentures held in London last week a committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the company and confer with the directors.

Merchants Bank. — A dividend is announced for the current quarter of 2¾ per cent., being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, payable on and after February 1 to shareholders of record at close of business on January 15.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage.—For the year ended November 11 last the balance brought in was £26,296; £1,828 was received in respect of excess profits duty paid; profit for the year amounted to £48,305, making together £76,429. The amount at credit of appropriation account is £61,528. A balance dividend was paid on December 31 last of 8¾ per cent. and bonus of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, leaving £39,176. The directors propose to transfer to reserve fund £25,000, and to carry forward £14,176.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock for the three months to February 28, payable on and after March 1 to holders of record 13th proximo. The board of directors has been increased to 22. The new members of the board are Mr. Thomas Findlay, of the Massey-Harris Co.; Mr. W. W. Hutchison, of Montreal, vice president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; and Mr. H. R. Silver, of Halifax

* *

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Englishwoman (1s.).—"Woman's Position in Industry," A. H. M. Fairbanks; "The Women's Battalion," Ariadne Tyrkova; "Mothers in Factories," Ernestine Mills; "Some Thoughts on Factory Life"; "Some Serbian Folk Stories," K. L. Montgomery.

Nineteenth Century and After (4s.).—"Unrepentant Germany," D. C. Lathbury; "The League of Dreams," Sir Herbert Stephen, Bt.; "Cabinet Government and Presidentia Government," Prof. A. V. Dicey; "Comprehensiveness in the Church of England," Rev. Preb. F. L. Boyd; "The Bolshevik and his Prisoners: Experiences." H. Pearson; "The Direct Action of Environment and Evolution," Prince Kropotkin; "The Free Navigation of the Rhine," G. Saunders; "The Kaiser and 'The Will to . . .'"; "The Need for Universal Reconstruction of Mora's," Sir C. Walston.

Strand (1s.).—"Thrills in the Life of a Magician," Harry Houdini; "Marshal Foch's Home Life"; "Cambrai." Sir A. Conan Doyle; Stories by Morley Roberts. M. L. C Pickthall, W. Pett Ridge, Charles Garvice; "Bartimeus," W. B. Maxwell, etc. (New Year number).

World's Work (1s. 6d.).—"The Kaiser-dämmerung"; "The Freeing of Belgium," Robinson Smith; "Those Amazing Allotments," F. A. Talbot; "How a War Panorama is Made"; "Putting a Toy to Work." H. E. Foster; "Chemical Engineering as a Profession," G. B. Barham; "The Work of Women Police and Patrols," P. E. Moulder.

* *

The Sino-North American Co., Ltd., which has a capital of $1,000,000, and acts as selling agents for large Canadian manufacturing concerns in Far Eastern countries, is now making regular shipments. Its directors are Sir Herbert Holt (president), Sir Charles Gordon, and Messrs. J. E. Aldred, W. A. Black, and Guion M. Gest (managing director).

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

From Liverpool to St. John.

Friday, January 24- *Grampian*
Friday, January 24 *Corsican*
Friday, January 31 *Tunisian*
Friday, February 7 -*Metagama.*
Saturday, February 15 -*Melita.*
Wednesday, February 19- *Scotian.*
Friday, February 28- *Grampian*

London to St. John.

Friday, January 17 - *Pretorian.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, January 22 -*Celtic.*
Friday, January 24 -*Canopic*
Wednesday, January 29--*Baltic.*
Wednesday, January 29—*Cedric.*
Wednesday, February 12—*Lapland.*
Wednesday, February 19—*Adriatic*

Liverpool to Portland.

Saturday, February 8—*Canada.*
Friday, February 21—*Megantic.*

Liverpool to Boston.

Wednesday, January 29—*Regina.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, February 1—*Carmania.*
Saturday, February 8—*Orduna.*
Saturday, February 8—*Royal George.*

London to New York.

Saturday, January 25—*Pannonia.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St John.

Thursday, February 6—*Manchester Division.*

* *

CONCERTS.

Mr. Harold Samuel will give two pianoforte recitals at the Wigmore Hall—the first on Tuesday, January 28, and the second on Wednesday, March 26, both at 8.30 p.m.

* *

For the nine months period ended December 31 the current revenue of Canada totalled almost $225,500,000, representing an increase of approximately $32,000,000. Of this increase the month of December alone contributed about $8,000,000. During December the net debt of Canada increased by $22,800,000, bringing it to a total of $1,330,000,000.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Archer, Lt. C. J., Nelson—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Archibald, Lt. M. B., Halifax, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Armstrong, Sgt. W. J., Winnipeg—C.R.A., Bordon Camp.

Armstrong, Capt. R. F. (Eng.), St. John—Waldorf Hotel.

Atkinson, Flt. Cadet J. H. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—Officer Cadets' Club, Cadogan Square.

B

Bacon, F. G., Prince Rupert—Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace.

Batchelor, Lts. A. T. and E. T. (R.A.F.), Kamloops—Oxford Gardens, Kensington.

Battle, Lt. L. C. (R.A.F.), Thorold, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Bell, Nursing Sister Margerie, Halifax, N.S.—Thackeray Hotel, Great Russell Street.

Bishop, Eleanor, Vancouver—15th C.G. Hospital, Taplow.

Bradshaw, Cadet H. A. (R.A.F.), Montreal—Ritz Hotel.

Brewer, Lt. R. L. (26th Bn.), Fredericton—13th Res. Bn., Witley.

Briggs, Lt. T. J., Cloverdale—Elmwood, Enfield.

Brophy, L.-Cpl. John, Winnipeg—H.M.T. *Aberdonian.*

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Brown, Nursing Sister Lilian S., Halifax, N.S.—Thackeray Hotel, Great Russell Street.

Brown, Lt. L. B. (C.F.C. & R.A.F.), Red Deer—c/o Alberta Office

Bun, Sec. Lt. P. M. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—210 T.D.S., Calshot, Hants.

C

Casgrain, Col. H. R., Windsor—Strand Palace Hotel.

Charter, H., Duncan—23, Sloane Gardens, S.W.

Clark, Capt. W. R., N. Vancouver—325, Albert Crescent, Langside, Glasgow.

Clarke, F. Satchell (R.E.), Vancouver—39, Silver Street, Edmonton.

Cocking, Lt. A. H. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Repatriation Camp, Shorncliffe.

Collingwood, Lt. C., Kamloops—7, Amerland Road, S.W.18.

Copp, Lt. E. A. (R.A.F.), Sackville, N.B.—R.A.F. Convalescent Hospital, Shirley Park, E. Croydon.

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Corke, Major N. R., Toronto—51, St. George's Road, N.W.4.

Coster, Capt. R. B. (26th Bn.), St. John—Rhyl.

Cowan, Lt. R. H. (R.A.F.), Chatham, Ont.—Washington Inn, St. James' Square

Cummings, Capt. L. (R.A.F.), Toronto—c/o Bank of Montreal.

D

Davidson, Lt. R. F., Bridgewater, N.S.—3, Upper Bedford Place.

Dickens, Lt. C. H. (R.A.F.), Edmonton—211 Squadron, B.E.F., France

Dickson, Vera W. J. (V.A.D.), Ottawa—Mount View, Stevenage, Herts

Doyle, Nursing Sister Margaret M., Winnipeg—Queen Mary's Hostel, 40 Bedford Place

Dunsmore, Mrs. R. L., St. Thomas—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

E

Elkin, G. B. (M.P.), St John—Savoy Hotel.

Elliott, T. L. (43rd Bn.), Winnipeg—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

Elliott, P. O., S. (R.N.), Saskatoon—Malone, Carnglass Road, Sketty, Glam

F

Farquharson, F. B. (R.A.F.), Victoria—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Foulkes, Major J. F., Victoria—Army and Navy Club

Francis, Lt. Edward, Westmount—Somerville Hospital, Oxford.

Francq, Gustave, Montreal—Claridge's Hotel.

G

Gagnon, Major N. A. R. (14th Bn.), Regina—Bonnington Hotel.

Gordon, Lt. W. F. (R.A.F.), Chatham, Ont.—Washington Inn, St. James' Square

Grieve, Major W. R., Vernon—Ivy Chimneys, Tunbridge Wells.

H

Hall, Capt. N. D. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Ivanhoe Hotel

Harrison, Lt. G. R. (R.A.F.), Dartmouth, N.S.—Dean Hotel.

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Hart, Sgt. A. E., Peace River—91, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.

Hay, Capt. W. H. (R.F.A.), Toronto—Brown's Hotel.

Hill, A. B., Bassano—Artists Rifles, O.T.C., Romford.

Hillen, A. G., Mitchell, Ont.—6, Henrietta Street, W.C.

Holman, Capt. R. C., Summerside, P.E.I.—45, New Cavendish Street, W.

I

Inches, Maj. G. F., St. John—Tavistock Hotel.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.
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J

Johnson, Lt. C. J., Hope, B.C.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Jukes, G. D., Vancouver—7, Avington Grove, Penge.

K

Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. S. V., Toronto—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

Kimball, Lt. J. H. (R.N.V.R.), St. John—Berner's Hotel.

L

La Fontaine, Lt. J., Quebec—Petrograd Hotel.

Lee, Lt. C. G. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Le Riche, O. (M.D.), Montreal—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

Lewingdon, Mr. H. A., and Mrs., Toronto—81, Ferndale Road, Brixton.

Lewis, Frank S., Orillia—Savoy Hotel.

Lewis, Sec. Lt. H. C. (R. Innis. Fus.), Yarmouth, N.S.—Prince of Wales' Hospital, Staines.

Little, C. E., Regina—6, Crediton Hill, West Hampstead.

Loomis, Sec. Lt. C. B., Sherbrooke—c/o High Commissioner's Office.

Mac, Mc.

MacKay, F. (14th Bn.), Montreal—Bonnington Hotel.

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Mackinnon, Lt. J. P., MacGregor, Man.—12, Park Hill, Clapham, S.W.4.

Mackinnon, Lt.-Col. G. S., Halifax, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club

MacLean, Lt. J. D. (7th Bn.), Campbellton, N.B.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

MacLean, Capt. R. R. R. (2nd Const. Bn.), Moncton—c/o New Brunswick Office.

McCaw, Isobel C. (Scottish Women's Hospital Transport), Montreal—Wilton Hotel, Victoria.

McNab, Capt. and Mrs. L. C., Montreal—Bordon Camp

McPherson, Lt. E. L. (R.A.F.), Toronto—Netheravon

M

Malloch, Cpl. R., Stettler, Alta—c/o Alberta Offices

Marquette, Lt. H. (14th Bn.), Montreal—Canadian Officers' Club.

Methuish, Lt. P. (R.E.), Vancouver—Morfa Camp, Conway, N. Wales.

Merrifield, Sgt. W. (V.C.) (4th Bn.), Sudbury—c/o Lt. Bremner, Beaver Hut.

Mingo, Capt. Edgar W., Denmark, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Mitchell, Capt. G. M., Montreal—Queen Anne Mansions, S.W.

Montgomery, Capt. D. S., Vancouver—Bishopbourne, Chiswick.

Moodie, Lt.-Col. W. H. (9th C.R.T.), Kerrisdale, B.C.—23, Southwood Avenue, Highgate.

Morency, Capt. P. B. (R.A.F.), Quebec—Grosvenor Square Hospital.

Morris, Osborne, Vernon—Kitchener Hospital, Brighton.

N

Nicholas, Lt. C. E. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—Queen's Hospital, Sidcup.

O

Oddlafson, Sec. Lt. A. G. (8th London), Winnipeg—219, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

P

Palmer, Lt. H. H. (R.A.F.), Toronto—211 Squadron, B.E.F., France.

Palton, Dr. W. R., Toronto—Hotel Regina, Southwell Gardens, Gloucester Road.

Parsons, Capt. G. R., Wolfville, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Philips, Mrs. F. G., Ottawa—University House, Gower Street.

Pinner, Sec. Lt. F. H. (R.A.F.), St. John, N.B.—Narborough, Norfolk.

Power, Lt. F. E., St. John—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Price, Lt. T., Vancouver—4th C.R. Batt, Witley.

Q

Quayle, T. W., Ottawa—Bath Hotel.

R

Reeves, T. G., Medicine Hat—Grafton Hotel.

Rexford, Rev. Dr. Elson I., Montreal—49, Bedford Square.

Reynolds, H. G., Summerland—23, Brechin Place.

Roberts, Maj. C. L., Victoria—Cornhill Club, Hampstead.

Robertson, Lt. E. A., Saskatoon—61, New Bond Street.

Robinson, Lt. Homer S. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—c/o Lt.-Col. Obed Smith, 12, Charing Cross.

Ross, Capt. Seymour, Regina—M. C. H., Woodcote Park.

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S

Sievers, Nursing Sister E. M., Ottawa—Queen Mary's Hostel, 40, Bedford Place.

Skelton, Capt. Ralph (R.F.A.), and Arthur H., Montreal—160, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Smith, F. Nelson, Winnipeg—57, Eaton Place, S.W.

Smith, L. H., Vancouver—The Cottage, Gunnersbury Park, Acton, W.3.

Smith, Lt. D. R. (C.R.T.), St. Martins, N.B.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Smith, Capt. Marshall, Vancouver—5, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead.

Steacy, Capt. J. W., 150, Mile House, B.C.—96, Piccadilly.

Stevenson, Lt. L. F. (R.A.F.), Richibucto, N.B.—54 T.D.S., Fairlop, Essex.

T

Thomas, S. A., St. John—Savoy Hotel.

Thomson, N. (V.A.D.), London, Ont.—Joint City and Midland Bank, E.C.

Tremblay, Capt. T. A. V., Montreal—3, Merton Terrace, Bridgnorth.

Turner, Kathleen, Quebec—46, Hampstead Way, N.W.4.

V

Vaillant, Lt. F. (R.A.F.), Ottawa—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Van Horne, Lt. G. C., Vancouver—Hyde House Hotel, Queensboro' Terrace, W.

W

Wade, Capt. P. H. (5th C.M.R.), Quebec—Canadian Officers' Club.

Webster, Capt. Harold L., New Westminster—160 Squad, Tangmere, Chichester.

White, Lt. C. E. (26th Bn.), St. Martins, N.B.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Whitworth, E. O., Regina—Carlton Hotel.

Williams, Cpl. T. J., Calgary—39, Rithendon Road, S.W.17.

Wright, Lt. B. H., Toronto—Berner's Hotel.

Wyman-Eyton, Capt. (R.A.F.), Victoria—10, Hans Mansions, S.W.

Y

Young, Lt. C. M. (56th Coy., C.F.C.), Fredericton—Imperial Hotel.

Among the callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Hotel York, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.2., have been Lt. B. W. Allen, Lt. S. C. Askin, Lt. H. B. Monaghan, Capt. T. G. Creaghan, Capt. E. K. Bulkley, Lt.-Col. W. J. A. Lalor, Lt. W. A. Pomeroy, Lt. C. R. Burroughes, Lt. N. W. Sheffield (R.A.F.), Lt. R. Robinson, Lt. Wyman, Lt. W. G. Cairns, Capt. E. V. Chambers, Lt. S. P. Beale.

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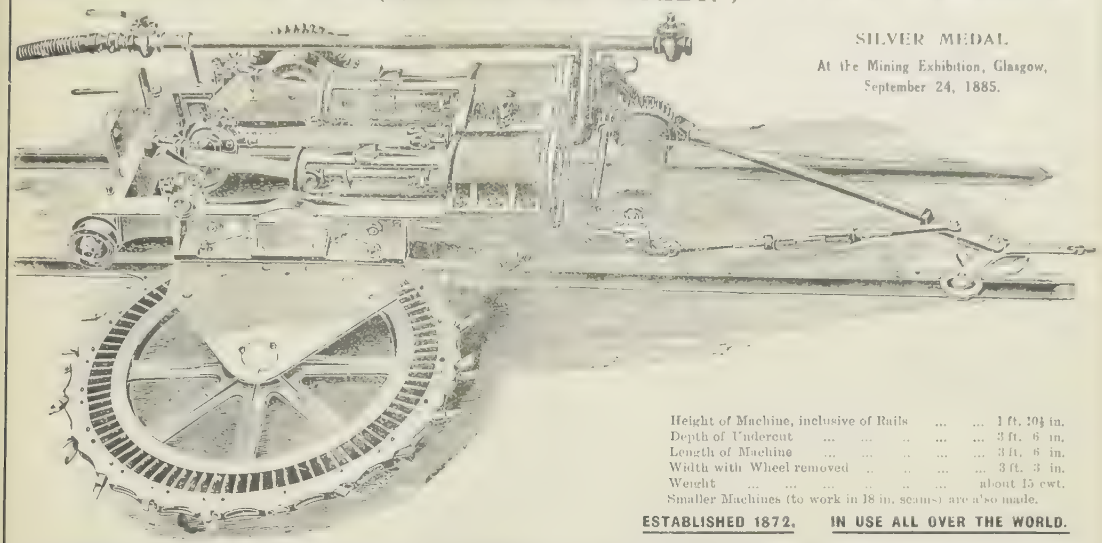

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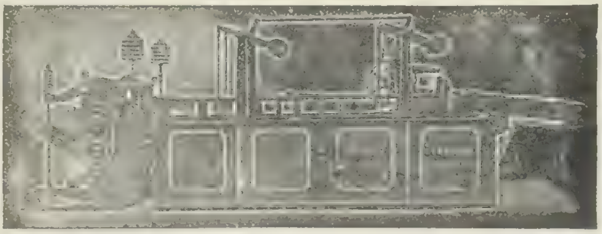

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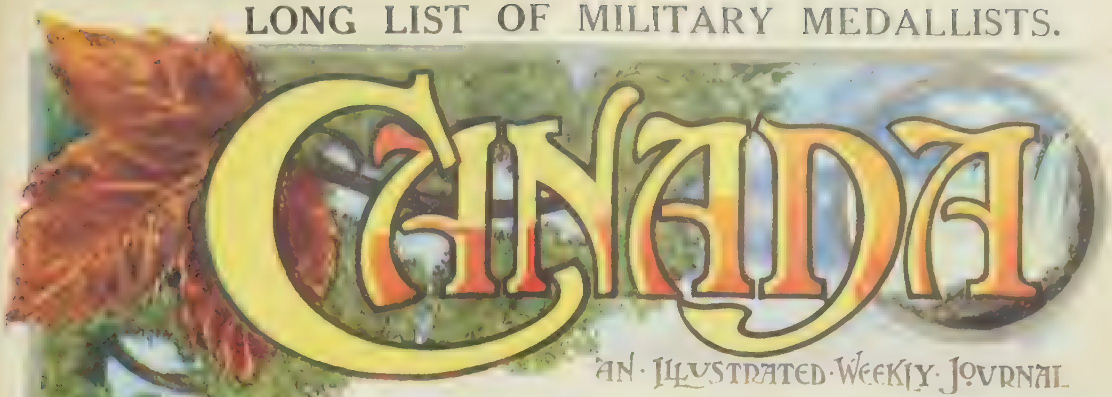

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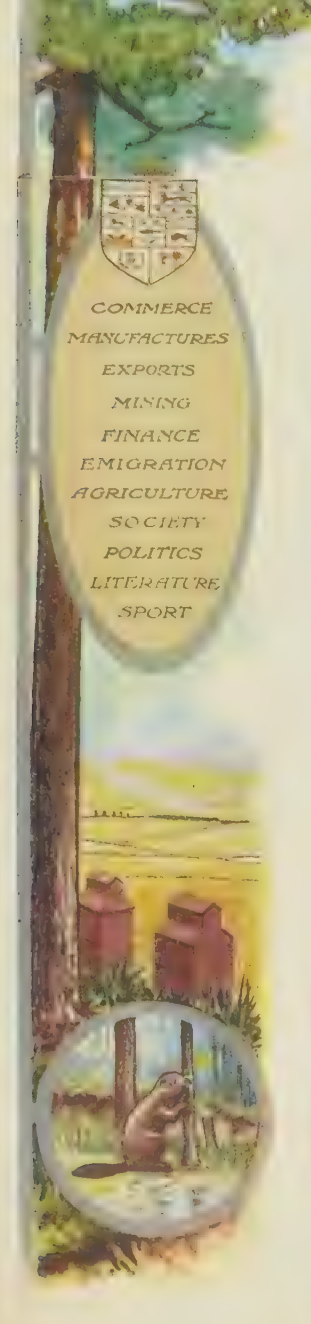

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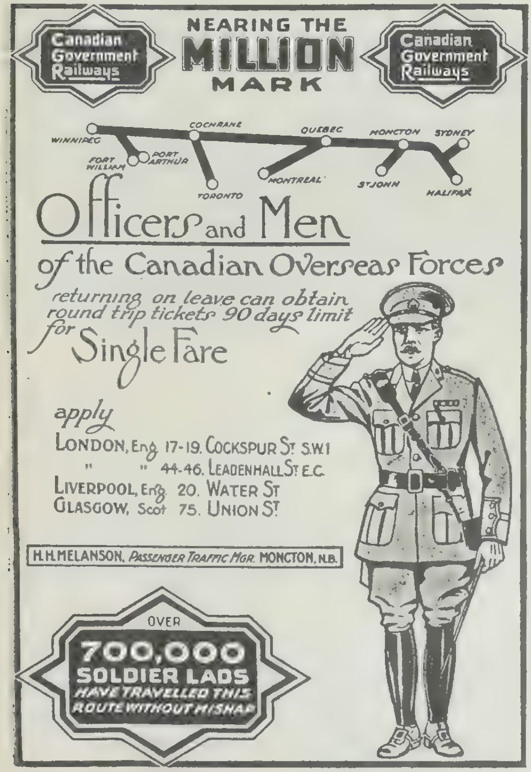

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CANADA

No. 682 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D WEEKLY

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE great ideal of a League of Nations, which shall make war in very truth a last resort, if not an impossibility, is now within sight of realisation. In the eyes of many, the difficulties and drawbacks of the proposal have bulked far larger than its attractions. To them it has appeared more of a danger to civilisation than a safeguard for humanity. But if the statesmanship of the Peace Conference is to count for anything, these fears are unreal, or at the very best exaggerated. At the plenary sitting last Saturday the following resolution was unanimously adopted, it being decided to appoint a Committee to work out the details of the constitution and functions of the League:—"It is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the Associated Nations are now met to establish that a League of Nations be created to promote international co-operation, to ensure the fulfilment of accepted international obligations, and provide safeguards against war."

Only those who have been blind to the horrors of the Great War and deaf to the cries of the suffering can imagine that the Great Powers could think for one moment of making peace without seeking a means to make impossible the recurrence of such a disaster to mankind. Mr. Lloyd George, fresh from a visit to the devastated regions of France, came to the Conference Chamber inspired with the determination: "It is surely time that we set up some other method to settle quarrels than this organised slaughter." And the other prominent speakers were equally emphatic in their conviction, not only that they spoke for the people they represented, but that they were bound by the most solemn undertakings to realise this great purpose. President Wilson told how the United States regarded the League of Nations as "the keystone of the whole fabric of the settlement," and urged the vital necessity of its continuity as "the eye of the nations, keeping watch on the common enemy, an eye that slumbers not."

It is, in fact, for the sweeping away of the very foundations of war that President Wilson stands, and with him the statesmen of practically all the world:—

> Those foundations were the private choice of small coteries of civil rulers and military staffs. Those foundations were the aggression of great Powers upon small. Those foundations were the holding together of empires of unwilling subjects by the duress of arms. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to work their will and use mankind as pawns in a game; and nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish peace

The unanimity with which the Conference accepted the great principle will inspire confidence justifying the salute of Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, to the gathering, "This is a great historical date; to-day the right of the people is born." Difficulties, of course, there will be, but if they are faced not only in the light of hope and faith, but in the spirit of practical statesmanship, which the Peace Conference has so finely evinced, they will but serve as cement to make firm the foundations of a just and an enduring peace.

* *

PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES.

THE period of demobilisation is testing the people and the Governments of every country to the utmost, and Canada is experiencing the common difficulties. In some ways, as compared with the Mother Country, her problems are less complex and the difficulties more easily adjusted. In proportion, the O.M.F.C. contained far fewer low category men, and very few whose earlier release was demanded for vital industries, two causes which have made the demobilisation problem in the Mother Country so difficult. It is not necessary to refer in detail to any of the occurrences which have worried the authorities and disturbed the minds of men and officers since the Armistice was signed. Some of the difficulties, had they been foreseen, might perhaps have been avoided by tact, prompt action, and possibly a more discerning sympathy. However, it is sincerely to be hoped that friction will now be reduced to a minimum.

While this is a matter very largely in the hands of Canada alone, there are other questions for which Canada is very largely dependent on the Mother Country and for a solution of these difficulties both patience and goodwill will be increasingly required. For instance, one question of vital interest and importance to Canadian farmers relates to the price of wheat. The Government of the United States has guaranteed the price of $2.24½ per bushel to their farmers until July, 1920; the Canadian farmer has no fixed price for the coming harvest. It can naturally be understood that it would be desirable from the American point of view to induce the Allies, who will be importing wheat, to adopt a fixed price, which would be somewhat greater than $2.24½ per bushel. It is urged, on the other hand, that the British Government, whose attitude would influence its Allies, should not bind itself to any controlled price, but throw its markets open to the world. There seems sound sense in this, both in the interests of the Dominions and in the interests of the British taxpayer and the consumer, for some of the best authorities are agreed that there is already a substantial volume of wheat in Australia, the Argentine, and elsewhere awaiting the release of shipping, and by the end of the year there should be much more than enough wheat available for the requirements of all the Allies.

Although the price of wheat to the British farmer is fixed it should not be necessary artificially to maintain an unnecessarily high price for all wheat landed in England. An open market would ensure a profitable return to the overseas farmer even if the high price fixed by the American Government is not reached. In addition to being dependent on the Mother Country for the export price of wheat, Canada is also dependent at present on the Board of Trade and other Departments of the British Government for the marketing of the bulk of her raw products and her export manufactures. While the policy of the United Kingdom is still nominally one of free imports, in practice British manufacturers to-day enjoy a very large measure of protection. This is due to the withholding of licences and the regulations of the Shipping Controller.

We hear serious complaints that Canada is not enjoying the facilities of export to which she considers she is entitled as one of the daughter nations. During the transition period, which may be more prolonged than some people anticipate, it is only natural that British trade interests should use every pressure they can on Government Departments to protect their own interests. Where this works for hardship on Canadian exporters it should be freely ventilated and combated. The Canadian Government has formed an organisation for this particular work, and it is sincerely to be hoped that its activities may prove effective before long

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Chance for the Soldier. The arrangements which the Dominion Government is making, through the Department of Labour and the Department of Civil Re-establishment, for the restoration of the returned soldier to civilian life are receiving appreciation in the Canadian Press, which has been impressing on every loyal Canadian citizen his duty to co-operate alike with the authorities and with the soldier. In a speech at Winnipeg the other day, the Hon. Arthur Meighen claimed that returned soldiers are to be given every chance to make good and to improve their former positions in civilian life on their return home. We certainly hope it will be so.

The other side of the situation was finely pointed out by the new Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, in his eloquent speech to Canadian soldiers in London last Sunday. Beside the determination of the statesmen of the Empire that " no man who by his individual contribution of service has done well to the State shall ever be able to his last day to say that the State has failed to pay its debt to him," he set the part the soldier must play now that the fighting is at an end—first of all, not to lose " that gaiety, that cheerfulness of temperament " which have distinguished him during the years of war, and having stood the sufferings and risks of the trenches, to stand " the petty delays and reactions and temporary disappointments of the peace." Further, the Lord Chancellor urged his hearers to remember the traditions of the " noble Canadian Army," with its " unsullied record," and also to remember what they owed to their glorious dead. Moreover, he urged :—

> It is to you, and men like you, who have made these immense contributions to the Great War, it is to your efforts that the older men will look. It is upon your outlook upon life, your labour, your steady resolve to prove yourselves good men in peace, as you have proved yourselves good men in war, that the fortunes of that great Dominion in the next two generations will depend. Let me urge you to realise the measure of your responsibility, to go back as a steady force, a body of men bound together by dangers faced calmly side by side, as men inspired by great memories.

* * *

Problems of Leave. It having been recently announced that, prior to their return to Canada as units, Canadians in khaki will be given leave to visit their relatives in this country, that proportion who have no ties on this side are naturally restive that their embarkation may be postponed whilst other men of their unit are saying fond good-byes. This is merely one of the little minor difficulties that are bound to arise during demobilisation, and we should expect the difficulty will be solved by granting general leave.

In this connection we would again urge on those who control the immigration policy of Canada that the great opportunity now placed in their hands of utilising, and in some cases of organising, this large body of potential emigration agents should not be neglected. A tactful and expert publicity manager could make such valuable use of this material lying to his hand that whatever cost might be incurred would be infinitesimal to the enormously valuable future results.

* * *

Bisley and Henley. One of the happy signs of returning peace conditions is the making of arrangements for pre-war sporting fixtures. One of these is the Bisley rifle meeting, which is to be held in July, and at which it has already been decided Canada will be represented. Another is Henley Regatta, to be held at the end of June or in July, when there will be a race open to Service crews representing the Mother Country, the Dominions and the Allies. At both of these meetings in past years Canadians have been well to the fore, and they may be counted upon to give a good account of themselves once more.

* * *

Newfoundland's Soldiers The letters in *The Times* suggesting that a warm welcome and hearty send-off should be given to Newfoundland's returning soldiers have been a little misleading. The whole of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment are not going home at the present time—only about 1,100 officers and men. The other two-thirds of the regiment will remain in Europe for some time yet. As the returning contingent is not coming to London this week, but will embark direct from Winchester, Londoners will have no opportunity of showing their appreciation of the gallant Islanders, but it should be possible to have them represented in the Victory demonstraton which is to be arranged later on.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment has borne its full share in the fighting which brought us so decisive a victory. It saw service first in Gallipoli, then in Egypt, and has been in France since March, 1916. Out of the 6,372 men accepted for service there was a total of 3,757 casualties, including 1,150 killed. Decorations for bravery have been awarded to over 210, and the regiment boasts the youngest V.C. in the Army in Pte. Thomas Ricketts.

* * *

Betterments for Wage Earners. The industrial unrest prevalent in the Mother Country, with its accompanying demand for shorter hours, has been noticeable in Canada as well. An interesting commentary is provided by the announcement from Toronto of the institution of shorter hours in the T. Eaton stores throughout the Dominion, as a tribute by Sir John Eaton to the memory of his father, the founder of that great business. The first step towards bettering the conditions of the employees was to close at six o'clock on Saturdays. Then this closing time was adopted every day of the week, this being followed by Saturday closing at one o'clock during the summer. Now, the whole of Saturday is to be a holiday during July and August, while on the other Saturdays throughout the year the stores will be closed for the afternoon.

The adoption of the " industrial relationship " plan is another appropriate step in Canada. This has been taken by the Imperial Oil Co., of which Mr. W. J. Hanna is president. A joint committee of officials and employees has been instituted, to meet monthly in order to deal with grievances, wages and labour conditions generally, and also to make recommendations regarding questions of sanitation, recreation and social conditions. The directors have undertaken to provide the cost of applying to all classes of officials and employees such benefits as free insurance, old age pensions, and sick benefits.

* * *

Emigration Legislation. The controversy created by the abortive Emigration Bill introduced by the former Colonial Secretary in the late Parliament should serve as a warning to his successor, Lord Milner. That legislation is essential, designed to facilitate the emigration to our Overseas Dominions of those who desire to settle outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was palpable before 1914. The experiences of the war have greatly strengthened the feeling. The criticisms of Labour members and a certain section of the British Press show antipathy to any aid being given to foster emigration.

In some quarters the view is expressed that reforms are coming which will so alter the land laws and the industrial situation that there will be plenty of room and opportunity for every Briton in Britain. Such critics forget that the unique position Britain has attained in shipping, trade and commerce has been due mainly to her Overseas connections, and that, had the hundreds of thousands who have settled under a foreign flag in the last 100 years been diverted to British possessions, the Empire would have long since been self-supporting in food and in almost every raw material. No home Socialistic policy could provide Britain with the enormous areas of still undeveloped resources in lands, minerals, timber, etc., which exist in Canada and Australasia. Moreover, no domestic legislation could destroy that spirit of enterprise which through the ages has sent countless Britons to the four corners of the earth as pioneers, explorers or settlers.

* * *

Simple Machinery Wanted. We hope the coming legislation will include simple machinery which will enable the prospective emigrant to know all about the conditions in the Overseas country of his choice. Hitherto many a man who might have done well in one area has in his ignorance gone to another. The booking agent, paid on commission, is, as a rule, little interested in the ultimate fate of his client; the further he goes the higher his fee. Co-operation instead of competition for emigrants between the Agents-General of the various Provinces and States is also desirable, and a general co-ordination of emigration propaganda work.

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SQUADRON OF AEROPLANES FOR CANADA.

Overseas Club's Gift to be Formally Handed Over on Tuesday.

The great services rendered to Britain's air forces during the war by the Overseas Club and Patriotic League will be made manifest in some degree on Tuesday next at Hendon, when the ceremony of formally handing over to Canada a squadron of fifteen aeroplanes will take place.

A brief recapitulation of those services is permissible. In order to strengthen the hands of the Allies in their bid for the supremacy of the air, which they fully achieved, and which, to quote Gen. Seely, of the Air Ministry, was largely instrumental in the final and complete victory of the Allies on land and sea, the Overseas Club raised nearly £300,000 from Britons overseas, and were instrumental in presenting to the British Government no fewer than 172 aeroplanes. Of this number, seven aeroplanes were sent as gifts from cities and towns in Canada. Thus Montreal subscribed for four, and Toronto, Halifax, and St. Catharines one each. The machines were handed over to the Royal Air Force for use.

The object for which they were originally provided having been accomplished, the Overseas Club has now secured from the Air Ministry the return of these machines, together with the return of eight other aeroplanes subscribed for by its members in the widely-scattered frontiers of the Empire.

The splendid achievement of the Overseas Club in securing these machines will be fully equalled by their decision to turn over the equipment to the several Dominions, to form the nucleus of strong air forces for the latter.

The presentation will be made by General Seely at noon on Tuesday, and the squadron of aeroplanes will be formally accepted by Sir Edward Kemp on behalf of the Canadian Government.

Due credit for the activities of the Overseas Club must be accorded to Mr. Evelyn Wrench, chairman and hon. organiser, and to Mr. Francis R. Jones, the acting secretary during Mr. Wrench's absence on military duty. Mr. Jones is sailing for Canada in a fortnight's time to undertake, as special commissioner, a mission on behalf of the development of the Overseas Club movement in the Dominion. During his stay in Canada he will visit every place of any note between Halifax and Victoria. Needless to say, the forthcoming gift of aeroplanes, as well as the magnificent record of Empire work of the Overseas Club, will bespeak for Mr. Jones a hearty welcome from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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The C.P.O.S. *Empress of Asia* has safely arrived at Victoria, B.C., from Liverpool, *via* Panama, with 1,200 men of all ranks for demobilisation. They were enthusiastically received.

Lt.-Col. H. G. Mayes, of Winnipeg, chairman of the C.M.A.A., is the Canadian representative on the central committee of the Army Sports Control Board. The latter organisation controls the conduct of sport in the British Army.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS

Baillie.—On January 6, 1919, at 634, Victoria Avenue, Westmount, the wife of Archie F. Baillie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Chaine Wibmer.—On January 16, at St. Peter's, Bexhill, Harry Chaine, of Victoria, B.C., to Kathleen, widow of Commander L. M. Wibmer, R.N.R.

McLean Philpott.—On Friday, January 3, at Brixton, A. Cedric McLean, Lieut., Canadian Engineers, to Kathleen E. Philpott, of Claygate Surrey.

Randall Fletcher.—On Saturday, January 18, 1919, at St. Michael's, Highgate, by the Rev. – . Walker, Lieut. Maurice Hawkins Randall, late of the Union Bank, Regina, Sask., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Randall, of Clyde Stile, Haute des Pas, Jersey, C.I., to Grace Hamilton Fletcher, daughter of E. Cæsar Fletcher, late of the King's Hotel, Regina, Sask.

DEATHS.

Clapton. On January 14, at St. John's, N.B., Canada, of influenza, Thomas Clapton, Lt.-Comdr., R.N.R., on his way to take up an appointment under the Admiralty at Vancouver, aged 38.

Duer. On January 20, at Rangoon, Burmah, of cholera, Caroline Blackstock, beloved wife of Col. Charles S. Duer, I.M.S., daughter of the late Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Toronto.

Stanford. At Riverside, Upton, P.Q., suddenly, Guy Howard Stanford, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Stuart Stanford, D.D., aged 77 years.

Wells. On January 6, at Vancouver Isle, B.C., Rev. Arthur Wells, only son of the late George Wells, barrister-at-law, of 13, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.

On Service.

Prior. On January 18, of wounds received in action in August, 1918, Cpl. Gerald Oswald Herbert Prior, of 78th Battalion, C.E.F., younger son of the late Maj.-Gen. B. J. C. Prior, I.S.C., and of Mrs. A. M. Gwynn

CANADA AND THE LYONS FAIR.

Firms to be Represented.

The Fair at Lyons, which has developed in importance year by year as an International Exhibition, will this year be carried out on an even more extensive scale. Canada in particular promises to be well represented, for not only has the Canadian Pacific Railway taken large space, but the undermentioned firms of Canadian exporters will be represented. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is taking an active interest in the Fair, and the Secretary, Mr. Hughes, is expected to come from Toronto in a week or two. The Export Association of Canada is also alive to the importance of the Fair. Mr. E. C. Gill, publicity representative of the C.P.R. in London, has made a visit to Lyons in connection with preliminary arrangements, which Mr. E. R. Bruce, director of C.P.R. exhibits, has arrived from Canada to complete. A Canadian military band will probably be present during the time the Fair is open next month.

In addition to the Dominion Government, the C.P.R., and the C.N.R., the following Canadian firms will be represented:—

The Duncan Electrical Co. (Montreal), Beardmore & Co. (Toronto), Frost & Wood Co. (Smith's Falls), Georgian Bay Shook Mills (Midland, Ont.), T. S. Simms & Co. (Fairville, N.B.), The Welland Vale Mfg. Co. (St Catharines), E. T. Wright & Co. (Hamilton, Ont.), Canada Foundries and Forgings (Welland, Ont.), Steel Co of Canada (Montreal), The Laing Produce and Storage Co. (Brockville), Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Montreal), Canadian Car and Foundry Co. (Montreal), The British American Wax Paper Co. (Toronto), The McClary Mfg. Co. (London, Ont.), Maxwells (St. Mary's), Brandram-Henderson (Montreal), The Bishopic Wall Board Co. (Ottawa), Dominion Canners Co. (Hamilton), McKinnon Industries (St. Catharines), Metals Chemical (Welland Ont.), The Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada (Toronto), Pacific White Lead Co. (Montreal), Tudhope, Anderson Co. (Orillia), The Hamilton Stove and Heater Co. (Hamilton), Staunton's (Toronto), Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Co. (Toronto), Canada Wire and Cable Co. (Toronto), The North American Bent Chair Co. (Owen Sound), Taylor-Forbes Co. (Guelph), The Montreal Cottons (Valleyfield), The Wm. Cane & Sons (Newmarket), Dominion Textile Co. (Montreal), Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. (Montreal), Beatty Bros. (Fergus, Ont.), Marsh Engineering Works (Belleville), The White Sewing Machine Co. (Guelph), London Concrete Machinery Co. (London), Richards, Wilcox Canadian Co. (London), Domestic Specialty Co. (Hamilton), Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. (Montreal) Seaman, Kent & Co. (Meaford), W. H. White (Montreal), Dominion Abrasive Wheel Co. (Mimico), Maritime Fish Corporation (Montreal), Carriage Factories (Toronto), Willard Chocolates (Toronto), Pratt and Whitney Co. of Canada (Dundas), Lagace and Lepinay (Quebec), Goderich Organ Co. (Goderich), Pedlar People (Oshawa), Amherst Pianos (Amherst), Amherst Foundry Co (Amherst), Daoust, Lalonde & Co. (Montreal), Massey Harris Co. (Toronto).

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WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

Lt. T. F. Blight, Man. and R.A.F. (right leg, slight; repatriated), Prince of Wales, Marylebone, N.W.; Lt. D. C. A. McEachran, 13th (right thigh fractured), Prince of Wales, Marylebone, N.W.; Lt. J. B. Martin, B.C. and R.A.F., S.M.S. Hospital, Ducarne Road, Shepherd's Bush; Lt. J. G. A. Thatcher, 14th (jaw), 3rd London Gen., Wandsworth Common.

Canadian Red Cross, 17, North Audley Street, W.—Lt. F. M. Bastin, 3rd (fractured humerus, right scapula); Capt. T. Bingle, 2nd C.O.R., attd. 44th (multiple, amp. right leg); Lt. D. G. L. Cunnington, 50th (chest); Lt. J. H. Fitzpatrick, 54th (thighs); Lt J. A. Grant, 21st (right hand and neck); Capt. R. A. Holmes à Court, 8th Res. (left forearm, old); Lt. H. Kennedy, 7th C.E. (left shoulder and arm); Maj. W. H. Kippen, 3rd (left arm); Lt. J. Lafontaine, 22nd (buttocks, etc.); Lt. W. S. Metcalfe, 8th (neck); Lt. W. Molson, 42nd (legs, face, fractured right humerus); Lt. A. M. Slatter, 15th (right eye, right arm); Lt. C. A. Thomson, 116th (right hand).

Granville Special, Buxton.—Lt. G. S. Chisholm, 85th (left arm, etc.); Capt. S. J. Cragg, 78th (left thigh, right hand); Capt. W. E. Cusler, 58th (compound fracture, right humerus); Lt. C. M. Dalgleish, 20th (compound fracture, right radius); Lt. O. L. Fiedler, 72nd (left leg); Lt. P. Gelineau, 23rd (chest, penet. lung); Lt. J. H. Knill, 1st M.G. (left wrist, back, left hip); Lt. R. I. McGill, 8th (left elbow); Lt. H. L. McInnes, 85th (left shoulder, arm, right leg); Lt. F. A. McNel, 1st (legs, back, fractured tibit); Capt. S. MacPherson, 5th T.M.B. (right arm); Lt. D. R Menzies, 43rd (left leg); Lt. R. J. Moffit, 3rd C.F.A. (right arm, amp., leg); Lt. K. K. Munro, 25th (right leg, amp.); Lt J. A. Perry, 8th (left arm, amp.); Lt C. H. Scott, 85th (comp. frac right humerus); Lt. W. G. Scott, 42nd (legs, amp. left thigh); Maj. G. P. Vanier, 22nd (legs, left side, right leg amp.); Capt. H. G. Ware, 44th (right thigh); Lt. W. R. West, 1st C.F.A. (left buttock); Lt. H. A. Young, 2nd M.G. (left thigh, comp. frac. humerus).

Convalescent.

Swanage Convalescent Home, Dorset.—Lt. G. Beveridge, Que. and R.A.F.

Canadian Officers' Hospital, Matlock Bath.—Maj. W. J. Baxter, 2nd C.O.R.D.; Lt. J. A. Bourgault, 22nd; Lt. A. H. Garland, 4th Div. Sig. Co., attd. 9th Inf. Bde.; Lt. H. C. Gillham, [illegible]; Capt. A. R. Hagerman, C.A.M.C.; Lt. E. R. Howard, 87th; Lt. H. E. Key, 47th; Lt. A. L. MacDonald, 25th; Lt. S. F. Norburn, 1st; Capt. G. E. Oxley, 75th; Lt. W. E. Preston, 20th; Capt. C. E. Read, 15th; Lt. W. H. Roberts, 2nd M.G.; Capt. J. D. Stewart, C.A.M.C.

Discharged from Hospital

Lt. F. I. Andrew, 6th C.M.R.; Capt. C. A. Breckenridge, 1st C.O.R.D.; Lt. F. V. Burgess, 25th; Lt. R. H. Carruthers, 15th; Lt. A. H. Creighton, [illegible]; Lt. A. C. Des Islets, 4th C.M.R.; Lt. M. A. Devine, 22nd; Lt. S. K. Donald, 24th; Lt. A. J. Easterbrook, 38th; Lt. A. M. Edward, 5th Res.; Capt. A. A. Gray, 75th; Lt. J. Hetherington, 27th; Lt. J. M. Langelier, 27th; Lt. H. V. Lewis, 25th; Lt. R. I. Lister, 4th C.M.R.; Lt. A. Livingstone, 9th C.F.A.; Lt. C. McDiarmid, 31st; Capt. J. G. McKay, Y.M.C.A.; Lt. G. B. McKeen, V.C., 14th; Lt. V. Z. Manning, 102nd; Lt. R. Mitchell, 1st C.O.R.D.; Maj. A. G. Mordy, 16th; Lt. H. G. Nolan, 49th; Capt. E. B. Titus, 49th; Maj. E. C. Weyman, Que.; Lt.-Col. C. R. E. Willets, R.C.R.

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Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, has opened offices at 58, Victoria Street London, S.W., in the same building as the Newfoundland Pay and Record Office and the War Contingent Association.

Speaking at a Board of Trade banquet at Winnipeg last week, the Hon. A. Meighen said the Government proposed to spend $80,000,000 on reconstruction, including $60,000,000 on new railways and $20,000,000 on public works during the course of the present year.

CANADA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The League of Nations—The Russian Situation.

(From J. W. Dafoe, Editor of the "Manitoba Free Press," Representative of the Department of Public Information, Ottawa.)

PARIS, January 26.

ON Saturday the Peace Conference developed Parliamentary characteristics. It was in appearance and character a Parliament of Man. An International Executive submitted its programme. The lesser members voiced the complaints and championed the special interests of their constituents, acutely conscious of the presence of the world's Press, prepared to give publicity to their protests. The Executive remaining obdurate, the Opposition accepted the situation. The final touch of similitude came at the end, when something uncommonly like the closure was applied. Every one of the protesting nations—Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Bohemia, Rumania, Portugal, and China—was able to make out a plausible case for special consideration in constituting the five Conference committees which are to report on important subjects assigned to them.

The only contribution to the discussion which was not a plea for particular consideration in the representation on the committees was a few remarks on procedure by Sir Robert Borden.

Impressive Speeches.

The passing of the resolution calling for the creation of a League of Nations last Saturday was deeply impressive. The opening address by President Wilson was formidable in its gravity. If somewhat academic in form, there was no lack of practicality in his warning that the Conference, which represented not Governments but peoples, must satisfy the opinion of mankind by setting up permanent processes which will safeguard the world from a repetition of the horrors of the last four years.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech had an accent of sincerity that was deeply moving.

All the great Powers in succession gave their assent, the French declaration by M. Bourgeois being a convincing presentation of the necessity for the League if the civilised world is to endure.

During the discussion which ensued not a note of dissent was uttered, and the project of the League will take form with the complete support of the thirty nations represented here.

Canada was represented at Saturday's sitting of the Conference by three delegates—Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster constituting the direct representation, while Mr. Doherty was a member of the British Empire delegation.

The British representatives on the League of Nations Commission will be Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts.

It is becoming apparent that the honours of the situation are going to be carried off by General Smuts. His State paper outlining the proposed League has made a profound impression upon the delegates to the Conference, and particularly upon President Wilson and his associates, and it is an open secret that the American plan, which is now being prepared for the Commission which is to be set up, is largely an adaptation of General Smuts' proposal.

Sir Robert Borden and the other Dominion Premiers will ask that the precedent established by the Peace Conference shall apply with respect to the League of Nations, and that the Dominions be given representation as national entities and also as partners in the British family of nations known as the British Empire. The composition of the League of Nations is as yet a matter of surmise, but it is assumed that there will be for each nation representation in keeping with its strength and importance. In that event Canada will ask for direct recognition as a smaller nation, while also having representatives upon the panels from which the British Empire delegates will be drawn.

The British Empire Delegations.

Among the matters discussed at a joint meeting of the British delegations was the probable length of negotiations, and they gave earnest expression to the view of the Canadian delegation—Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Doherty—that the proceedings of the Peace Conference are being unduly and unnecessarily delayed.

The British Empire delegations met twice during last week. At the first meeting Canada was represented by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Doherty, and at the second by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Sifton.

The British Empire delegations are served by a strong secretariat, upon which Canada is represented by Mr. L. C. Christie, of the Department of External Affairs, and Col. C. M. Biggar.

Mr. Sifton is one of the British representatives on the International Waterways Committee.

Canadian Troops in Siberia.

The British proposals with regard to the Russian situation were made as a result of decisions reached by the Imperial War Cabinet after a series of important meetings held in London in December, at which the Dominions were represented. The Canadian public will be interested to learn that it was the Canadian Prime Minister who first suggested that the wisest course to follow was to invite all the sections of Russia to appear by delegations before the Peace Conference, with a view to inducing them to compose their differences by mutual agreement, with the observance meanwhile of a truce by all parties. This was accepted as satisfactory by all the British representatives, and it became the basis for the British proposition which has now been accepted by the Great Powers, with one important modification, which requires the Russian delegates to meet under the auspices of the Peace Conference, not in Paris, but on an island in the Sea of Marmora.

It has been very generally known that the British Governments, since the signing of the Armistice, have been reluctant to retain the forces in Russia which were sent there in furtherance of the plan of campaign against Germany, and that they have desired some adjustment which would permit their recall.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG GREETS OFFICERS OF THE 2ND CANADIAN DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS ACROSS THE RHINE.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

Canada is particularly interested in this, as the majority of the British detachment in Siberia is made up of the Canadian contingent. It is understood that the position taken up by Sir Robert Borden in the discussions was that, with the military operations against Germany ceasing, the reason for the presence of Canadian troops in Siberia had lapsed, and that arrangements must be made for their early return to Canada. If some such policy of adjusting internal differences in Russia as had been suggested were adopted, it might be possible for the Canadian troops to remain in Siberia for a few months, not later than the end of spring, but continued participation by Canada in the occupation of the country was not practicable.

HOW TO SPEND A RAINY DAY IN LONDON.

Go to the Grafton Galleries in the morning (admission to Canadian soldiers 8d.), and enjoy the huge Canadian coloured photos of the last three months' warfare—and listen to the band.

Have lunch anywhere you like.

Afterwards go to the Royal Academy (admission 1s. 3d.), and see 400 paintings by the world's greatest artists showing Canada's war effort from Valcartier to Mons. Listen to the band, and have tea if you like.

After that—when you are in London do as the Canadians do.

CANADIANS LEAVE BONN.

Cavalrymen's Comfortable Billets in Belgium.

The Canadians on duty in Bonn have now been withdrawn to stations on the Meuse, between Namur and Huy. They have been succeeded in Bonn by the British 10th Division.

Etien, Belgium.

At present the regiments and units of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade are distributed over an area between Liége and Huy that measures approximately 65 square miles in a section of the most picturesque part of Belgium. There are squadrons billeted in villages nestling in verdant valleys and others in hamlets and small centres atop of rocky hills, from whose summit the border of Germany, 25 miles distant, as the crow flies, can be seen.

Some of the regiment and squadron headquarters are located in spacious châteaux, one or two of which have more modern conveniences than are to be found in the average large up-to-date house in Canada, and furnished with that refined elegance and comfort only to be found, it seems, in these old-world countries. But here and there the château is an old, draughty and cheerless home. Most of the men are billeted in the homes of the peasant folk, by whom they are treated with the utmost kindness.

It is less than a month since the Canadian Cavalrymen came into the neighbourhood, but in this short time they seem to have caused a reawakening of the social life of the inhabitants, or perhaps it would be more correct to say an awakening, for none of the present generation remember a time when there were so many dances, so many concerts, such a plethora of "movie" or cinema shows almost every night to attend as there has been since our boys arrived. The Brigade band has never been so hard worked. Most of these social functions are being planned and arranged by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. officer attached to the Brigade.

TURKEY DINNER FOR 4,000 MEN.

Every officer and man in the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade had a pound of turkey for his Xmas dinner, in addition to an abundance of cake, fruit and nuts. The entire dinner was purchased in France and taken by lorries to the German frontier. Major G. S. W. Nicholson, M.C., and Lieut. A. Graves, who made the purchases, are standing beside the lorry.

Brig.-General R. W. Paterson, D.S.O., commanding the Brigade, is doing everything possible to make the men's life as happy as possible. He has secured permission and made arrangements for a limited number to visit the Rhine. Parties go about twice a week from Serang on the Cologne Express, which runs through that town from and to Boulogne.

Fred James

(Official Correspondent, Ministry, O.M.F.C.).

NOTES FROM GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

An Officers' Club is being organised in Brussels, under the auspices of the 4th Canadian Division, providing sleeping accommodation, meals, literary, sports, and tourist facilities for officers of the Canadian Corps who may have occasion to visit Brussels.

Canadian soldiers and German policemen in Bonn worked together in a common task last week—keeping discipline and order among the crowds of German citizens of both sexes who thronged the polling booths in the city and district on the election day for candidates for the new German National Assembly.

On January 9, on the Cologne football grounds, the 1st Bn., Canadian Engineers, defeated the 2nd Bn., Scots Guards, by 2–0 in an Association game. As the Scots Guards team up to that date held the championship of the British Army (B.E.F.), never having been defeated, the game assumed an important character. There was a large following from both units, many staff officers being among the spectators. The Guardsmen (writes a correspondent) were a heavy lot, and made full use of their weight. The Canadians played fine combination, and their forwards frequently took the ball nearly the length of the field. Lt. J. A. Ball, Engineers, of Winnipeg, refereed the game.

Canada's Sporting Triump the U.S.A.

On January 18 picked football, baseball, and tug-of-war teams from the 42nd U.S. ("Rainbow") Division visited Bonn to meet the Second Canadian Division representatives. Fully 10,000 troops and many German civilians saw the various contests, and the latter must have been interested, to say the least, at the intense "rooting" which took place. Capt. Clarke, M.C., of the Y.M.C.A., supervised the several events, the first of which was a football game between the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Bn. and the "Rainbow" Division Artillery. The former team won 5—0. The Divisional Ammunition Column defeated the American Machine Gunners at baseball by 21—17, and in a second game the Canadian "M.G.'s" beat the 155th U.S. Infantry Bn. 11—7. It took the tug-of-war team of the 29th (Vancouver) Bn. just 2½ minutes to win in a "sudden death" pull from the U.S. Machine Gunners.

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ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Memorials and Old Comrades' Association.

At a recent meeting of the officers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, held at Ivoz-Ramet, near Liége, it was decided among other things to establish a memorial in France and in Canada to the memory of all ranks of the regiment who have laid down their lives during the war. As the country around Amiens had been the scene of the greatest operations of the regiment, it was decided to write to the Archbishop of Amiens, and request his permission to allow a tablet to be placed in Amiens Cathedral.

In the summer of 1917 the regiment saw considerable service in the trenches in the country between Amiens and St. Quentin; and at Rifle Wood, in the retreat last March, they lost practically 50 per cent. of all ranks. They were also in action at the advance which started in front of Amiens on August 8, 1918, and at that time also lost very heavily, their final engagement being at the attack on Le Cateau in October of last year, at which Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzee was killed. For this reason it was decided that Amiens would be a central point for the memorial tablet to be placed.

It was also decided that, on the return of the regiment to Canada, another memorial tablet should be placed in the garrison church of whatever city the regiment is quartered in. The hon. secretary of the Memorial Fund is Capt. W. L. Fortie, the Paymaster.

It was also decided to form an Old Comrades' Association of the regiment, and that a dinner and annual meeting should be held at some central place in Canada every year, on a date to be decided later. All ex-officers and members of the regiment will be invited to join this Association. Major-General F. L. Lessard, at present commanding the Halifax Military District in Canada, has been asked to become the first hon. president of the Association. Major-General Lessard was the first commanding officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and commanded the regiment in South Africa. Lt. W. A. Blue is the hon. secretary of the Old Comrades' Association.

These two proposals were put to the various squadrons of the regiment by the squadron commanders, and all ranks unanimously decided to carry them out. The regiment has been in France since May, 1915, and was one of the original regiments of the First Division.

* *

L.S.H. OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION.

Lord Strathcona's Horse have just formed an Old Comrades Association, the principal objects of which are to keep officers and men of the regiment in touch with one another after their return to Canada; to see that nothing connected with the welfare of anyone who has served with the regiment at any time is neglected; and to establish a memorial fund to provide for the erection of a suitable monument in Canada to those who have fallen in the Great War.

Lady Strathcona is the patroness; Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C., 1st Canadian Division, and a former commanding officer of the regiment, is hon. president; Lt.-Col. C. Gooday, at present commanding the regiment, is the president; and Major C. W. Devey is the secretary. The hon. vice-presidents are Major-General the Rt Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., until recently G.O.C. Canadian Cavalry Brigade; Brig.-Gen. A. C Critchley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchum C.H.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. J. Macdonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Major J. A. Hesketh, C.M.G., D.S.O.

It is proposed to elect a Provincial secretary for every Province in Canada after the regiment returns home. The Association will be a permanent one (says Mr. Fred James), for the L.S.H. is a part of the Canadian Permanent Force.

FOR SALE.—Raccoon Fur Coat, full length, with big storm-collar, in excellent condition. Suitable for motoring or for Canadian returning to Canada. Price £20 or near offer. Can be seen at "Canada" Office.

DEMOBILISATION AND WAR GRATUITIES

Third Division to be Quartered at Bramshott—Repatriation of Dependents.

THE work of transferring the Canadian Corps from France to England is expected to commence in a fortnight's time.

The Third Division, whose present location nearest the ports of embarkation will facilitate their transport, will be the first of the four Canadian Divisions in the field to reach England. Arrangements are now being made for their reception at Bramshott Camp, Hants, and to that end some of the reserve battalions there are being transferred to camps at Ripon, Yorkshire. Once the transport of the Third Division commences, it is expected that they will reach England at the rate of 1,000 men per day.

Following the demobilisation by the unit system of the Third Division, the remaining Divisions will come to England in their numerical order, namely, the First, Second, and Fourth Divisions.

The strike of shipworkers in London, at Belfast, and on the Clyde is seriously affecting all transatlantic shipping and transport. One result of the several strikes is that the ships used for the conveyance of troops to Canada are being held up for lack of dockside facilities. This means that the date of sailing of transports with Canadian soldiers, as well as those conveying soldiers' dependents, has had, in several instances, to be changed, thereby creating a situation in the work of demobilisation which may be characterised as stagnatory.

REPATRIATION OF SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

The special ships which are to carry back to Canada the wives and other dependents of Canadian soldiers will have accommodation only for first and third-class passengers.

No distinction whatever is made between the dependents of soldiers who are returning home. The wife of an officer will receive the same voucher, entitling her to a third-class cabin berth, as the wife of a private soldier. The only difference made between such dependents is that the shipping companies will give preference to officers' dependents in the matter of travelling first-class if the latter desire it. Dependents of other ranks wishing to travel first-class may, provided there is sufficient accommodation available, transfer from third-class to first-class by paying the difference in fare, namely, £5 10s.

When first-class accommodation is limited, officers' dependents will take precedence according to their husbands' rank, and in proportionate ratio warrant officers' dependents will similarly take precedence over the dependents of private soldiers who wish to travel first-class.

Travellers will also have the option of paying the difference between tourist and first-class fare on the railroads in Canada.

Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, who is in charge of the repatriation of soldiers' dependents, has this week been in conference with a representative of the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., France, respecting the policy to be adopted in the repatriation of Canadian soldiers' dependents who are resident in France.

WAR GRATUITIES.

Comparison Between Canadians and Imperials.

O.M.F.C.			IMPERIALS.	
Period.	Gratuity. No Sep. Allce.	Gratuity. Including Sep. Allce	Period.	Gratuity
Lt.-Colonel.				
Under one year	£118 3 0	£165 2 9	1st year	£142 12 0
If in command add	18 18 1	18 18 1	2nd "	213 18 0
One year and under two	156 13 7	205 19 11	3rd "	285 4 0
If in command add	25 1 5	25 1 5	4th "	356 10 0
Two years and under three	196 9 10	258 2 8	5th ..	427 16 0
If in command add	31 8 10	31 8 10		
Three years	235 0 4	308 19 10		
If in command add	37 12 1	37 12 1		
Major				
Under one year	£94 10 6	£125 6 11	1st year	£111 12 0
One year	125 6 0	166 7 11	2nd "	167 8 0
Two years	157 3 10	208 11 3	3rd "	223 4 0
Three years	188 0 3	249 12 0	4th "	279 0 0
			5th ..	334 16 0
Captain.				
Under one year	£75 8 4	£100 1 6	1st year	£83 14 0
One year	100 5 6	133 3 0	2nd "	125 11 0
Two years	125 15 1	166 17 0	3rd "	167 8 0
Three years	150 8 4	199 14 8	4th "	209 5 0
			5th ..	251 2 0
Lieutenant.				
Under one year	£56 14 3	£81 7 6	1st year	£71 6 0
One year	75 4 2	108 1 8	2nd "	106 19 0
Two years	94 6 4	13[illegible] 8 3	3rd "	142 12 0
Three years	112 13 2	161 19 6	4th "	178 5 0
			5th ..	213 8 0
Warrant Officer, 1st Class.				
Under one year	£43 9 7	£65 1 1	1st year	£15 0 0
One year	57 13 2	87 8 6	2nd "	21 0 0
Two years	72 6 2	108 5 4	3rd "	27 0 0
Three years	86 9 8	129 12 8	4th "	33 3 0
			5th "	39 0 0
Other Ranks Below Warrant Officer, 1st Class.				
Under one year	£43 3 0	£61 12 11		
One year	57 8 6	82 3 10		
Two years	71 18 4	102 14 9		*(See below.)*
Three years	86 6 0	123 4 3		

IMPERIALS.

	Warrant Officer, 2nd Class.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Private
1st year	£12 0 0	£8 0 0	£6 0 0	£5 0 0
2nd "	18 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
3rd "	24 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0
4th "	30 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0
5th "	36 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0

* *

The Upper Canada College Boys' dinner has been postponed to Saturday, February 15, as will be seen from an announcement on another page.

At Winnipeg on Sunday returned soldiers broke up a meeting of Radical-Socialists in the Market Square. They wrecked the Radical headquarters, and publicly burnt a red flag and a quantity of Socialist literature.

Sunday, February 16, has been fixed by the Canadian Government as a National Day of Intercession that the deliberations of the Peace Conference may result in the establishment of world-wide peace on a just and permanent foundation.

SERGT. W. MERRIFIELD, V.C., M.M. (4TH).

LT.-COL. C. W. PECK, V.C., D.S.O. (16TH).

CPL. H. METCALF, V.C., M.M. (16TH).

AFTER BEING DECORATED WITH THE VICTORIA CROSS BY THE KING LAST SUNDAY

Canadian War Records Photographs.

BACK TO CIVIL LIFE.

Soldiers' Resettlement Schemes.

The whole question of re-establishing the Canadian troops in civil life after demobilisation has been considered on the broadest and most human lines, and the various schemes are now practically complete.

Sir Edward Kemp, the Overseas Minister, has personally taken great interest in the matter, and has lent every assistance in his power to those chiefly concerned.

A Conference, under the chairmanship of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was called to consider the best means of dealing with the problem, and the bodies represented included the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, the Khaki University, the Canadian General Staff, the Canadian Chaplain Services, the Canadian Y.M.C.A., and Dr. J. W. Robertson, a member of the Canadian Food Board, whose services have been specially enlisted in the matter.

The Conference laid down a general policy of co-operation, and the main scheme may now be roughly divided into two sections :—(a) The settlement of soldiers on the land; (b) the re-establishment in civil life of those who do not wish to go on the land.

The first work is undertaken by the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, of which the Overseas Representative is Major E. J. Ashton, D.S.O., whose headquarters are at 11, Charing Cross.

Those soldiers who do not wish to go on the land will be dealt with by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, of which the Overseas Representative is Major T. W. Anderson, whose offices are at 6, Hanover Square.

Papers known as questionnaires have been circulated to all the Overseas troops, each officer and man being invited to state what he most desires to do on taking his discharge. When the answers have been received every effort will be made to do the best for each individual case.

Education and Instruction.

Pending the troops' discharge, the Khaki College, which provides education and instruction in every field of knowledge, from preparing soldiers for matriculation for Universities and first and second year work in such institutions, down to absolutely elementary education, is open to all those who wish to improve themselves. Indeed, so thorough is the system and so fixed the Canadian Government's determination to secure the highest possible standard among its citizens that elementary education is compulsory among the small proportion of the Overseas troops who are in need of it. The Khaki College, which has a representative attached to every Overseas unit, will also undertake the work of bringing the various schemes to the notice of the troops, while the Canadian Y.M.C.A. is lending its organisation for the distribution of literature, and so on.

In this respect Dr. J. W. Robertson has prepared a special booklet which will enable each man of the Canadian Overseas troops to see at a glance the opportunities and the advantages which are offered him by the Government of Canada under the different schemes. In addition, the ground covered by the booklet will be dealt with in lectures by specially selected officers in every unit Overseas, when the men will have the opportunity of asking questions and having points explained to them.

* *

BRITISH BRANCH OF G.W.V.A. FORMED.

"To Safeguard Rights of Canadian Soldiers Discharged in England."

The inaugural meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada was held on Saturday last.

Mr. C. F. Gifford, of Montreal (late Lt., 42nd Bn.), was voted to the chair, and the Hon. Organising Secretary (Mr R. W. Trowsdale, 4th Bn.) having explained the purpose of the proposed Branch, it was proposed by Mr. H. Amos (43rd Bn.), seconded by Mr. A. A. Gemmell (19th Alberta Dragoons), and carried unanimously, that a Branch be organised in Great Britain.

A committee of seven was appointed to draft by-laws based on those of the parent Association in Canada, and to report to a general meeting to be convened in the near future.

Mr. Gifford was unanimously elected President of the Branch, and Mr. Trowsdale appointed secretary-treasurer *pro tem.*

A resolution was passed strongly denouncing the manner in which post-discharge pay has so far been withheld from Canadian officers and men discharged (in Great Britain) on account of wounds.

Applications for membership from Canadian officers and men already discharged in Great Britain should be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, U.K. Branch, G.W.V.A., Room 85, 118, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

* *

The Knights of Columbus are opening clubhouses for all returned soldiers in each dispersal area in Canada.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Keeping Canada's Achievements Before the World.

If you go to the Royal Academy any of these days, you can see 400 paintings by the greatest Canadian and British artists, dealing with the achievements of Canada from Valcartier to Mons. Although the whole of the work of the artists of the Canadian War Records Office is not yet finished, the pictures in this exhibition (which contains perhaps two-thirds of the complete collection) form a record of Canada's share in the war such as has not been surpassed by any country.

If you go to the Grafton Galleries you can see a wonderful exhibition of huge coloured photographs which deal with the last three months of the war. One of the most interesting of the exhibits is a large reproduction of the historic telegram, dated November 11, 1918, which reads :—" Shortly before dawn this morning Canadian troops of the First Army captured Mons." That is the epitome of it all, but the exhibition goes farther, and takes the Canadians even to the banks of the Rhine.

The tremendous work of organisation has been effected by the War Records staff only after the utmost patience and devotion to duty.

Figure it out for yourself. . . . The work in getting artists attached for duty, sending them to France and to the Canadian camps in England, the renting of studios, the advertising, the preparation of the exhibitions, the publicity, the special articles—well, it would take a whole issue of *Canada* to outline the multitudinous minutiæ handled by the War Records Office.

The whole enterprise, which has had the benefit of Lord Beaverbrook's genius, has conduced largely to the tremendous recognition which the world has given to the fighting qualities of the Canadian Corps and the loyalty of the Canadian people.

In the photographic end the office has had the tremendous advantage of Capt. Castle's and Lt. Rider Rider's assistance. As official Canadian photographers they have covered the whole Canadian front during the war at great personal risk, and they have not only brought a splendid sense of the dramatic to bear on their pictures, but Capt. Castle has also developed the art of coloured photos to a point where it actually challenges the painted canvas in artistic effect.

It is the intention of the Canadian War Records to have an exhibition in Paris; throughout England touring exhibitions are now going on—the same applies to the United States. When this enterprise returns to Canada, the Canadian people will have a glorious and permanent portrayal of what their sons did during the terrible years when the national spirit of Canada was born.

In the meantime these two exhibitions are on at the Royal Academy and the Grafton Galleries. If you enjoy music, if you enjoy seeing the most interesting people in town, if you like pictures, and if you are proud of Canada's war effort—do not fail to attend. "BAX."

* *

OBITUARY.

At Rimouski, Signor A. A. Blais, Bishop of Rimouski. At Quebec, Major Frederick Rampson (81). At Montreal, Dr. J. U. Berard, Lt. George D. McLeod, R.A.F. At Ottawa, Lt. Ogden Cochrane (28), son of the Hon. Frank Cochrane (as the result of injuries on service). At Brockville, Capt. C. C. Fulford (61). At Winnipeg, Mr. C. J. Whellams (78), a pioneer settler. Mr. John Charles Macdonald (36), president of the Macdonald-Chapman Co. At Victoria, Mr. James William Hackett (71).

* *

The 14th Bn. officer in the group of 3rd Infantry Brigade commanders in our issue of January 18 should have been given as Major Price.

The officers of the Record Office held a "demobilisation" dinner at the "Cheshire Cheese," Fleet Street, on Saturday evening. Lt.-Col. M. A. Wolff was in the chair, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The report of Mr. Justice Hodgins, the Commissioner who enquired into the treatment of returning soldiers on the White Star steamer *Northland*, largely absolves the company from blame (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*) but criticises the laxity of the military conducting officers.

At Buxton, before their return to Canada, Lt.-Col. P. R. Hanson, O.B.E., presented the D.C.M. and M.M. to 71842 Sergt. A. E. Chatwin, 14th Bn.; the D.C.M. to 79953 Sergt. MacKinnon, 31st Bn. (Medicine Hat); and the M.M. to 110478 L.-Cpl. W. H. Richards, C.L.H. (Sherbrooke); 5907 Gnr. C. Docherty, R.C.H.A.; 49080 Gnr. J. Angell, C.F.A.; and 144904 L.-Cpl. G. A. Brown, 21st Bn.

The proprietors of "Canada" are open to receive applications from officers of the O M F C for the post of resident manager in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. This appointment would be quite suitable for anyone partially disabled by wounds, but previous knowledge and experience of newspaper management is essential. The post is one which offers excellent prospects to a suitable man.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. (*All Rights Reserved.*)

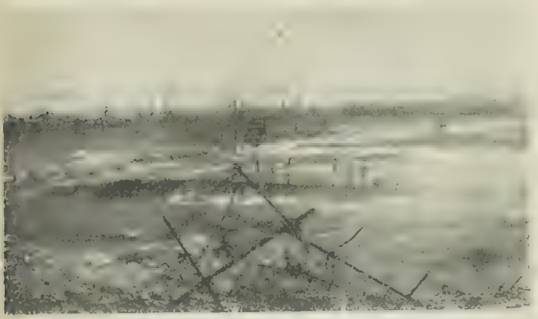
CHAPTER IV.—A SHELLHOLE ON HILL 60—(*Continued*).

CAREW and Burton had skirted the end of the diagonal and reached the gap in the German line, noting that it was much wider than they had anticipated, and that the German trenches on either side were not built with the care and precision they had learnt to expect. A bayonet gleamed in the black depression on his left, and Carew wondered if its owner was watching them. They crawled on, past the worst danger line, and Burton shoved his head close to his friend's.

"Bet you there's a sap here," he whispered. "An old one that was started to beat out the French mine, and left later on. That was why they didn't carry the trench right across—afraid of flooding it or something, I guess. Wonder if they're using it now. Where d'you think that trench mortar is?"

"Round the slope of the hill there," replied Don. "We'll go straight on up the slope and see if we can locate it later on, when we've found out something about the lie of the land."

They gained another twenty yards and began the ascent of the slope, pitted with British shell holes, and lined with little streams of water running from the rain-filled craters. Another interval of crawling, and they hugged the ground as a party of men went jingling and stamping along, almost below them it seemed, and Carew found that they were just above a communication trench, cut deep into the hill, and winding round the slope. He caught Burton's arm, and turning on his back on the slope, surveyed the familiar scene behind him. The remains of three poplar trees stood up on his left as they lay, a tumbled hay-stack was burning away to their right where the French were, and he could see occasional glimpses of men racing through the flickering light, causing a brisk rifle and machine-gun fire from the German lines. A dull moon came out from behind the torn clouds as he looked, and the barbed-wire entanglements and pools of water gleamed as far as he could see. Many men, he thought, would never see again the glint of moonlight on wire without a catch of the breath, and a memory of poignant episodes.



"MOONLIGHT AND MUD, BARBED WIRE AND MUD, SANDBAGS AND MUD."

Moonlight and mud, barbed wire and mud, sandbags and mud, dead men and mud—Carew was not afraid of death, but he had a hatred and fear of death in a ditch, with mud in his hair and mud on his face—he was frightened of that. He remembered a heading he had seen in an old magazine, in the billets—"Mud and Blood and Khaki"—and he rejoiced in the aptness of the expression.

Burton, lost in thought also, started to croon a ragtime melody between his teeth, and Don put a muddy hand across his mouth. A roar from the trench twelve feet away sent their hearts leaping and they froze closer to the ground. It was the trench mortar resuming operations, and the two noted the bomb explode over the section of their trench they had shortly left. They saw the rifle flashes run down the British line in reply, and grinned together at the foolishness of it, though the smiles disappeared as the bullets splashed in the ground below and beside them.

"Don't mind a German bullet so much," whispered Burton, and the other assented. "'Specially if it was a Blighty," he added.

They heard a sharp order along the communication trench, and a working party, carrying shovels and spades, filed below them towards the front line. The two thought no more of it, until a British flare lit up the space in front, and they saw a new line of men lying across the ground they had recently traversed, too close to be mistaken for the dead.

A sudden fear gripped Carew's heart.

"Look, they're digging out there," he croaked; "can you see, Harry?"

"They're joining up the front trench," remarked Harry composedly. "If we want to get back we've got to go right through the German trench. Wouldn't that jar you now?"

The pair grew silent in the face of this calamity. It was impossible for them to move back now without being instantly detected by the working party that covered the whole of the ground by which they had entered the German lines. If the sappers did not move till the dawn broke they would be observed at once by any casual glance over the parados of the German front line.

Carew and Burton stared through the gloom at the white blur of each other's face, and considered

There was the edge of a depression beyond and above Burton, and the two crawled over to it, forgetting the trench mortar in their anxiety to find some place of concealment. They saw a fairly large shell-crater, containing to their joy the bodies of several men, and lowered themselves cautiously down, until they were hidden from the gaze of anyone who was not standing directly above the hole. The rain commenced to pour down steadily, and the two huddled beside the dead, dismally anticipating the long hours they would have to spend before making an attempt to regain their own lines. They were lucky in that the sides of the crater were not complete, and a breaking away of a part of the lower edge of the shell-hole till it was level at the slope allowed the rain-water to escape.

The night wore on, and the mists of the familiar grey dawn shrouded the hill, but the German working party, well dug-in by this time, did not move away until the edge of the sun was above the horizon and a machine-gun rap-rapped at the new line from the British trench.

"O, Don!" mourned Burton. "What'd you give for a mess-tin of tea? And the fellows are drinking our rum-ration at this blessed minute!"

Carew had shifted round until he could look right down into the German trench below them. During the night the two men had arranged the bodies in the shell-hole along the sides, so as to allow them to see without being seen, and Don gazed under the shoulder of a Bavarian he had propped artistically against the edge. A dead French soldier was lying in the bottom of the hole, his muddy red trousers torn and ragged, and his brown, haggard face looking worn and ascetic beside the round cheeks and staring, surprised eyes of the German near him. Burton, with an eye to his comfort, had taken the overcoats from the other bodies and was sitting on them, with a damp cigarette in his hand and a wistful expression.

"Say, Don," he whispered, "think they'd notice if we smoke? I'm perishing for a smoke!"

"Throw it away, you fool!" replied the other, and Burton replaced it carefully. Cigarettes were precious in those days. With the freebooter's instinct he began to examine the packs of the dead men, and in a minute reached over and touched his friend's arm.

"Tell you who are the hardest-hearted beggars in this war," he whispered.

Carew considered. "Stretcher-bearers, I guess," he said. "No, not stretcher-bearers, though—it's the Red Cross orderlies way back at a base hospital."

"Not bad," answered Harry, "but I'll bet it's the beggars who have to sort out and label the personal belongings of the fellows that go west."

His plaintive mood was checked by the discovery of an unopened packet of chocolate tucked away in the pack. Breaking it in half, he handed one piece to Carew and set his teeth in the other. His next find was a pack of cards, and he took them out and shuffled them mechanically, a far-away look in his eyes.

"Play you for the rest of your chocolate, Don," he suggested. "What'll we use for a board?" he added, as the other signified assent.

He looked round, and then, catching the Bavarian by the knees, jerked him down the slope till the body lay face downward between the two men, and proceeded to deal the cards on the flat, stiff back.

"Fritzie makes himself useful," he commented. "Ante up, Don!—No, don't put it down there," he said hurriedly, as Carew placed his stake absent-mindedly upon the broad back of the deceased.

"Poor old Fritzie! Bet he never thought his hated enemy would gamble for his most precious possession over his dead body."

Don gazed at the other thoughtfully.

"You're getting rattled, Harry," he remarked, kindly. "Keep the sob stuff for the cinemas."

A British shell clattered along overhead and burst just over the brow of the hill. Another came crashing between the new German trench and the two men, and then such a fusillade of shell-fire burst upon the slope of the hill that the Canadians forgot their game and cowered against the side of the crater. To the men looking up the sky was dark with masses of earth and flying fragments. A projectile landed in an old, rain-filled shell-hole just below sent a sheet of water over the two, and the men were bewildered and utterly scared. Another cut down close to their hiding-place and into the communication trench, causing the whole slope to shake with its concussion. A heavy German gun got into action a couple of miles behind, and the two heard the sound of the huge shell roaring apparently overhead like a locomotive. They saw it burst in a clump of trees far behind the British fire-trench, and almost instantly the artillery onslaught ceased, though the German gun fired shell after shell solemnly for an hour.

Burton sat up and wiped his forehead with the back of his hand. Carew regarded the changed face of the landscape with a calm countenance, but his shaking hand betrayed the nervous strain the men had undergone. They could hear moans from the wrecked communication trench close to them.

"Phew!" whispered Burton, "German yesterday, and British to-day, eh? Well, they say there's nothing like looking into both sides of a case. Lord, they've certainly distributed things some."

Carew nodded and replied. "Look, Harry," he said, "the artillery picked up several tons of mud and put it down somewhere else. They also succeeded in damaging a communication trench and incidentally a stray Hun That's almost all that little flurry did. Didn't half make a fuss about it either."

"Scared us both most to death, anyway," drawled Burton, and Carew grinned shakily and was silent. The shell-fire had bothered him more than he cared to admit.

The day wore on, and the men slept for a little, taking it in turns. Carew had drawn a rough sketch of what he could see of the German lines, with the machine-gun emplacements carefully marked, and they had located the trench mortar, which, indeed, was only a dozen yards away.

For a long time only an occasional shell fell near them, until the afternoon, when the Germans started their tea-time frightfulness and the British guns replied, to the intense disgust of the two Canadians.

"Can't trust these damn newspapers anyway," Burton remarked, as an explosion a few yards away threw up a column of mud into the air, and a fragment hissed past his ear. "They say we're dyin' for lack of high explosive. Don't want anything higher than this."

"Should say not," answered Carew. "It's damn hard, anyway," he soliloquised, "on the unfortunate beggars in the trenches. The British artillery wake up bad-tempered, proceed to knock hell out of the German trenches, and go back to bed pleased and complacent. The Germans won't stand for it, get back at 'em by raising the devil in our front line, and go to breakfast with a sense of duty accomplished."

"Like schoolboys," agreed the other. "Two big boys, each with a little brother. The big fellows quarrel and square things up by licking the little brothers."

Burton opened his haversack and the two chewed biscuits and drank chloride-tasting water. The long day came to a lingering end, and they meditated on their plan of action. Carew was determined to blow up the trench mortar, their original object, but they could not imagine how to make their way back. The plan had been to bomb the mortar and get back over the vacant space in front of the hill in the ensuing melée—simple and foolhardy enough—but now their retreat had been cut off by the connection of the German trench, and the two were in a bad fix indeed. Carew decided that they stood a better chance now by bombing the trench mortar and taking their chance in the communication trench while the Germans had something else to think about, than by attempting to cross the front line while all was quiet. They determined to do this, to leave their bombs under the Minenwerfer, slip into the communication trench just below them and march boldly along it, climbing over the parapet of the German trench and crawling straight towards the British lines, hoping that the Germans in the front trench would be too much excited by the explosion to take them for anything else but a wandering patrol. It was a wild plan, but there was no other means of escape, and Burton was as determined as Carew to make the Germans pay for the day of superlative discomfort they had had in the shell-hole.

"About 8 o'clock," concluded Don.

Again the mists came creeping over the low country and round the slope, the occasional flashes of the guns in the distance became brighter, and after a while a star shell, suddenly flaring up from the British lines, proclaimed the night once more, with all its accompaniment of dark blurs and strained eyes, the choked, arrested cry of a surprised and bayoneted adventurer in No Man's Land, and the sudden flurries of musketry down the line that set every weary man standing to.

The thin rain began to drive across the wet fields once more, and the tired men in the trenches covered their heads with their ground sheets, and, squatting down, prayed that no adventurous leader on the other side would attempt an attack under cover of the murk.

An hour crawled by, and Carew nudged his companion, raised himself over the side of the shell-hole and looked down into the communication trench. Burton was beside him in a minute, and nodded his head approvingly at the neat way in which the trench had been repaired after the damage caused by the explosion in the morning. They shrank back as a footstep splashed round the corner, and a German hurried by towards the front line, carrying the tripod of a machine gun, followed by two men with the gun and mechanism. Another party, bearing a second machine gun, came close on their heels—and the two silent watchers heard the sounds of low orders being given in the fire trench behind them. Then a file of men passed by them going towards the rear—Carew counted 45 of them with an officer and the two racked their brains to solve the meaning of the manœuvres, for it was obviously no mere relief coming in.

Carew supposed that the men were required for another part of the line, where an attack was expected. He knew that the German supply of Maxims enabled them to keep many fewer men in the front trenches than the British without decreasing the volume of fire necessary to stop a rush. The two instantly appreciated the better chance afforded their plan of escape by the smaller number of [illegible]

Harry stretched out his hand and removed Carew's trench cap from his head, replacing it with another and pointing out the flat German fatigue cap he was already wearing. He had taken the head gear of the two dead Germans in the shell hole. They moved cautiously sideways up and round the hill keeping on the upper edge of the communication trench and straining their eyes for the trench mortar they knew was somewhere close to them. They saw it together, and signed to each other at the same time. The Minenwerfer, a large specimen of its kind, had its home in a room in the side of the trench, cut deep into the slope.

Carew's heart beat fast as he pulled his two bombs from the pockets on his equipment straps and watched Burton take his from the haversack he clung to. Harry had three bombs, and the other was seized with an idea.

"Harry," he whispered, "have you got good long fuses on yours?"

"Good and long," replied the other.

"Then listen," Don went on; "we'll tie four of them together, light the fuses, and roll 'em under the mortar—slip down at once into the trench here, and walk along it quite easily. The bang ought to come just about when we're in the front line—unless we're lucky an' can get over first—and we'll likely have to take our chance of slipping over in the crush when they charge up to find out about the explosion. Then we'll fire the other bomb into the thick of 'em. D'you get me, Harry?"

Burton was the more composed of the two, and his hand did not shake as he turned the fuses about each other, securing them with a strip of two by four from his pocket. He took his matches from between his under-shirt and his skin, and was just about to strike one when they heard a step below.

The German sauntered along the trench, going towards the rear, and hesitated as he passed the trench mortar. Carew thought the Hun had heard the beating of his heart—for it sounded to him like a trip hammer. Then the slipping step splashed on, and the men waiting above sighed together.

Another minute, and Harry struck the match under his chest, and lighted the fuses, rolling the whole bundle gently down under the trench-mortar. Then the two slipped over the side, landed in the German communication trench with a splash, and stumbled along towards the front line, every ounce of self-control they possessed exerted to prevent themselves from breaking into a run.

They skirted the edge of the slope, passing in the shadow the huddled figure of a sentry, who made no sign, and came into the trench, the flesh on their backs fairly creeping with the imminence of the explosion they expected just behind them. Carew was leading, and passed the angle of the communication into the front trench with as assured an air as possible, breaking off to the left. A guttural voice hailed him from the black entrance of a dug-out, but he grunted non-committally in reply, and they passed on safely.

He made straight for the corner of a traverse and the parapet, not noticing until too late the machine gun mounted in the angle. A man caught him by the arm, and at the same instant a blinding flash and double concussion came from behind them, as the trench mortar went up in pieces and its ammunition followed it. Earth and fragments rained down upon the men in the corner, and the German left Carew and dashed down towards the mouth of the communication. Don scrambled over the parapet and lay flat, waiting for Burton, but the other did not come. He stood up again recklessly in the light of a dozen star-shells, and was nearly knocked over by his chum as the latter came tumbling over the sand-bags, fairly chuckling with joy. The two did not wait to speak, but were down on their stomachs crawling under the barbed wire at once. A few bullets passed harmlessly over them, some of them making weird music among the lines of barbed wire above their bodies. As the lights subsided the men wriggled clear of the entanglements, and, getting to their feet, ran recklessly towards their own lines. There was another explosion behind them, and Burton laughed and panted.

The rap-rap-rap of a maxim behind them on their right sent the pair on their faces again just in time, for the Germans, fearing a bomb attack, swept the space between the lines with a storm of bullets.

The two went on again as the firing ceased, nearing their own section with a series of stooping rushes, their weariness forgotten in their excitement.

"Johnson!" croaked Burton imperatively. A rifle flashed just before them, and the bullet thudded into the ground close by.

"Johnson, you damn fool," repeated Harry, and they heard a voice in front.

"What the hell—that you, Burton?" whispered Johnson eagerly. "Come on, hurry up—before a flare goes up. Don't shoot, boys," he ordered his comrades.

Carew and Burton passed the last entanglements and tumbled over their own parapet, to be greeted with enthusiasm by their section. Johnson gazed sternly into their faces, and then proffered a mess-tin.

"Rum ration, for you boys!" he stated briefly.

The pair grasped his hands, speechless at a height of self-denial to which they could never hope to attain. They drank, and thanked him brokenly.

"Say, Harry," asked Don, as the genial but quickly passing warmth began to pervade his limbs, "why were you so long getting out of that German trench?"

"I just lighted and left the last bomb under that machine gun in the corner," replied Burton joyfully. "That was the other explosion."

They gripped hands silently. "Nice work," commented Don

Burton recovered himself, and gazed round distastefully at the familiar trench section.

"Which one of you blamed idiots has swiped my kit?" he asked.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY MEDAL AWARDS.

("London Gazette" Supplement, January 24.)

Second Bar to M.M.

40300 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) W. Sinclair, M.M., Eng. (formerly of Glasgow). (M.M. gazetted Oct. 10, 1916; 1st Bar gazetted, Nov. 19, 1917.)

Bar to Military Medal.

7194 Pte. R. E. Shuel, M.M., 1st Bn. (M.M. gazetted Sept. 1, 1916.)

2352 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) W. R. Wright, M.M., 4th Bn., Engrs. (M.M gazetted Oct. 27, 1916.)

6930 Sgt. J. D. Giggey, M.M., 26th Bn.; 420412 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) Kennedy, M.M., 16th Bn. (Forfar); 54274 Sgt. F. E. Manby, M.M., 18th Bn. (Ipswich). (M.M's gazetted Dec. 9, 1916.)

406202 Sgt. H. Wren, M.M., 4th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Dec. 21, 1916.)

22614 Pte. (L./Cpl.) W. H. Metcalf, M.M., 16th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Jan. 6, 1917.)

703287 Sgt. H. Selbie-Hele, M.M., 29th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Jan. 22. 1917.)

144348 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) W. Hamilton, M.M., 13th Bn.; 443761 Pte. A. Sheehan, M.M., 54th Bn. (Mallow, Co. Cork). (M.M's gazetted Feb. 19, 1917.)

401723 Cpl. M. L. Bishop M.M., 58th Bn. (M.M. gazetted March, 26, 1917.)

132590 Sgt. L. V. Tilley, M.M., 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; 541801 Sgt. A. Bertrand, M.M., 10th Bn., Engrs.; 46536 Sgt. R. Richards, M.M., 15th Bn.; 405455 Cpl. A. Wallace, M.M., 26th Bn.; 163898 Sgt. W. Pearson, M.M., 75th Bn.; 460560 Pte. B. W. Lawrie, M.M., 78th Bn.; 282364 Sgt. N. W. Hardy, M.M., 35th Bn.; 458327 Pte. J Hussey, M.M., 87th Bn. (M.M.'s gazetted July 9, 1917.)

401803 Sgt. S. H. Lee M.M., 7th Bn., Engrs. (Bristol); 489290 Pte. E. A. Nagle, M.M., 16th Bn.; 210522 Sgt. J. H. Lay, M.M., 3rd Bn.; 657601 Cpl. G. J. Grasser M.M., 4th Bn.; 21444 Sgt. C. S. White, M.M., 10th Bn (Chesterfield). (M.M.'s gazetted July 18, 1917.)

444968 Sgt. V Clemm, M.M., 18th Bn. (M.M. gazetted July 28, 1917.)

445080 Pte. J. H. Leet, M.M.. 87th Bn. (Harcourt, N.B.). (M.M. gazetted Aug. 29, 1917.)

91134 Cpl. J. H. Apperly, M.M., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 87179 Bdr. J. W. Holford, M.M., D/22nd By., 6th Bde., C.F.A. (Norwich); 209 2nd Cpl. A. G Mitchell, M.M.. 2nd D.S. Coy., C.R.E. (Vancouver). (M.M's gazetted Nov. 2, 1917.)

463457 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) J. E. Finnigan, M.M., 29th Bn.; 201415 Pte. H. C. Kennedy, M M., 4th Bn.; 81965 Sgt. J. M. Williamson, M.M., 5th Bn. (Elgin); 442055 Pte. (L./C.) J. C. Dow, M.M., 2nd D.S. Coy., C.R.E.; 700494 Pte. F. Wright, M.M., 16th Bn. (Manor Park, Essex). (M.M.'s gazetted Nov. 19 1917.)

437509 Sgt. G. H. McDonald, M.M., 14th Bn.; 451322 Cpl. W. Veitch, M.M., 4th Bn. (Toronto). (M.M's gazetted Dec. 12., 1917.)

404419 Sgt. S. Packham, M.M., 3rd Bn. (Northfleet, Kent). (M.M. gazetted Jan. 28, 1918.)

61634 Sgt. J Sequin, M.M., 22nd Bn.; 749211 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) A. P. Long, M.M., 24th Bn. (Brighton); 812199 Pte. R. A. Blatchford, M.M., 28th Bn.; 782223 Pte. A. Lallier, M.M., 28th Bn.; 707146 Sgt. A. Lievers, M.M., 29th Bn. (Heanor); 303601 Bmdr. R. M. Lidstone, M.M., 4th Bde., C.F.A. (Finchley); 69575 Pte. C. Morrell, M.M., 26th Bn.; 252702 Pte. J. S. Shaw, M.M., 102nd Bn. (M.M's gazetted Feb. 25, 1918.)

889458 Pte. (L. C.) F. N. Jerome, M.M., 14th Bn ; 466909 Sgt. W. J Combes, M.M., 8th Bn.; 226624 Sgt. A. E. Mundy, M.M., 18th Bn.; 65999 Cpl. W. T. Heyburn, M.M., 19th Bn. (Westgate-on-Sea); 696375 Pte. (A./Cpl.) G. L. Armitage, M.M., 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; 204925 Pte. J. A Gordon, M.M., 15th Bn.; 37171 Pte. C. I. V. Monteith, M.M., 15th Bn. (Swindon, Wilts.); 148431 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) W. Ash, M.M. (Leek, Stafford); 216661 Pte. K. Baldwinson, M.M.; 624215 Pte. V. C. Watkins, M.M., and 460050 Pte. (A./Cpl.) A. Davidson, M.M., 78th Bn.; 283551 Pte. B. R. Levy, M.M., 85th Bn.; 887762 Pte. (L./C.) F. C. Evers, M.M., 5th Bn. (M.M's gazetted March 13, 1918.)

124423 Pte. W. Mearns, M.M., 58th Bn. (M.M. gazetted April 2, 1918.)

59690 Sgt. W. H. Murney, M.M.; 726039 Sgt. S. Cooper, M.M., and 636689 Cpl. T. Baird, M.M., 21st Bn. (Kilmarnock). (M.M's gazetted April 25, 1918.)

4028 Pte. T. W. Thatcher, M.M., 19th Bn.; 210989 Sgt. H. Watson, M.M., 75th Bn. (M.M's gazetted Aug. 6, 1918.)

282711 Sgt. E. P. Wentzell, M.M., and 283409 Sgt. R. E. Young, M.M., 35th Bn. (M.M's gazetted Aug., 29, 1918.)

5487 Pte. (L./C.) G. T. Brooks, M.M., 2nd Bn., Eng. (M.M. gazetted Sept. 28, 1918.)

55956 Sgt. G. Walley, M.M., 19th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Oct. 21, 1918.)

Military Medal.

189543 Cpl. Abel, S. W., 38th Bn.; 2304452 Pte. Abbott, G. C., 54th; 408386 Sgt. Abrams, H., 6th Eng.; 416483 Pte. Abran, D., 22nd; 625015 Cpl. Adams, A. E , 31st; 24687 Sgt. Addison, A., 13th; 642028 Pte. Agnew, J. F., 75th; 1901 Pte. Ahern, H., 6th Fd. Amb.; 874400 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Aitken, R. A., 78th; 469 Sgt. Alexander, J., 2nd Div., Pont Trans., Eng.; 790820 Pte. Allen, A. W., 29th; 127339 Pte. Allen, W., 1st; 105323 Cpl. Allen, W. C., 5th; 345805 Gnr. Allen, J. C., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 1051134 Pte. (L./C.) Allenby, J., 5th; 404252 Pte. (L./C.) Allock, S. H., 22nd; 524453 Pte. Alton, G. W., 78th; 22705 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Alward, W. A., 15th; 124736 Pte. Anderson, B. H., 18th; 337908 Pte. Anderson, G. C., C.A.S.C.; 450699 Sgt. Anderson, J., 2nd; 1015810 Pte. Anderson, J. M., 72nd; 273679 Pte. Anderson, J. M., 19th; 404006 Sgt. Andrews, A. W., 3rd; 424516 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Anker, P. J., 78th; 633270 Pte. Annand, G., 18th; A.36162 Sgt. Anthony, R., 4th; 644635 Pte. Arbour, H., 19th; 925631 Cpl. Armitage, H. G., 21st; 742293 Sgt. Armstrong, C. V. N., 26th; 430873 Pte. Armstrong, N.; 10th; 171723 Sgt. Arnett, A. W., 75th; 658058 Pte. Ascott, W., 54th; 42013 2nd Cpl. Ashfroth, H. E., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 80098 Pte. Atherton, S., 31st; 1054408 Pte. Atkin, H. F., 14th; 150023 Sgt. Atkins, H., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 1030567 Pte. Atkins, R. O., 13th; 171253 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Attewell, H. R. C., 3rd; 622351 Sgt. Ault, H., 3rd; 500280 Sgt. Aveling, A., 4th D.S. Coy. Eng.; 150001 Pte. Axford W. B., 29th.

410008 Pte. Bailey R. P., 38th; 500004 Cpl. Baird, A., 5th, Eng.; 192418 Cpl. Baird, J. A., 15th; 415536 Cpl. Baker, O. W., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 1093398 Pte. Baldwin, A. E.; 21st; 310601 Sgt. Baldwin, R. E., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 305510 Cpl. Ball, G. R., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 315919 Spr. Ball, O. V., 5th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 675925 Cpl. Barber, F., 1st; 216533 Sgt. Barber, I. B., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 928649 Pte. Barber, H. J., 78th; 736256 Cpl. Barkhurst, A. C., 16th; 417037 Pte. Baribeau, P., 22nd; 737076 Cpl. Barnett, A., 16th; 228257 Pte. Barnes, A. E., 13th; 86301 Bdr. Barnes, B., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A ; 488967 Pte. Barrett, L. H., 14th; 53317 Sgt. Barrett, F., 18th; 799268 Pte. Barter, C. W., 19th; 642800 Pte. (L./C.) Bartlett, J., 19th; 455091 Pte. Bartlett, W. J., 21st; 55793 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Barry, J. E., 19th; 214298 Pte. Bash, H. R., 19th; 105921 Pte (L./C.) Bashau, J. J., 29th; 464163 Pte. Bater, R., 4th Fd. Amb.; 234399 Pte. Bates, P. A., 78th; 1054766 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Baum, R. W., 14th; 444056 Cpl. Beach, H. L., 1st; 551311 Cpl. Beale, J. H., Surv. Sec., Eng.; 157536 Pte. Beatty, G. A., 20th; 213900 Pte. Beck, R., 19th; 198952 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Belanger, O., 5th; 669026 Pte. Bell, W. J., 75th; 669027 Pte. Bennett, F. A., 3rd; 405000 Pte. (L./C.) Bennett, T. E., 20th; 757273 Sgt. Bentley, J., 54th; 507458 Spr. Bernuy, G. E., 1st Div. Sig Coy., Eng.; 793152 Pte. Bertain, J. A., 26th; 46908 Cpl. Best, W., 13th; 725509 Pte. Beteau, E. J., 20th; 1010001 Spr. Bethune, J. G., 1st Div. Sig. Coy., Eng.; 675170 Pte. Bichener, F. A., 21st; 121441 Pte. Bienvenue, N., 22nd; 126061 Pte. (L./C.) Bilney, A., 18th; 192702 Cpl. Binnie, R. W. H., 15th; 426807 Cpl. Birnie, J., 29th; A.24112 Sgt. Bird, A., 1st Div. Emp. Coy ; 18619 Pte. Blair, H., 1st; 302133 Bdr. Black, A., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 441249 Pte. (L./C.) Black, D., 14th; 18616 Sgt. Black, G. L., C.A.V.C.; 101287 Cpl Black, H. H., 31st; 745019 Pte. (L./C.) Black, J. C., 19th; 916910 Pte. Black, T., 75th; 799161 Pte (A./Cpl.) Black, W. H., 15th, 406247 Cpl. Blackburn, A., 18th; 911048 Pte. Blackburn, N [illegible]; C.M.G.C.; 77899 Cpl. Blackstock, L., 16th; 304601 Sgt Blackwell, A. J., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 36 Pte. (L./C.) Blackwell, G. S 2nd D. S. Coy., Eng.; 127393 Pte Blanchfield, W. J., 7th; 400544 Cpl. B[illegible]nd, O., 1st; 123103 Pte. Blencowe, C., 18th; 1018003 Pte. Bloomfield, F [illegible], 5th; 657701 Pte. Boadway, C. R., 4th; 672455 Cpl. Boisclair, J. B. [illegible]; 1045425 Pte. Bourdon, A. J., 15th; 793612 Pte. Boudreau, X., 26th; 2341303 Cpl. Bourke, G. W., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; 672636 Pte Boulet, E., 22nd; 53998 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Bowen, V., 18th; 1257812 Gnr. (A./Bdr.) Bowes, E. M., 10th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 400959 Pte. (L./C.) Bowles, R., 2nd; 2203486 Spr. Bowman, B. B., 10th C.R.T.; 812207 Pte. Bowman, J., 28th; 835027 Pte. Boyce, D., 20th; 500607 Spr (A./Sgt.) Boyd, C. V., 4th D. S. Coy., Eng.; 113102 Sgt. Boyd, Q., 1st, C M.G.C.; 650757 Pte. Braid, J., 75th; 210138 Pte. Brailsford, H. S., 19th; 844051 Pte. (L./C.) Brain, C. M., 78th; 216704 Pte. Bransby, W. R., 28th; 63091 Cpl. Brarbell, J., 3rd.; 442621 Pte. Bratten, P., 2nd; 226025 Sgt. Brent, G. E., 102nd; 552458 Pte. Broadbent, C. F., 10th; 87138 Dvr. Brookes, E., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 669746 Pte. Brooks, P., 75th; 799032 Pte. Brooks, W. J., 15th; 701166 Cpl. (A.Sgt.) Brown, C. J., 16th; 624517 Pte. Brown, J., 78th; 531661 S./Sgt. Brown, J. M., 11th Fd. Amb.; 26062 Pte. Brown, L., 14th; 443822 Pte. Brown, T. B., 2nd; 1015040 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Brown, W. H., 72nd; 730577 Pte. Bruce, R. B., 18th; 171046 Sgt. Bruton, J., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 142338 Pte. Bryan, W. F., 75th; 1057073 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Buchanan, C. E., 14th; 796577 Cpl. Buckle, S. G., 14th; 862184 Sgt. Buckner, S. V., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 541515 Cpl. Budd, W. W., Corps H.Q. Sig. Cov., Eng.; 123566 Sgt. Bullock, F., 18th; 877660 Pte. Bulmer, E., 85th; 86032 Gnr. (A./Bdr.) Burchell, T. F., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 65132 Pte. Burden, F., 24th; 18175 Cpl. Burger, E. T., 1st; 524 Gnr. Burgess, A. E.; 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 769783 Pte. (L./C.) Burkitt, W. L., 87th; 405659 Pte. (L./C.) Burns, G. R., 20th; 18918 Sgt. Burns, S., 3rd; 775239 Cpl. Burton, H. V., 20th; 157053 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Burton, J., 19th; 22532 Sgt. Burtt, O. G., 13th; 889578 Pte. Butcher, A., 22nd.

CAPT. A. E. McKEEVER, D.S.O., RECEIVING THE "CITY OF GLASGOW" AEROPLANE FLAG FROM THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE AT HENDON LAST WEEK.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

892627 Pte. Cairns, A., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 920128 Cpl. Cairns, H., 24th; 626653 Sgt. Cairns, J., 4th, C.M.G.C.; 141323 Pte. Caldwell, R., 18th; 141394 Pte (L./C.) Caldwell, T., 20th; 703449 Pte. Calland, A. A. F., 102nd; 33 Sgt. Calver, C. H., 4th, Eng.; 469850 Pte. Cameron, A. V., 2nd; 712340 Pte. (L./C.) Cameron, F. J., 26th; 531719 Pte. Cameron, R .A.; 11th Fd Amb.; 775044 Pte. Cameron, R. A., 38th; 652139 Pte. Campbell, C. J., 1st; 65711[illegible] Pte. Campbell, C. W., 75th; 87144 Dvr. Campbell, R., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 633222 Pte. (L./C.) Campbell, W., 21st; 210215 Cpl. Campling, S. T., 20th; 1045227 Pte. Canning, A. S., 20th; 40152 Gnr. (A./Bmdr.) Canning, E. G., 12th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 400183 Pte Cargill, R., 1st; 318012 Sgt Carl, H. J., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 687632 Sgt. Carney, J. J., 72nd; 672308 Pte. Caron, E., 22nd; 22986 Sgt. Cartlidge, A., 4th.; 532661 Cpl. Carr, W. E., 13th Fd. Amb.; 1021146 Pte. Carriere, E., 22nd; 863171 Cpl. Caseley, G. R., 4th, Eng.; 65165 Pte. Cassidy, A. J., 24th; 706011 Sgt. Cassidy, J. F., 102nd; 214183 Pte. Cassidy, W. B., 19th; 86406 Sgt. Chamberlain, R., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 823470 Pte. Chamberlain, W., 18th; 642636 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Chapman, J. H., 1st; 454970 Cpl. Charles, W. J., 21st; 70322 Pte. Chase, L., 26th; 348174 Spr. Cheatley, J. P., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 718452 Spr. Chesney, R. C., 3rd, Eng.; 174744 Cpl. Chapman, R. H., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 766351 Pte. Christie, F. S., 3rd; 540551 Pte. (L./C.) Christie, K. S., 102nd; 1099574 Cpl. Clark, C. A., 10th Rl. Troops; 818000 Pte. Clark, E., 26th; 164556 Pte. Clark, F. W. G., 75th; 78 Cpl. Clark, H. W. J., 18th; 228456 Spr. Clark, F. W., 1st Tramways Coy.; 85931 Sgt. Clarke, A., D./23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 195053 Pte. Clarke, H., 21st; 907305 Sgt. Clarke, P. S., 5th; 678244 Cpl. Clarke, W., 20th; 424681 Cpl. Cleaver, J., 29th; 919143 Pte. Coady, B. J., 14th; 100722 Pte. Coburn, I., 8th; 192469 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Cochran, J. B., 19th; 874686 Spr. Cochrane, W., 3rd, Eng.; 10747 Pte. Cohen, A. H., 4th; 742076 Pte. Coholan, J. B., 26th; 1018123 Pte. Coker, J. H., 5th; 91081 Cpl. Cole, M., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 111100 Pte. Coles, J., 26th; 790515 Pte. (L./C.) Collishaw, L. E., 29th; 69140 Sgt. Comeau, D.C.M., E., 26th; 859094 Cpl. (A.-Sgt.) Condie J. S., 16th; 500756 Sgt. Connors, F. J., 8th Eng.; 141649 Sgt. Cook, C. W., 18th; 115874 Pte. Cook, J. E., 31st; 105999 Coy./S.M. Cook, S. H., 5th; 304013 Gnr. Coon, H. W., 25th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 690040 Cpl. Coons, D. S., 54th; 850257 Sgt. Cooper, F., 75th; 400620 Cpl. Corbin, R., 2nd; 59200 Sgt. Cordes, H. G. M., 21st; 452587 Pte. Cormack (D.C.M.), F. W., 58th; 760031 Cpl. Corrie-Douglas, H., 54th; 820416 Pte. Cote, J., 8th; 687070 Pte. Coulter, C. G., 54th; 410368 Pte. Courrier, J. A., 2nd; 40292 Sgt. Cousins, H. R., 1st By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 657850 Cpl. Cousintine, J. L., 4th; 300442 Cpl. Cowdy, C., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 132776 Pte. Cowhey, T., 13th; 802347 Pte. Cox, A., 18th; 688272 Cpl. Cox, A., 18th; 688272 Cpl. Cox, A E., 72nd; 66108 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Crab, A J., 24th; 781[illegible] Pte. Crabb, H. M., 28th; 745638 Pte. Cracknell, A., 2n[illegible] 3030 Pte. Craig, W. J., 2nd Fd. Amb.; 23504 Pte. Craigs, W. R., 15th; 228778 Pte. Crawford, T., 13th; 625037 Pte. Crawford, T. H., 78th; 81190 Sgt. Cree, J. H. M., 8th; 139052 Pte. Crombie, D., 14th; 475277 Pte. Crotty, V. A., 21st; 3080099 Pte. Crowley, T. J., 13th; 136001 Dvr. Crowston, T., 4th Divl. Train; 603174 Pte. Cruickshank, G., 16th; 687187 Pte. (L./C.) Cuddy, S., 72nd; 304042 Gnr. Culhum, E. A., 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 304028 Gnr. Cullum, B. A., 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A; 304028 Gnr Cumming, W., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 1054621 Pte Cunning, J. F., 14th; 214024 Pte. (A./L.-C.) Cura, E. D., 19th; 231270 Cpl (A./Sgt..) Currie, H., 10th.

59278 Pte. Dafoe, W. W., 21st; 805366 Pte. Dalton, G. P., 21st; 889879 Pte. Darlyson, L., 14th; 835970 Cpl. Davis, R. E., 20th; 270498 Pte. Davies, B. B. P., 54th; A.40687 Cpl. Davidson, W. C., 5th; 42103 Cpl. Day, W. J., 10th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 1256 Sgt. Dawson, E., 4th Fd. Amb.; 645121 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Dear, W. B., 72nd; 782397 Sgt. Demerse, M., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 826750 Pte. Denicola, A., 29th; 1000818 Pte. Dennison, S. T., 16th; 448898 Pte. Deschenes, R., 22nd; 120693 Pte. Des Jardins, A., 22nd; 751655 Pte. Desmond, D. J., 1st; 415999 Sgt. Devan, J. F., 24th; 102233 Sgt. Dick, R. P., 102nd; 102875 Pte. Dickson, W., 54th; 886569 Pte. Dickinson, W., 5th; 81222 Pte Doar, W. E., 2nd; 639539 Pte. Dodge, D., 2nd; 416648 Pte. Dompierre, H., 22nd; 737058 Pte. Donald, A., 18th; 54192 Cpl. Doody, A., 18th; 1093267 Pte Doupe, G. H., 21st; 245826 Pte. Dove, A. E., 19th; 237214 Pte. Drake, G. E., 75th; 91066 Gnr. (A./Bmdr.) Drinkwater, W. J., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 712999 Sgt. Driscoll, L., 14th; 830161 Cpl. Driver, J. F., 8th; 1000303 Pte. Drury, W., 16th; 788850 Pte. Drynan, W., 38th; 223439 Pte. Drysdale, O., 85th; 721715 Pte. Ducharme, J., 16th; 1263208 Cpl. Dudgeon, H. J., 4th Div. T.M. Bde.; [illegible] Cpl. Duffy, C. J., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 703402 Pte. Duguid, G., 102nd; 470195 Sgt. Dumaresq, W., 21st; 55603 Sgt. Dunnigan, A., 29th; 100862 Sgt. Duncan, J. A., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 193257 Sgt. Dunlop, A., 15th; 503245 Cpl. Dunlop, F., 2nd, Eng.; 406293 Sgt. Dunmore, G., 13th; 2137436 Pte. Dunn, R. T., 7th; 625041 Cpl. Durham, W. F., 15th; 739092 Sgt. Durrant, G., 20th; 417569 Pte. (L./C.) Duval, C., 22nd; 438407 Sgt. Dyke, A. W., Corps Survey Sect., Eng.

442651 Sgt. (A./By./S.M.) Earle, P., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 446248 Pte. Ede, P. J., 31st; 148579 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Edinborough, J. G., 78th; 427614 Cpl. Eddy, W. A., 16th; 1099479 Cpl. Edmunds, A. A., 10th, Rly. Troops; 252057 Pte. Edwards, G. A., 29th; 354 Sgt. Egan, A. A., 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 252925 Pte. Eide, A. A., 10th; 636131 Cpl. Elliott, R. H., 2nd; 886443 Sgt. Ellis, J., 5th; 787371 Pte. Ellis, S. P., 3rd; 102507 Sgt. Ellis, W. E., 54th; 1031201 Pte. Elston, E., 13th; 348449 Bdr. Ennis, W. T., 45th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Evans, W. C., 8th; [illegible] Pte. (L./Sgt.) Evanson, S., 102nd; 622025 Pte. Evett, T. B., 4th C.M.G.C.; 503074 2nd Cpl. Ewing, D. M., 4th Div. Pontoon Trans., Eng.; 267991 Cpl. Exter, M. C., 5th.

797531 Pte. Fairman H., 29th; 55420 Pte. Falconer, A., 19th; 448451 Pte. Farquharson, D., 87th; 707627 Sgt. Farris, H. A., 102nd; 1261357 Gnr. Fielding, S. P., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; [illegible] Pte. Ferguson, A. A., 25th; 503397 Spr. (L./C.) Ferguson, D., 10th, Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Ferguson, J., 24th; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Ferrier, C. G., 31st; 440121 Sgt. Fidgett, C. V., 4th C.M.G.C.; 141906 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Filgians, C. G., 1st; [illegible] Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Finch, R.A., 19th; 100225 Pte. Findlay, J., 31st; [illegible] Cpl. Finlay, C., 16th; 904793 Pte. Finlayson, D., 10th; [illegible] Spr. Fisher, M. M., 2nd D.S. Coy., Eng.; 195391 Pte. Fitzgerald, T. J., 26th; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Flagg, W. G., 16th; 748591 Sgt. Flamand, O., 22nd; [illegible] Pte. (L./Sgt.) Flett, C. J., 19th; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Florence, A. M., 15th Bn.; [illegible] Cpl. Flynn, E., 5th Eng.; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Foley, W. H., 10th; [illegible] Pte. Forbes, I. D., 21st; [illegible] Pte. (L./Cpl.) Forbes, W. H., 10th; 700214 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Forbister, J. A., 16th; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Ford, H. A., 16th; 745065 Pte. Forrest, J. S., 19th; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Foster, S. A., 26th; 449152 Pte. (L./C.) Fourrier, G., 22nd; [illegible] Pte. Fox, H. V., 21st; 415833 Sgt. Fox, L., 26th; [illegible] Cpl. Francis, F. A., 24th; 769349 Pte. Fraser, A., 4th; 814600 Pte. Fraser, G. K., 4th; [illegible] Pte. (A./L.C.) Fraser, J. E., 31st; 92557 Pte. Fraser, S., 78th; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Free, S. A., 72nd; 707226 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Freeman, H., 54th; [illegible] Pte. Freeman, J. M., 85th; 62826 Pte. Frenette, A., 22nd; 2109884 Pte. (L./C.) Fudge, W. F., 31st; 116148 Pte. Fyles, H., 29th; 129690 Pte. Fyvie, J., 72nd.

[illegible] Sgt. (A./Coy. S.M.) Gadd, S., 8th; 183711 Cpl. Gaetz, J. R., 19th; [illegible] Pte. Gallagher, B., 20th; [illegible] Bdr. Gallagher-Tyrwhitt, J. A., 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 211673 Sgt. (Pipe Major) Gallacher, R., 26th; 47994 Sgt. Galloway, W. K., 15th; 204594 Pte. Gamble, P. B., 13th; 158511 Cpl. Gander, A. C., 18th; [illegible] Pte. Ganton, M. W., 15th; 424813 Pte. (L./C.) Gardner, A. H., 29th; 430089 Pte. Garrett, E., 31st; 123568 Sgt. Garrett, K. M., 18th; [illegible] Pte. Garrow, J., 85th; 1090158 Pte. Gaudet, T. I., 60th; [illegible] Pte. Gautby, L., 24th; 639997 Pte. Gaw, C. H. W., 38th; 805272 Pte. Gay, W. H., 21st; 79542 Pte. Gayton, L. F., 31st; 931600 Pte. Geddes, E. R., 29th; 458236 Pte. George, C. E., 87th; [illegible] Pte. Gerow, D. O., 4th; 1016185 Pte. Gibson, C. W., 5th; [illegible] Pte. Gibson, G., 7th; 76207 Pte. Giles, H. D., 29th; 748821 Sgt. Gillard, J. W., 24th; 524652 Pte. Gillingham, H. E., 1st Fd. Amb.; 34606 Pte. Gilmore, A. E., 5th Fd. Amb.; 442996 Cpl. Gwinn, P. N., 29th; 476540 Bmdr. Gold, F., D./23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 712084 Pte. Goodwin, L. W., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 201379 Pte. (L./C.) Goold, J. A., 3rd; 1051434 Pte. Gould, A. A., 28th; 746211 Pte. Graham, C., 2nd; 2134924 Pte. Graham, S. H., 14th; 427395 Sgt. Graham, T., 13th; A10721 Pte. Grant, G. H., 2nd; 1054372 Pte. (L./C.) Grant, J. A., 14th; 192513 Pte. Grant, J., 13th; 502372 2nd Cpl. Grant, J., 1st, Eng.; 461328 Pte. Gray, A., 16th; 201600 Pte. Gray, K. C., 87th; 120399 Pte. Gray, O., 19th; 500040 Sgt. Greenan, R. R., 1st, Eng.; 531765 Pte. Greene, W. S., 11th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Pte. Greenfield, G., 3rd; 457176 Pte. Greenhalgh, G., 87th; 211117 Pte. Greenslade, H. S., 3rd; 104824 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Greenwood, H. E., 20th; [illegible] Spr. Gregory, A. E., 3rd Eng.; 14822 Dvr. Gregory, E. H., C.A.S.C.; [illegible] Pte. Griffin, W. E., 4th Fd. Amb.; 59395 Pte. (A./L./C.) Griffiths, H., 21st; 797652 Pte. Groat, F. B., 14th; 1015780 Pte. Groth, C., 72nd; 451450 Sgt. Groves, W. J., 58th; 823066 Cpl. Guest, D., 18th; A38591 Sgt. Gunn, D., 1st C.M.G.C.; 427508 Pte. (L./C.) Gwyer, D., 13th.

201446 Pte. Hale, S., 85th; 874327 Pte. (L./C.) Hall, A., 78th; 400309 Sgt. Hall, G. G., 12th Fd. Amb.; 57604 Coy./Q.M.Sgt. Hall, J. W., 20th; 781843 Pte. (L./C.) Hatton, C., 28th; 862297 Sgt. Harold, E. M., 19th; 1302 Sgt. Harris, E. J., 4th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Cpl. Harris, M. J. H., 72nd; 78134 Pte. Harr[illegible], P., 60th; 267884 Pte. Harrison, H. T., 28th; 2393425 Pte. (A./L./C.) Harrison, J. F., 15th; 161022 Sgt. Hart, D. W., 31st; 402525 Pte. (A./C.) Hastings, D.W., 31st; 163574 Pte. (L./C.) Hatherley, S. A., 10th; 404854 Pte. Hawke, C., 26th; 147611 Sgt. Hawkes, G., 3rd Div. Train; 525109 Pte. Hayward, W. J., 1st Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Pte. Hazelwood, W., 29th; [illegible] Sgt. Harper, G. S., 4th; [illegible] Pte. Hair, A. A., 18th; 415369 2nd Cpl. Hart, J., 4th, Eng.; 177305 Sgt. Handyside, L. R., 4th, C.M.G.C.; 422465 Sgt. Hares, A. H., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 693241 Pte. Hardie, R. I., 1st C.M.G.C.; 77716 Cpl. Hawkes, H., 15th; [illegible] Pte. Healy, J., 19th; 354 Sgt. Heath, W. J., 6th, Eng.; 400099 Pte. Hemphill, S., 10th; 69392 Pte. Henderson, A., 26th; 315947 Spr. Henderson, M. G., 5th D.S. Coy., Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Henson, H., 4th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Sgt. Herring, A. D., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; [illegible] Pte. Hewitt, A. H., 8th; [illegible] Cpl. Hibbert, F. J., 4th; [illegible] Pte. Higgins, W. C., 10th; [illegible] Pte. Higgins, F., 6th Fd. Amb.; 454457 Cpl. Higgins, J. J., 21st; 624470 Pte. Higginson, R. H., 78th; 862192 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Hilborn, F. L., 19th; 895139 Pte. Hill, G. F., 31st; 623467 Pte. Hill, W. B., 6th Fd. Amb.; 602704 Pte. (L./C.) Hill, W. H., 13th; 919545 Pte. Hillerby, J., 24th; 138602 Cpl. Hilton, F., 7th Eng.; [illegible] Gnr. Hines, A. S., 6th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 105471 Pte. Hogg, C. E., 8th; 781809 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Ho[illegible], S. [illegible] Sgt. Holmes, W. S., [illegible] Dvr. [illegible] C.A.S.C.; [illegible] Sgt. Holland, H. J., [illegible] By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 222174 Pte. Holland, J. W., [illegible] Sgt. Holland, M. E., [illegible] C.A.S.C.; [illegible] Eng.; 43178 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Hopwood, S., 20th; 130263 Pte. Horrex, R. R., 16th; 204052 Sgt. Hoskins, P., 13th; 703938 Sgt. Houston, E., 102nd; 541332 Pte. Houston, H. N., 1st. C.M.G.C.; 148250 Pte. Houston, R. O., 75th; 769329 Pte. Hovanessiah, S., 18th; 1010229 Pte. Howard, A. P., 28th; 454200 Sgt. Howard, B., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 348683 Cpl. Howard, S., 3rd D.T.M. By., C.F.A.; 440349 Pte. Howes, W. G., 28th; 34294 Pte. Hughes, W. S., 3rd; 712017 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Hume, D., 14th; 799487 Pte. Hunt, J. G., 16th; 2109844 Pte. (L./C.) Hushagen, A. J., 31st Bn.

412124 Sgt. Jack., W. C., 2nd; 506154 Spr. Jacobson, O., 10th, Eng.; 8680 Cpl. Jackson, H., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 748951 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Jacques, A. J., 14th; 171484 Pte. Jamieson, J., 3rd; 466587 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Javens, C. T. L., 5th; 195366 Pte. Jerram, B., 21st; 231117 Pte. (A./L./C.) Jervis, H., 10th; 1030700 Cpl. Johnson, A., 72nd; 721966 Cpl. Johnson, B., 16th; 441756 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Johnson, C., 87th; 527588 Pte. Johnson, C. A., 5th Fd. Amb.; 1045763 Sgt. Johnson, H. M., 20th; 772266 Pte. Johnson, W., 1st; 2341383 Cpl. Johnston, A. C., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; 113324 Sgt. Johnston, E. H., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 214060 Gnr. Johnston, J., 6th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 101234 Pte. Johnston, N., 31st; 1015408 Pte. Johnstone, G. S., 72nd; 120234 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Johnstone, H., 87th; 715367 Pte. Jollymore, H. H., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 142105 Pte. (L./C.) Jonas, L. M., 21st; 282415 Cpl. Jones, C. E., 85th; 874367 Pte. Jones, D. J., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 1087090 Pte. Jones, E., 15th; 55125 Spr. (A./Cpl.) Jones, F., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 262106 Pte. Jones, J. T., 10th; 132290 Pte. Jones, R. J., 13th; 5691 Cpl. Jones, W., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 59528 Cpl. Jordan, J., 4th L.T.M. By., C.F.A.; 104322 Pte. Joyce, F. A., 29th; 746177 Cpl. Judd, A., 18th; 871513 Pte. (L./C.) Julius, H. G., 8th; 754468 Pte. Junor, J., 13th; 63471 Sgt. Ibbott, W. T., 13th; 87233 Gnr. Ingram, P., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.

180881 Pte. Kearns, H., 16th; 751646 Pte. Keast, S. F., 1st; 86934 Gnr. Kelso, J. L., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 402774 Cpl. Kelleher, P., 18th; 701095 Pte. (L./C.) Kelly, F. J., 24th; 841110 Sgt. Kelly, W. P. C., 13th; 400539 Sgt. Kennedy, J. J., 3rd, C.M.G.C.; 307613 Bdr. Kerr, H. E., 3rd D.A.C., C.F.A.; A 24030 Sgt. Kerr, W., 5th; 745406 Pte. Keys, W. C., 2nd; 446653 Sgt. Keyte, E., 7th; 10591 Sgt. Kift, A. J., 4th; 808217 Cpl. Kilmer, R., 10th; 140061 Sgt. Kilpatrick, T. M., 4th; 142570 Pte. Kimberley, S., 4th; 643370 Pte. Kirk, D. H., 19th; 871125 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Kivell, H. T., 16th; 292232 Pte. Knight, C. W., 8th; 57970 Sgt. Knowles, H., 20th; 892404 Pte. Kushner, A., 8th; 657829 Pte. Kydd, A. A., 1st.

935930 Cpl. La Bay, A., 5th; 709008 Sgt. Lacey, B. G., 26th; 402782 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Lamb, N. E., 1st; 1021200 Pte. Lambert, E., 22nd; 505007 Spr. Lamont, J., 10th, Eng.; 140119 Pte. Lanchetti, F., 22nd; 416234 Pte. Lanclot, M., 24th; 875055 Cpl. (A./L./Sgt.) Lane, G. O., 8th; 174322 Cpl. Lang, A. L., 19th; 412491 Sgt. Langham, H., 2nd; 439636 Pte. Lapworth, G. T., 14th; 639933 Pte. Laplante, L. B., 21st; 636305 Pte. Lapointe, P. W., 2nd; 2353313 Gnr. La Rose, E. C., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; 33096 Dvr. Laurie, R., C.A.S.C.; 214267 Lte. Lawler, T. F., 87th; 434960 Sgt. Lawless, M., 3rd, C.M.G.C.; 581 2nd Cpl. Leach, F., 1st Army Troops Coy., Eng.; 500703 Pte. (L./C.) Leavitt, R., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 414747 Pte. (L./C.) Leblanc, W., 13th; 61375 Pte. Ledoux, O., 22nd; 150474 Sgt. Lee, W. C., 5th; 339902 Gnr. Leech, W. B., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 504977 Pte. Le Francoes, A. J., 22nd; 304616 Gnr. Legate, W. A., 45th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 183535 Pte. (A./L./Sgt.) Leitch, J., 31st; 417460 Sgt. Lemay, A., 22nd; 77827 Sgt. Lemm, R. L., 15th; 91643 Gnr. Levan, W. E., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 408636 Pte. (L./C.) Liddle, G., 3rd; 437623 Pte. Lindsay, G., 14th; 842107 Pte. Lincoln, M., 13th; 1045027 Sgt. Lindsey, R., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 198652 Pte. Little, C. A., 4th Div. Emp. Coy., C.A.S.C.; 2114948 Pte. Little, V. E. G., 78th; 189323 Sgt. Lloyd, C. D., 4th, C.M.G.C.; 69525 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Long, R. G., 26th; 335122 Dvr. Longeway, J. J., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 201215 Cpl. Lord, N. W., 14th; 1335 Cpl. Loughton, A. J., 4th Fd. Amb.; 81526 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Lovejoy, F., 2nd; 441285 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Low, W., 5th; 201206 Pte. Lowery, G. S., 3rd; 472994 Pte. Luedtke, W. A., 54th; 231412 Pte. Lumby, E., 31st; 775762 Pte. Lyon, T. J., 3rd, C.M.G.C.

69650 Pte. MacCallum, T., 26th; 651274 Pte. MacDonald, D. I., 1st; 651311 Pte. (L./Cpl.) MacDonald, G. R., 1st; 733858 Cpl. MacDonnell, G., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 435807 Pte. Mackay, D., 31st; 1251710 Gnr. MacKay, H. S., 2nd How. By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 111309 Pte. MacKenzie, N. A., 85th; 222845 Sgt. MacLean, I. G., 85th; 79258 Pte. MacLean, M. A., 31st; 28505 Sgt. MacLennan, D., 16th; 809158 Pte. MacPhee, K. H., 31st; 712745 Pte. McArthur, J. G., 13th; 192284 Sgt. McCall, C. D., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 192562 Cpl. McConnach, J. D., 15th; 300085 Cpl. McConnell, C. C., D 23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 26226 Sgt. McCowan, J. C., 14th; 2137410 Pte. McCoy, F. E., 7th; 749252 Pte. McCormick, P., 24th; 304477 Gnr. McCuaig, C. N., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 216214 Sgt. McCulloch, D., 3rd, Eng.; 21646 Pte. McCullough, H., 5th; 54226 Pte. McDonald, A. E., 10th; 252164 Pte. McDonald, H., 10th; 167068 Sgt. McDonald, J. A., 5th Eng.; 314211 Sgt. McDonald, J. J. A., 3rd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 651276 Pte. McDonald, M. N., 1st; 715661 Pte. McDonald, N., 26th; 198774 Pte. McDonald, R., 5th; 715072 Pte. (L./C.) McDonald, R., 26th; 687112 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) McDonald, T., 72nd; 228874 Cpl. McDonald, W., 13th; 853100 Pte. (L./C.) McEachern, J., 4th; 49060 Pte. McGeary, T., 21st; 213550 Pte. McGhee, H., 19th; 715659 Pte. McInnis, L., 26th; 724261 Pte. (L./C.) McInnis, C. H., 21st; A 44227 Pte. McIvor, J., 14th; 919625 Pte. McGarry, J., 14th; 760775 Pte. McGuinness, R., 29th; 534245 Pte. McLachlan, J., 4th Fd. Amb.; 654288 Pte. McLauchlin, J. R., 18th; 1057373 Pte. McLaughlin, H. J., 87th; 737176 Pte. McLean, J., 16th; 24973 Sgt. McLean, J. F., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 812 Dvr. McLean, N., C.A.S.C.; 488190 Cpl. McLellan, F., 6th, Eng.; 193448 Pte. McLellan, J., 19th; 712302 Pte. McLeod, A. W., 14th; 507719 Spr. McLeod, D. A., Cps. H.Q. Sig. Coy., Eng.; 1000894 Pte. McLeod, G. S., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 713275 Pte. McLeod, J. S., 13th; 32769 Dvr. McLeod, W., C.A.S.C.; 59735 Pte. McMahon, F., 21st; 503829 2nd Cpl. McMillan, H., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 510187 Sgt. McMillan, R., 3rd Divl. Train, C.A.S.C.; 811430 Pte. McMillan, W., 31st; 757757 Pte. McMurray, R., 3rd; 218618 Sgt. McNair, H. J., 4th; 737699 Pte. McNutty, F. J., 19th; 853122 Pte. (L./Cpl.) McPhail, A. J., 4th; 304602 Gnr. McPhalen, H. C., 33rd Bty., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 29169 Sgt. McPherson, R. A., 16th; 636695 Pte. McKay, A., 21st; 430655 Pte. McKay, J., 29th; 178165 Pte. McKenzie, D., 87th; 712183 Pte. (L./Cpl.) McKenzie, G. C., 14th; 144221 Pte. McKenzie, J., 13th; 288493 Pte. (L./C.) McKinnon, A. R., 78th; 706307 Pte. McKinnon, D., 29th; 180277 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) McKitrick, A. J., 29th; 541627 Spr. MacQuarrie, A. H., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 116648 Pte. McVey, W. H., 29th; 222345 Pte. McVicar, N., 85th.

213649 Cpl. Mabley, W. J., 19th; 1258200 Gnr. Macaulay, I. A., 3rd D.T.M. By., C.F.A.; 532633 Pte. Macham, H., 13th Fd. Amb.; A.40549 Pte. Mackie, A., 5th; 898025 2nd Cpl. Mackie, J., 2nd, Eng.; 332577 Pte. Maddams, B. R., 12th Fd. Amb.; 769075 Pte. Maggs, G. O., 26th; 231443 Pte. Main, P. A., 10th; 766434 Pte. Maitland, W. L., 3rd; 470521 Sgt. Matatall, J. D., 24th; 513774 Pte. Mann, J. W., 38th; 787175 Sgt. Mansfield, S. A., 38th; 624441 Sgt. Marceau, J. E., 78th; 552062 Pte. (L./C.) Marcellus, G. M., 10th; A.36186 Sgt. Marsh, E., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 675119 Pte. Marsh, R. A., 18th; 66106 Sgt. Marshall, H., 24th; 803149 Cpl. Marshall, W. L., 15th; 862742 Pte. Martin, C. F., 29th; 101101 Pte. Martin, G., 10th; 772725 Cpl. Martindale, A. J., 4th; 405076 Sgt. (A./Coy. S.M.) Mason, A. E., 1st; 47211 Sgt. Mason, C., 16th; 700204 Pte. Masson, J. G., 16th; 875407 Pte. McMath, C. D., 78th; 446257 Cpl. Matthew, J. R., 16th; 237562 Cpl. Matthew, N., 3rd; 116758 Sgt. Mawbey, A. R., 5th D.C. Coy., Eng.; [illegible] Sgt. Maxim, A., 22nd; 769516 Pte. Maxwell, O. C., 3rd; 453082 Pte. Maxwell, E. R., 38th; 1051846 Pte. Maxwell, G. F., 28th; 141247 Pte. May, F., 24th; 252147 Sgt. Maynard, C. C., 31st; 757917 Pte. Medley, S. B., 3rd; 404893 Pte. Mewes, A., 20th; 859882 Cpl. Merriman, M. K., 20th; [illegible] Sgt. Melville, J. J., 72nd; 889531 Pte. Mignemault, L., 22nd; 461395 Sgt. Mills, E. C., 5th; 458679 Pte. Mills, J. H., 28th; [illegible] Sgt. Mills, M. H., 13th; 167084 Sgt. Millard, O. P., 4th, Eng.; [illegible] Gnr. Miller, D. G., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; 70289 Pte. (L./C.) Miller, G. L., 26th; [illegible] Pte. Miller, R., 19th; 63580 Cpl. Mitchell, F., 4th; 192555 Pte. Mitchell, J., 15th; [illegible] Cpl. Mitchell, W., 5th; 148224 Pte. (L./C.) Mitchell, W. A., 78th; 675576 Sgt. Moggach, W., 18th; 169029 Pte. Montgomerie, J. N., 13th; 171413 Sgt. Montgomery, C., 75th; 688001 Pte. Montgomery, C. R., 54th; 739709 Pte. Montour, R. D., 1st; 142114 Cpl. Moody, E., 20th; 712143 Pte. (L./C.) Moore, C., 14th; [illegible] Pte. Moore, F., 5th; [illegible] Pte. Moore, N. A., 31st; [illegible] Cpl. Moore, R. J., 5th; 640112 Pte. Moran, J., 38th; 301454 Sgt. Morgan, C. A., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. Morgan, H. J., 14th; [illegible] Pte. Morgan, J. W., 20th; [illegible] Gnr. Morkill, T. D., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 427677 Cpl. Morton, L. M., 16th; 454707 Sgt. Morreau, J., 20th; [illegible] Cpl. Morris, H., 15th; 712029 Cpl. Morris, J. L., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; [illegible] Pte. Morrison, J. S., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 222568 Sgt. Mossman, T. M., 85th; [illegible] Pte. Mott, W. T., 31st; 1260340 Sgt. Mouat, G. C., 41st By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 29244 Pte. (L./C.) Mowat, W., 16th; 846048 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Munro, G., 14th; 192280 Pte. (L./C.) Murdoch, A. M., 15th; 700491 Pte. Murphy, W. J., 26th; [illegible] Sgt. Murray, A. L., 78th; 1250626 Gnr. Murray, J. A., 4th

(Continued on page 14[illegible])

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At York Cottage, Sandringham, last Sunday afternoon, the King decorated Lt.-Col. Cyrus Wesley Peck, D.S.O., 16th Bn., with the Victoria Cross and bar to the Distinguished Service Order, and Sergt. William Merrifield, 4th Bn., and Corpl. Henry Metcalf, 16th Bn., with the Victoria Cross.

* *

Princess Patricia, after her marriage to Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, will be known as Lady Patricia Ramsay. The King has consented to her renouncing the title of Princess.

* *

The Duke of Connaught, the Crown Princess of Sweden, and Princess Helena Victoria spent an hour at the Beaver Hut last week, and listened to part of a programme by the Reserve Artillery Brigade Concert Party in the theatre. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted over the hut by Capt. Frank Armitage, M.C. (Officer in Charge of the Leave Department), Miss Helen FitzRandolph (Lady Superintendent), the Marchioness of Donegall, Mrs. Henry Sturgis, and Mrs. George Davidson (members of the Women's Voluntary Force Administration).

* *

Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, took the place of Sir Eric Geddes, who had had to go to Paris, in addressing the Canadian citizenship meeting at the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday. Brig.-General J. G. Ross, Paymaster-General, presided.

* *

Sir George Perley attended the Australian thanksgiving service at St. Dunstan-in-the-East, E.C., on Sunday.

* *

Lady Perley, Commandant of the Canadian branch of the V.A.D.s, and Lady Drummond, Assistant Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, left London on Wednesday to visit the various hospitals and institutions in France associated with their work.

* *

Sir John Kennedy, C.E., of Montreal, has been operated upon for an affection of the eyes.

* *

The degree of Doctor of Divinity, *honoris causa*, was conferred by Oxford University, on Thursday of last week, upon the Rt. Rev. Edward J. Bidwell (Wadham College), Bishop of Ontario.

* *

The Rev. W. E. Spencer Tyers, a sergeant in the O.M.F.C., has been appointed a curate of Egham.

* *

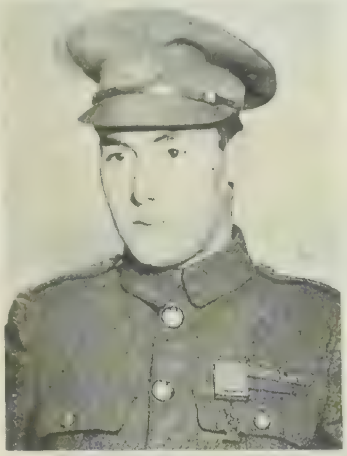
The Rt. Rev. Dr. Robins, Bishop of Athabasca, and Mrs. Robins, are *en route* to England.

* *

At the London Robert Burns Club dinner last Saturday Lord Morris proposed "The British Imperial Forces," and the Rev. C. W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor") was one of the responders.

* *

Prof. William Alba Gifford, M.A., Ph.D., has been released by the Wesleyan Theological College for service Overseas in the Theological Department of the Khaki University.



PTE. THOMAS RICKETTS, V.C.

1st Newfoundland Regt., the youngest wearer of the Victoria Cross in the British Army.

Photograph : Central News.

Major Sidney W. Pugh, Welsh Regt. (Inspector of Canadian Emigration Agencies, Cardiff), has been awarded the Order of the Etoile Noire (Officer's Cross) by the French Government.

* *

The recently elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute include Messrs. Harold Brown, Charles E. Spragge, and Morris W. Wilson, all of Montreal; Mr. Henry Doningthorpe, of Arnprior, and Mr. Ernest Thurlow, of Toronto.

* *

Mr. W. E. Playfair, the Canadian Press representative accompanying the Canadian Expeditionary Force to Siberia, and official recorder for the Canadian Government, has been connected with Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria and Boston journalism for the last fifteen years.

MR. J. E. DALRYMPLE,

Vice-President, Grand Trunk Railway (see page 157.)

The Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney-General for Manitoba, is reported from Winnipeg seriously ill.

* *

The following are the first of a course of Thursday public lectures on "Institutions of the British Dominions," to be delivered at University College, London, at 5.30 p.m. :—February 6. — "Physical Framework and Natural Resources of Canada," by Lt.-Col. Frank D. Adams, F.R.S. (Chairman, Sir George H. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada). February 13.—"The Evolution of the Canadian Constitution," by Col. H. M. Tory (Chairman, Sir Gilbert Parker). February 20.—"Education in Canada : A Comparative Study," by Col. J. G. Adami, M.D., F.R.S. (Chairman, Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec). Cards of invitation to the course may be obtained from the Publication Secretary, University College, London (Gower Street, W.C.1).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Mr. Herbert Bruce, the well-known Canadian surgeon, will be married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday next to Miss Angela Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hall, of Upminster, Essex.

* *

The engagement is announced of Capt. W. S. McCann, M.C., A.D.C. to Brig.-General V. W. Odlum, and only son of Mr. James S. R. McCann, of Kingston, Ont., and Joy, only daughter of the late Admiral Sir A. H. Markham and Lady Markham, 19, Queen's Gate Place.

* *

An engagement is announced between Lt. Reginald G. Goldston, C.F.A., C.E.F., London, Ont., and Nelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, of Godalming, Surrey.

* *

An engagement is announced between the Rev. G. P. Balleine, M.A., rector of St. Saviour's, Jersey, Channel Islands, and Clara Rachel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Amy, Patier, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Channel Islands, formerly of Portage du Fort, Quebec, and graduate of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

* *

The engagement is announced of Lt. H. McDonald, R.A.F. (of Calgary), formerly of the 1st Canadian Engineers, to Daisy Olive, daughter of Mr. C. E. Viner, of Oldfield Park, Bath.

* *

The marriage of Celestine, daughter of the Rev. O. L. Geen and Mrs. Geen, of Belleville, to Samuel Coucher Steele, late Lt. C.F.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Steele, of Waverley Street, Ottawa, and nephew of Gen. Sir Sam Steele, took place in Christ Church, Belleville, on December 27, Canon Forneri, Kingston, uncle of the bride, officiating.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Amelie Casault, of Montreal, daughter of the late Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Quebec, and Lady Casault, to Capt. Arthur John May, R.E., of Calcutta, only son of the late Capt. J. W. May, R.H.A., and Mrs. May, England.

* *

At Kerrisdale Presbyterian Church, B.C., Annabella Maude, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. C. Fraser, Kerrisdale, was married to Flight-Lt. R. J. Gosse, the youngest son of Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Gosse, of Victoria.

* *

The marriage has taken place in Toronto of Miss Rhoda Blanche Neff to Major Herbert D. Fearman, D.S.O., late of the 19th Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Fearman, of Hamilton.

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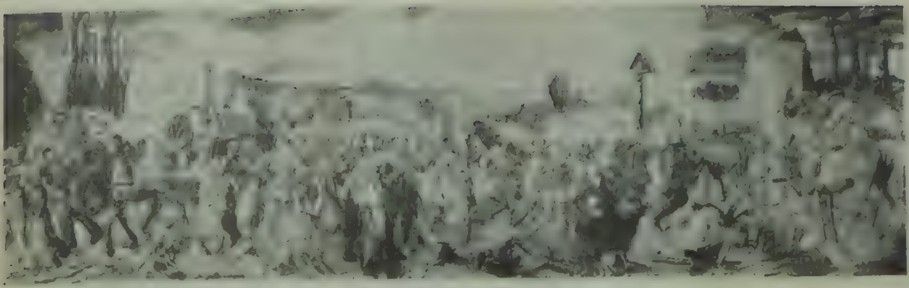
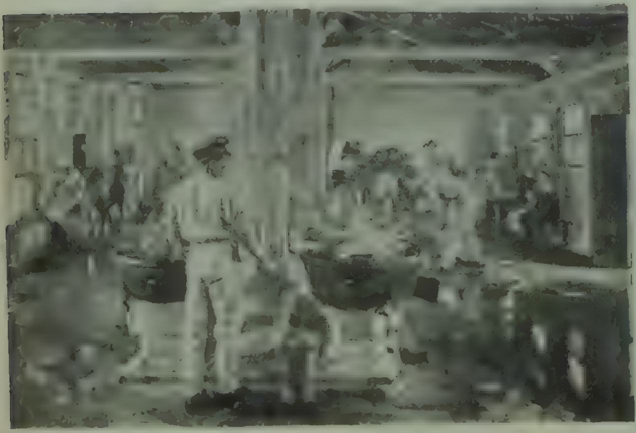
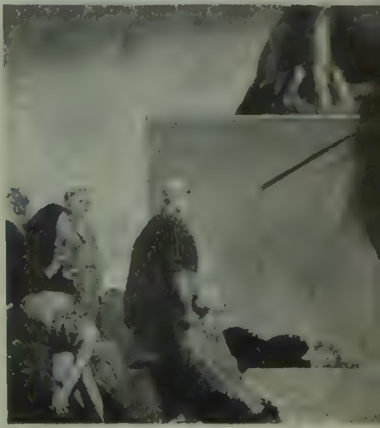


CANADIANS OPPOSITE LENS, WINTER, 1917–18," BY MAJOR AUGUSTUS E. JOHN (BURLINGTON HOUSE)

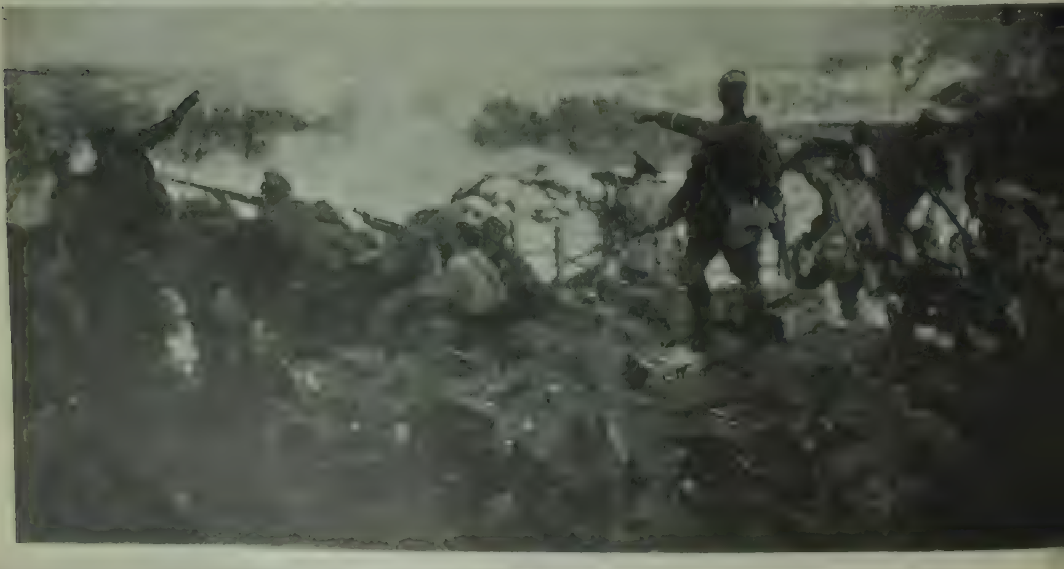


"COOKHOUSE AT WITLEY CAMP," BY ANNA AIRY, R.E., R.I., R.O.I. (BURLINGTON HOUSE).



"THE FLAG," BY BY

We regret to record the death of this ta



[illegible] OF YPRES," BY MAJOR RICHARD JACK, A.R.A. (BURLINGTON HOUSE)

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"THREE CHEERS AND A 'TIGER' FOR SIR ROBERT BORDEN" (GRAFTON GALLERIES)

LINGTON HOUSE)
ch took place in London last Sunday.

THE BIG TANK PHOTOGRAPH ALWAYS ATTRACTS A CROWD AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

LISTENING TO THE BAND AT THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

BARCLAYS BANK (LIMITED).

The Reserve Fund Largely Increased.—Currency Conditions.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Barclays Bank, Ltd., was held on Monday. Mr. Frederick Craufurd Goodenough, the chairman, in the course of his address to the shareholders, said:—

In dealing with the accounts, you will bear in mind that the amalgamation between ourselves and the London Provincial and South-Western Bank, which took place in October, actually dated back to January 1, 1918, so that in the figures before you you have the full profits of both banks as from that date.

The Past Year's Profit and Dividend.

The profit for the year of £1,788,697 5s. 7d. represents the joint profits of both concerns, and is arrived at after making provision for contingencies, and also after payment of the costs of the amalgamation to date. The profit is a good one. It is not due to high rates, but to the expansion of credit through Government borrowing and the disbursement of the proceeds which increased our employable balances. We must not expect this growth in our balances to be maintained when the continuous borrowing by the Government ceases. Our profits in the future will also be affected by the higher salaries which we are paying to our staff.

The turnover of the Bank as a whole during the period under review amounts to £3,600,000,000 on one side of the account only, which figure represents only a small part of the services that we have rendered to our customers in carrying on their business and ours. Out of the profit mentioned, Barclays Bank paid away in interim dividend the sum of £264,242 5s. 5d. in August last, and the London Provincial and South-Western Bank disbursed £146,359 7s. 6d. in a similar manner. We now, after making the appropriations to which I shall refer immediately, propose to pay a final dividend which will absorb a further £443,780 10s. 10d., thus making a total distribution for the year of 10 per cent. on the "A" capital and 20 per cent. on the "B" capital of the Bank, less income tax. You will bear in mind that since June our paid-up capital has been increased by £2,695,000 in consequence of the amalgamation.

The Recent Issue of "A" Capital.

Whilst touching upon the subject of capital, I will also refer to our recent issue of "A" capital. The issue of 364,472 shares at £6 10s. per share has been readily taken up. Our policy in making this increase in our capital is not only that of making a broader basis for the business of the Bank, which we are confident will continue to increase, but also to enlarge the number of shareholders. As the result of the issue when it is completed, our reserve fund will be increased to £7,000,000. At present it stands at £6,000,000, being increased to that figure by the addition of £3,000,000 from the reserve fund of the London Provincial and South-Western Bank, Limited, and by an appropriation of £800,000 from the profits of the year. Part of this latter amount—namely, £300,000—was added in July last to the then published reserve fund of Barclays Bank, and the balance we add to-day. We further appropriate £50,000 to reserve for staff pensions, and £100,000 to payment for buildings and reduction of premises account. Our premises account stands at £3,818,913 17s. 6d. in the balance-sheet. This is a large figure, but it is well within the value of the premises which we own or occupy at other than rack rentals. We have at present 1,357 branches and agencies.

The Balance-sheet: Deposits, etc.

Turning to the balance sheet, the money lodged with the Bank on December 31 last was £2[illegible]9,660,040. The money is derived from a very numerous clientèle, and although we have, of course, many cases of large deposits by important trading and other concerns—no doubt awaiting business developments—the average amount of money per head is moderate, and this, perhaps, indicates that the money disbursed through the war has been widely spread, and that there is an increase in the number of banking accounts. The number of cheques cleared since the higher duty came into force shows little or no diminution, but the amount of currency notes has, on the other hand, greatly increased.

The balance-sheet shows on the other side of the account the manner in which the money lodged with the Bank on December 31 last was employed.

Liquid Condition of the Bank's Resources.

From this you will see that our resources are kept in a very liquid condition, so as to be readily available whatever may be the course of events. When we look at the position, we see that the National Debt will, by the time peace is signed, have reached a total of not less than eight thousand million pounds, which is equal to about £160 per head of our population, as compared with less than £20 per head at the commencement of the war. Against this we can set off the sums which we have lent to our Allies, and the value of stocks and buildings acquired for the purposes of the war, always providing that under peace conditions we can turn these to profitable account.

We have been given to understand that we may have an indemnity from Germany, and although this will probably not involve the receipt of any large sum in cash, we may at least be able to receive from her and her Allies either territories or securities carrying a charge upon their assets. Whatever may be the value of the assets which we can thus set off against our National Debt, the balance must be a large one, and the amount required for interest and to provide for redemption makes us realise that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have a hard task to make the Revenue go round.

We are prepared to meet contraction of credit should the occasion arise. On the other hand, we have ample funds to meet the requirements of manufacturers and traders as soon as they can get to work and produce the goods for which the world is waiting, and so by the profits of industry make good the wastage of the war. Prompt return to peace production with a far greater output and an extension of foreign trade are the vital necessities of the moment. It is in order to organise the resources of the country for cheap production and facilities for trade so as to reduce costs without reduction of real wages or of profits that the combinations in industrial and financial institutions are now taking place.

Cost of Production and Labour.

It is also essential that conditions both as regards cost of production and labour should be such as to enable profit to be made because if wages reach the point where they eat up all profits, the funds available for direct taxation on its present basis will disappear, and with it the trade on which the profits are earned, and in consequence the livelihood of the people employed in that trade.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the greater the volume of production the larger will be the proportion of actual commodities which will fall to each individual. On the other hand, any reduction in production, whether caused by inability to sell profitably or by the wilful limitation of output, affects alike the poor and the rich, the employer and employee.

In the matter of production, the banks can help, without necessarily following the German plan, of which we have heard a great deal that is to say, of investing the money lodged with them in the capital undertakings of industry, so that the whole of that country's resources were locked up. Both Germany and Austria were overtrading, and neither therefore had reserves to enable them to tide over bad times, or to give them taxing power.

Our organisation will enable us to give [illegible] credit to sound industry and trade, both at home and abroad, upon cheap and favourable terms. We have made arrangements with other banks in all parts of the world for financing exports in the most economical manner.

Restrictions and Currency Conditions.

Many people wish to know when we shall be free from all restrictions, and particularly when there will be a free market in the necessaries of life as in pre-war times. So far as prices of commodities are concerned, this must to a great extent depend upon currency conditions. Before the introduction of currency notes, the amount of currency available from time to time was dependent upon the favourable or unfavourable balance of trade in this country, including the value of capital exported, interest on foreign investments, and charges accruing for shipping and other services. Any balance due to us was paid in gold, which became available for currency purposes. Prices were measured by the amount of gold available, and so our industry governed our purchasing power and fixed the price of commodities, subject to the law of supply and demand. Now, in place of gold actually in our possession, we have currency notes, which are promises to pay based upon the credit of the country, and the power to issue these is unlimited, so that a vicious circle is set up in which, as credit expands, the demand for currency increases together with an increase in prices, and thus currency and prices act and react upon each other in an ascending scale. The further issue of currency notes should now be stopped. If there is still need for further currency it would be preferable, in order that the desirable step of limiting the present issue of notes may be taken for the banks to be authorised again to issue their own notes within prescribed limits. These notes would have behind them real values. In order that we may return as soon as possible to a gold standard, we have also to deal with so much of our debt as is immediately pressing for settlement.

The chairman concluded by moving a resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividends mentioned.

Sir Herbert Hambling's Speech.

Sir Herbert Hambling (the deputy chairman) :—Before seconding the motion I should like to compliment your chairman on the very able speech which he has delivered to you to-day. I should like also to compliment the shareholders in Barclays Bank on the position of the accounts as shown in the balance-sheet. When I had the pleasure some time last year of addressing the old shareholders of the London Provincial and South-Western Bank I ventured to suggest that the amalgamation which you passed at that time would result in added prosperity to the institution, and, if we may judge from the figures which have just been presented to you, I think that in any case we are on the road to better things. There is a marked increase in all the figures, and there is a remarkable state of liquidity in the figures which have been exposed. Our chairman alluded to production and to Labour. To my way of thinking, the rock ahead is industrial unrest, and I venture to think that if we can all pursue the same tactics that we adopted in the early stages of the war, when it was very necessary for this country to raise huge sums of money—if we pursue a system of publicity, of advertising, and take the people entirely into our confidence, it will be the best course to pursue. We should take Labour into our confidence. It has much of my sympathy. Probably in the past Labour was not treated properly, but now is the time to let Labour understand and to let Capital understand that they must work together—they must run in double harness.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

* *

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches of the bank have been opened at Basswood, Manitoba; Leslie and Hyas, Saskatchewan.

Furness Withy & Co.—Warrants for the dividend on Ordinary shares at rate of 10 per cent. per annum for quarter ending 31st inst., being 6d. per share, free of tax, will be posted on that date to holders registered 16th inst.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Return of Soldiers' Dependents—Discharges in England—Notes for Officers and Men.

THE telegraphic address of the Canadian Embarkation Officer, North-Western Hotel, Liverpool, is "CANTRANSUP, LIVERPOOL," and that of the Ocean and Rail Transport Department, 245, Oxford Street, W.1, "OCERALTRA WESDO, LONDON."

The Officers' Repayment Store (34, Great Pulteney Street, W.) was closed for three days from January 30 for the purpose of stocktaking.

No officer or man who is found to be suffering from any form of venereal disease will be allowed to proceed to Canada for demobilisation.

All ranks are allowed to make purchases at the auction sales of ordnance equipment and stores being arranged in this country by the O.M.F.C.

No. 9 Canadian General Hospital moved from Shorncliffe Area to Kinmel Park, Rhyl, on January 15. It is now under the administration of the A.D.M.S., Buxton.

Courses at British Universities.

Officers and men from England and France who are awaiting demobilisation may, up to the number of 100, proceed to certain British Universities for a six months' term. Such attendance will be credited to students on their return to their Canadian Universities. During the courses the students will be paid the ordinary pay and allowances of their Army rank, including subsistence allowance. The selection arrangements are in the hands of the General Staff, H.Q., O.M.F.C., operating through the Khaki University, 31, Bedford Square, W.C.1. The offer is open only to such officers and men who have had at least two years' University training and have attained a certain standard of efficiency.

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*

AT THE HANDING OVER OF AEROPLANES TO CANADA LAST WEEK AT HENDON: THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE AND LADY PERLEY IN CENTRE.

Canada's Air Force.

The Routine Order respecting the effective date of the organisation and establishment of the Canadian Air Force has been amended to read November 20, 1918. This Order specified the establishments for a Fighter Squadron, 18 aeroplanes, and a Day Bombing Squadron. Two Squadrons of the C.A.F. are now in training near Oxford prior to their return to Canada as complete units, but the equipment of the Force is to be considerably augmented in the near future. The Overseas Club and Patriotic League, which has done so much to foster aviation by presenting aeroplanes (subscribed for by Britons overseas) to the British Government, is formally to hand over to the Canadian Government on Tuesday next, February 4, fifteen machines. These, together with the three machines presented to Canada last week by the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, will constitute a full squadron. In addition, Canada has been allotted twenty aeroplanes out of the number surrendered by Germany, and there is a prospect of this quota being considerably augmented.

Return of Dependents to Canada.

Routine Order No. 5216, published in Orders of January 23, states:—The Canadian Government has decided to return to their homes in Canada, free of charge, the dependents of all ranks of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada returning there for demobilisation. This provision is retrospective to November 11, 1918. All dependents who have paid their own transportation charges to Canada since November 11 will be reimbursed by the Government to the extent of the Government's responsibility for transport.

In connection with the above it is to be noted:—(1) That no soldiers' dependents can be allowed to return on the regular troop ships; (2) soldiers, who so desire, will be allowed, so far as the exigencies of the services permit, to accompany their dependents; (3) soldiers so returned will be allotted to special ships within the limitation of the plans of demobilisation and the shipping available; (4) arrangements are now being made to give effect to the foregoing, and separate instructions will be issued; and (5) applications for return of civilian dependents to Canada will be made to the Commissioner of Emigration, Canadian Emigration Department, 11-12, Charing Cross. The instructions referred to in para. 4 will provide for the return (if possible) of the soldier relative on the ship in which the Department of Emigration arranges to return his dependents.

On arrival in Canada all ships conveying dependents will be met by nurses, who will travel on the trains to look after the comfort of the travellers. All trains, also, will be met on arrival at the various dispersal centres by women's committees.

Discharges in Great Britain

Routine Order No. 5222 states that exception to the policy of discharges (in Canada) may be made provided (a) a man was born in the British Isles; (b) he has no dependents in Canada; (c) he has dependents or relatives in the British Isles in such circumstances as warrant his retention here, for financial or domestic reasons; and (d) he has a *bona fide* offer of employment, or has independent means of support, irrespective of any pay or gratuity payable to him by the Government.

Neither members of the O.M.F.C. discharged in the British Isles nor their dependents will be subsequently repatriated to Canada at Government charge. Applications for retirement by officers or discharge by other ranks will in every case be made on Form A.G. 10450 by the individual concerned to his C.O., who will verify the statements made in the application. Applications of hospital patients boarded into Category "E" or for invaliding to Canada will be made to the Hospital Representative, who will notify the O/C Hospital, in order that the patient be not returned to Canada pending decision on the application. No application will be forwarded unless properly completed in every respect and accompanied by the necessary documents and evidence in support of the same.

When the application is complete and verified by the C.O. or Hospital Representative, the same will, together with the attestation paper and certificate of Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., as to separation allowance and accompanied by either Form A.G. 10451, Form A.G. 10452, or Form A.G. 10453, whichever is applicable, be forwarded to the Secretary, Headquarters, O.M.F.C., Argyll House, 246, Regent Street, London, W.1, for consideration by a special Board of Officers appointed to deal with applications, and, if approved, instructions will be issued for the disposal of the applicant, the carrying out of the discharge, and settlement of pay and allowances or post discharge gratuity to which the applicant may be entitled. Steps will immediately be taken by units to secure sufficient copies of the necessary forms to meet requirements.

Secondings.

Lt. (A/Major) B. S. Courtney, C.A.S.C., has been seconded for duty with the Ocean and Rail Transport Department; Capt. (A/Major) P. O. Saylor, C.A.M.C., and Lt. (A/Capt.) E. R. Parkins, Que., to the Overseas Disposal Board; and H/Lt. J. F. Wharton, Gen. List, to Bramshott Headquarters.

N/S. Beatrice J. Blewitt, C.A.M.C., has resigned her appointment in England.

Transferred to Canada.

For duty.—Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Man. (now G.O.C., M.D. 13, Calgary); Capt. (A/Major) H. H. McIntosh and Capt. W. E. Graham, C.A.M.C.; Lt. W. E. MacDonald, N.S.

Repatriated Prisoners.—Major G. M. Alexander, M.C., 1st C. Ont.; Lt. R. Carleton, Man.; Lt. J. C. Little, W. Ont.; Lt. J. H. Molson, Que.; Lts. J. B. Rose and H. St. J. Biggs, B.C.

On Compassionate Grounds.—Major E. R. Hale, C.A.S.C.; H/Capt. (Rev.) R. McDonald; Lt. H. Morwick, C.M.G.C.; Lt. D Macbeth, 2nd C. Ont.

Capt. W. F. Watson, Cav., and Capt. A. R. Perry, C.A.M.C. (permanently unfit G.S.); Lt. S. F. Brandon, 2nd C. Ont. (unfit G.S. six months).

H/Capts. (Revs.) A. G. Emmet, J. E. Mothersill, J. K. Tibbits, C. V. Doyon, and W. Robertson (for purposes of demobilisation).

Invalided to Canada.

Capt. B. B. W. Minard, E. Ont.; Lt. E. G. Dean, M.M., Alta.; Lt. G. H. Doble, Que.; Lt. A. C. Lewis, 1st C. Ont.; Lt. O. W. D. Sutherland, Que.

Majors.—W. S. McInnis, Sask.; F. A. Robertson, D.S.O., C.G.A.; N. V. Sankey, Sask.; and W. L. Shannon, C.A.M.C. Capts.—A. F. Argue, J. C. McCullough, M.C., and W. L McCullough, C.A.M.C.; A. E. McIvor, N.S.; S. H. O'Kell, M.C., 2nd C.O.; G. McM. Reid, C.A.M.C.; A. J. Thomas, O.A.D.C H/Capt. and Chaplain.—W. F. Parker (Rev.).

Lts.—G. W. Abbott Smith, M.M., C.F.A.; R. Aitken, Que.; R. C. Armstrong, C.F.C.; A. G. Bolton, B.C.; J. M. Boswell, Man.; A. Brownlee, Sask.; D. Calder, D.C.M., 1st C.O.; C. T. Caney, N.B.; C. P. R. Charlton, Que.; W. W. Davidson, C.F.A.; S. J. De La Haye, Que.; J. O'N. Fitzgerald, M.C., N.S.; H. F. Fogg, Que.; H. A. Fraser, C.F.A.; H. E. George, Man.; A. E. Holmes, 1st C.O.; G. W. Jones, Que.; A. R. Leek, M.M., Alta.; T. D. Low, C.F.C.; H. F. Marr, N.B.; E. Motton, Que.

Lts.—J. A. E. McDonell, 1st C.O.; W. McIntyre, W.O.; A. L. Ogden, 2nd C.O.; R. Paton, E.O.; A. S. Pearson, 1st C.O.; J. G. Puller, Que.; B. J. Rowe, C.F.C.; L. G. Shillinglaw, M.C., Alta.; F. S. H. Stone, 2nd C.O.; H. H. Spalding, M.C., C.F.A.; D. J. Thomas, B.C.; E. A. Thomson, Man.; C. V. Warner, N.B.; R. L. Warner, E.O.; C. V. Waters, C.A.S.C.; J. R. Wilson, C.F.A. H. McM. Woods, Alta.

Nursing Sisters.—Knight, Moore, Pentland, Philip, Robinson, Shaw, Steeves, and Wood, C.A.M.C.

Retained in Canada.

Capt. M. H. Park, E. Ont.; Lt. C. H. Snow, N.S.; Lt. W. E. R. Stone, R.C.H.A.; Lt. G. M. Morrison, N.B.; Capt. A. D. Dyas, C.A.M.C.; Lt. (A/Capt.) L. R. Andrews, Lt. J. D. Boyd, B.C.; Lt. R. W. Jackson, 1st C. Ont.; Lt. W. H. Raikes, W. Ont.; Major T. F. O'Hagan, M.C., Nursing Sisters I. Davies and M. Robertson, C.A.M.C.; Lt. L. A. Naylor, N.S.

* *

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I am an interested reader of your paper, and in the copy of January 25 I see your list of gratuities for returned soldiers, which naturally interests me very much.

I must admit that the gratuities are very generous indeed, and taking the land grants and numerous other offers and propositions the Canadian Government has opened to the returning soldier, there is very little scope left for complaint, but do you think it is giving the 1914 or First Contingent man a square deal to be put on the same footing as a man who has served only three years? Personally speaking, I closed up my business and enlisted August 12, 1914, and now after serving four and a half years receive the same treatment as a man of three years' service. I have served continuously three years eight months in France without a break except for one ten-day and one fourteen-day pass to England.—I am, etc.,

FIRST CONTINGENT.

Bexhill.

SIR,—As a First Contingent N.C.O. I would like to strongly endorse the views of "Two First Contingent Officers," and agree that it is an injustice to the men who volunteered in 1914 that the first year of their services has not been recognised by the Canadian Government. They appear to attach no value to the work done in 1914 15.

We are given to understand that the War Service Gratuities are an expression of gratitude on behalf of the people of Canada to their Forces. Are we 1914 men to conclude that our first year's service did not give satisfaction? We did our best.—Yours, etc.,

SERGEANT

England.

THE 1914-15 STAR.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—When reading a letter from "L/Sgt. Canadians," in your last issue, and other similar letters which have appeared in the Press lately, I am sometimes tempted to wonder why some people enlisted. Was it merely to uphold the cause of right and justice against barbarism, or was it just to have the pleasure of wearing gaily-coloured ribbons upon their manly chests?

"L/Sgt. Canadians" states that there is a "very strong feeling" that those Canadian Troops in England in 1915 should be entitled to wear the 1914-15 Star. Personally I have never encountered any such "strong feeling" to that effect, and no doubt such feeling merely exists in his own vain-glorious bosom, and of a few others like him.

There is a much hackneyed saying among front-line troops that "the only souvenir I want is a whole skin," and for the real fighting man, a more or less whole skin and the satisfaction that he was on the job where that lot was hottest is his ample reward, and yet the gallant L./Sgt., who (whether through any fault of his own or not does not affect the question) stayed in England during 1915, demands an equal decoration—the 1914-15 Star, which by [illegible] the gallant fellows who withstood the gas attack at the 2nd Battle of Ypres, the heroes of Givenchy and Festubert, and to the men of the 1st and 2nd Divisions who gallantly held the trenches before Messines in 1915.—Yours, etc.,

R. O. S.

[We have received a number of further letters protesting against the repayment of passage money only to dependents who sailed after November 11, and not to those who acceded to the Government's request at an earlier date [illegible] delay in granting discharge.—Ed. CANADA.]

* *

Ottawa merchants are protesting against the amalgamation of the Bank of Nova Scotia and [illegible]

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Personal Staff.—A.D.C. Temp. Lt. J. G. Ross, Tank Corps (December 17)

General Staff.—G.S.O., 2nd Grade. Temp. Maj. C. W. MacInnis, Alta Regt., relinquishes his appt. (December 10).

Special Appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 14): Temp. Lt.-Col. W. G. Macfarlane, Man. Regt., whilst secd. for Staff Duty (March 26, 1918) Temp. Maj. P. E. Nobbs, Que. Regt., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. for duty on L. of C. (December 30). Temp. Lt. W. C. Bryan, Alta. Regt., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (April 30, 1918). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8):—Whilst empld. as Officers i/c C.A.S.C. Personnel, France:—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. A. Simson, D.S.O., C.A.S.C. (November 24, 1917, to March 31, 1918); temp. Lt.-Col. C. D. H. MacAlpine, O.B.E., C.A.S.C. (April 1, 1918). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 3):—Temp. Col. the Hon. A. McDonnell, C.M.G., Corps Can. Rly. Troops (September 9). Temp. Maj. E. A. Deacon, Man. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. (January 6).

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—A.Q.M.G. Hd.-Qrs., O.M.F.C.—Temp. Maj. E. C. Duffin, O.B.E., C.A.S.C., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. (December 8).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—Asst. Dir. of Rlys. and Docks (Cl. X).—Temp. Maj. S. C. Young, Rly. Troops, relinquishes his appt. and the act. rank of Lt.-Col. (November 11). Dep. Asst. Dir. of Ord. Servs.—Temp. Capt. W. G. Hale, Ord. Corps, vice temp. Maj J. D. Pitman, D.S.O., Ord. Corps (October 5).

Director of Records.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 6).—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. L. Hamilton, C.M.G., C.A.P.C., and to be act. Col. while so empld. (December 2). Temp. Maj. J. Jeffery, M.C., Que. Regt., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 15 (December 12).

Memorandum.—Temp. Maj. F. Davy, C.A.P.C., relinquishes his appt. as Commdr. Paymr., Hd.-Qrs., Shorncliffe (December 16).

Attd. to Hd.-Qr. Units.—Staff Capts.:—Temp. Lt. J. E. H. Laidlow, M.C., Saskatchewan R., and to be act. Capt. while so empld. (December 30).

A GROUP OF BRANDON BOYS AT SEAFORD.

Photograph: C. R. A. Wade.

Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. W. Utton, Quebec R., relinquishes his appt. and retains the act. rank of Maj. (December 1).

Memorandum.—Temp. Col. C. A. Smart, C.M.G., Quebec R., to be temp. Brig.-Gen. (January 24, 1919).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lt. W. J. Whitehead to be temp. Capt., and to be secd as Adjt. (October 15). Temp. Lt. A. J. P. Estlin ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 12).

Lord Strathcona's Horse.—Temp. Capt. J. B. Trotter, M.C., to be act. Maj. (December 20).

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Temp. Capt. F. Sawers, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. W. J. Whitehead (October 24). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. H. Boulter. from M.G.C., to be temp. Lt. (December 4).

Artillery.—W. L. Dawson to be temp. Lt. (November 17). Temp. Lt. T. L. D. Kinton to be secd. for duty while spec. empld. (October 2); temp Lt. W. W. Alward ceases to be secd. to R.G.A. (December 10).

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Maj. T. C. Bamfield to be secd. for duty as Comdt., Mach. Gun Depôt (February 22); temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) D. G. McNeil, M.C. to be act. Maj. while comdg. Cav. Brig. Mach. Gun Squadron (December 20); temp. Lt. F. V. Scott, M.M., to be act. Capt. while empld as 2nd-in-Command, Cav. Brig., Mach. Gun Squadron (December 20); temp. Lt. S. E. Gudgeon to be act. Capt. (November 18). Temp. Lts. to be secd. for duty while spec. empld.:—W. D. Darling, M.C. (February 22); P. W. Newman (April 9). Temp. Lt. C. W. Torrens to be secd. for duty as Adjt., Mach. Gun Depôt (March 18). Temp. Capts. resign their commns.:—R. Fleming (January 7), A. L. Farrant (January 9). Temp. Capt. E. V. Chambers, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (December 4). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—O. W. Fawcett (December 4), H. Smith, M.C., M.M. (December 10).

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. G. H. Wilkes to be temp. Capt. (July 28). Temp. Lt. H. C. Jenkins to be act. Capt. (August 24). Temp. Lt. H. P. Buckingham resigns his commn. (January 9). Temp. Maj. W. E. Manhard, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. a Bn., vice temp. Lt.-Col. E. J. C Schmidlin, M.C. (November 22). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.:—A. Baird (July 15 to August 13, and from September 23, 1918), R. M. Robertson (August 24 to October 22), R. J. Casement, D.C.M. (September 18), A. G Riddell (October 15), W. L. L. Cassels (November 2), S. D. Robinson (November 8), A. McK. West, M.C. (November 22), A. H. Smith (November 26). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—G. A. Bennet (June 16) H. A Dawson (July 15 to August 13, and from September 8, 1918), G E. Full (August 14 to October 28), W. S. Cole and W. H. Wylie (September 18), K. A. Murray (September 23), K. Brydon (September 25), W. Youngman (September 28), F P. Steers, M.C. (October 15), R. W. Gouinlock and D. B. Gow (October 24), R. H. New (November 8), H. W. Lindsay (November 19), J. Stevens (August 19).

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. McInerey ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 16).

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. T. N. Fisher M.C., to be act. Maj. (October 13); temp. Lt. G. C. McElhiney to be act. Capt. (October 13). Temp. Lt. J. Keltie relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. Trench Mortar Batt. (November 14). Temp. Lt. A. G. Stride to be Adjt and temp. Q.-M., Corps Reinf. Camp (February 22); temp. Lt. H. A. Dickson relinquishes the act rank of Capt (December 6)

Quebec Regiment. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with Trench Mortar Batts.:—L. F. Benskin (November 14), (act. Capt.) L. G. Black, M.C. (November 28). Temp. Lt. T. Dinesen, V.C., resigns his commn. (January 8). Temp. Lt. Macl. MacLeod to be Adjt. and temp. Q.-M., Corps Reinf. Camp (February 22); temp. Lt. G. H. Hogarth to be act. Capt (December 9)

Eastern Ontario Regiment. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G S. Currie, M.C., to be temp. Maj., and to remain secd. (March 2). Temp. Capts. relinquish the act. rank of Maj.:—G. W. Little (November 22), J. Edgar (November 24) Temp. Lt. N. D. Dow, M.M., ceased to be secd. for duty with a Trench Mortar Batt. (November 14). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—P. B. d'Esterre (October 30), F. H. Barnes, M.C. (November 12). Temp. Lt. J. H. Fletcher resigns his commn. (January 13).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. C. Wreyford relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 2). Temp. Capt. H. K. Clifton, M.C., to be secd. for duty as Comdt., Corps Reinf. Camp (November 1). Temp. Capt. W. Maybin, M.C., M.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (November 17). Temp. Lt. H H. Donald relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (November 17). Temp. Lt. T. G. Chisholm to be secd. for duty as Adjt. Corps Reinf. Camp (August 30).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—M. F. Thomson, M.C. (September 20), C. E. Henderson (October 16). Temp. Capt. B. McDiarmid relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (May 4). Temp. Lt. A. W. G. Good to be act. Capt. (November 16). Temp. Lt. O. D. Peat to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. W. G. Foster (September 30).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. Baldwin to be act. Capt (November 17). The notification concerning temp. Lt. H. A. Black is cancelled. Temp. Lt. B. E. Gilbert ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 14).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. G. Crawford to be Adjt. and temp. Qr.-Mr., Corps Reinf. Camp. (February 22). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. B. W. Nicholson ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (December 16).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. E. J. Clark, M.C., to be act. Maj. (October 15). Temp. Capt. G. F. Stewart to be secd. for duty as O.C., Employ't Co. (July 29). Temp. Lt. E. N. Copping ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 16).

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—D. J. Teviotdale (September 19 to November 8, 1918), B. Skinner (October 13), R. F. B. Donald (October 25), E. R. Knight (November 13). Temp. Lt. R. F. B. Donald to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. F. G. Costello, M.C. (October 17). The notification concerning temp. Capt. H Kennedy, D.S.O., is cancelled. Temp. Capt. H. Kennedy, D.S.O., ceased to be empld. as temp. Qr.-Mr. (November 6). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—S. A. Puffer (December 12). J L Standish and T. E. Garside (December 18). Temp. Lt. V. A. Watkins resigns his commn. (January 6).

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. R. Hoskins, M.C., to be act Capt. (September 21). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—T. P. Elder, M.M. (December 16), T. J. Meredith (December 17).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. L. F. Jones to be act. Maj. while empld. at No. 3 Stationary Hospital (December 3). Temp. Majs. to be act. Lt-Cols.:—G. E. Kidd, M.C., while empld. as Officer i/c Surgical Dept. of No. 7 Gen. Hospital; G. A. Platt while empld. as Officer i/c Medical Dept. of No. 7 Gen. Hospital. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—H. MacKinnon (November 16), E. W. Connolly (December 10) Temp. Capt. G. Bouthellier to be act. Maj while empld. at No. 7 Gen. Hospital (November 16).

Corps Can. Rly. Troops.—Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.:—H. Meeres (November 24); D. A. McDonald, and vacates his appt. as Adjt. (November 29); A. E. Nash, M.C. (December 9). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—G. E. Crosbie (November 24); H. P. Taylor (November 30). Temp. Capt. C. B. Garland to be act. Maj. (December 24); Temp. Lt. E. F. Roberts, M.C., to be act. Capt. (December 24); 150000 Sgt. R. E. Davis to be temp. Lt. (October 29).

Cyclist Corps.—Temp. Lt. R. B. Cameron, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Trench Mortar Batt. (November 14). Temp. Lt. R. B. Cameron, M.C., to be act. Capt. (November 30).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. R. H. Wilson to be act. Capt. while empld. as Supply Officer (October 1 to December 4, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—M. Grant (January 14 to April 30, 1918), A. M. Barton, J. Horne.

Chapln. Services.—532295 Pte. G O. W. Hicks to be temp. Chapln. and Hon. Capt. (December 16).

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Capt. W. G. Hale to be act. Maj. while empld as D.A.D.O.S., Corps Hd-qrs. (December 6)

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. R. D. Hunt to be temp. Maj. (December 13). Temp. Maj. R. H. Fletcher ceased to hold the appt. as O.C. a Co. (September 12). Temp. Lt. J. McK. Burge to be Adjt. (July 19). 1048835 Sgt. H. D. Morgan to be temp. Lt. (December 24). Temp. Maj. (act Lt.-Col.) A. P. J. Ferguson, M.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (November 2). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. E. Coxworth retains the act. rank of Capt. while empld. as Adjt. (August 10). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. Herd to be temp. Lt.-Col. (November 12). Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—K. G. Rocs and F. H. C. MacDonald (November 12). A. J. Bell (December 1). Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) E. Adamson to be temp. Maj (November 12). Temp. Capts to be temp. Majs.:—W. G. H. Firth (October 26), R. Clarkson (December 19). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. S. Grimmer to be temp. Maj. (October 24). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.:—C. M. Rideout while comdg. a Co. (October 24). H. C. Smith while 2nd in comd. of a Dist. (November 2). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. E. McCuiag to be act. Maj. while comdg. a Co. (October 7). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—H. McB. Hughson (October 30), W. A. Sibbett (November 4), W. H. Wallace (November 5). W. H. Cowper (November 20) G. H. Dunbar (December 1). Temp. Lt. E. D. James to be temp. Capt (October 27). Temp. Lt. F. H. Le Duc to be act. Capt. while 2nd in Comd of a Co. (October 4). Temp. Majs. to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—C. E. Reynolds, D.S.O., M.C. (December 13), J. E. Swinburne (January 2) Temp. Lts. resign their comns.:—C. C. Breakey (January 7), J. A. Bohan (January 10).

C.A.V.C.—Temp. Capt. W. M. Parsons resigns his comn. (January 11).

Gen. List.—Temp. Capt. B. L. Lima resigns his comn. (January 10).

Imperial Forces.

Royal Canadian Navy.—Lt. V. G. Brodeur is apptd. to *Cordelia*.

Commands and Staff.—Special Appt., Cl. C.C.:—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. H Boulton, D.S.O., from Comdg. a Bn., Glouc. R., whilst empld. as Chief Instr

The **EXHIBITION** of **CANADIAN PHOTOGRAPHS** at the **GRAFTON GALLERIES** should really be termed the **VICTORY EXHIBITION**, as it records the advance of the Canadians from Amiens to Mons—and Victory. It is the fourth and best of the famous Canadian War Records Office Photographic Exhibitions.

The **EXHIBITION** at the **ROYAL ACADEMY** is of a different class. This contains the works of the Canadian official artists—and magnificent works they are.

Both of these Exhibitions are more than interesting: they are wonderful, and in addition to the pictures that there are to be seen, one can hear a first-class Band at either place any day, and the price of Admission to either Exhibition is only 1s. 3d. (Grafton Galleries, Canadian soldiers 8d.). They are both open from 10 to 6 each day, and the R.A. also on Sundays from 2 to 6.

Attached to Hd-Qr. Units.—Staff Capt. :—Temp. Capt. O. H. Linton, Can. Art

Temp. Appt. to War Office.—Staff Capt. :—Capt. E. H. de L. Greenwood, R.E., from a G.S.O., 2nd Grade, and to relinquish the temp. rank of Maj.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch :—The following relinquish their commns. on ceasing to be empld. :—Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. Nicholson (Lt. (act. Capt.) N B. Regt.), Lt. R. M. McDonald (Lt., Man. Regt.), Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) M. D. Orr, M.M (Lt., N.S. Regt.), Lt. B. W. Fryer (Lt., C.F.A.), Lt. J. C. Colling (Lt., Sask. Regt.), Lt. (act. Capt.) J. E. Pugh, M.C. (Lt., Alta. Regt.), Lt. S. M. Duncan (Lt., Can. Res. Cav. Regt.); Lt. E. Cate (Lt., C.F.A.), Lt. G. H. Foy (Lt., Fort Garry Horse), Lt. J. D. O'Neill (Lt., Man. Regt.), Lt. (Hon. Capt.) J M. Taylor (Capt., Alta. Regt.), Lt. R. McInerney (Lt., N B Regt.), Sec Lt. T. Stewart (Lt., E. Ont. Regt.), Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) T. J. Meredith (Lt. B.C. Regt.), Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) F. H. Ryder (Lt N B. Regt.), Lt. J. L. Standish (Lt., Alta. Regt.), Lt. (act. Capt.) J S McDonald (Lt., C Ont Regt), Lt (act Capt) H. J. Burden D.S.O., D F C (Lt., Can. For Corps) Lt. L C Gilmour (Lt. Sask. Regt) Lt. J S Godard (Lt., Can. Engrs) Lt E. E Heath (Lt., Cent Ont Regt), Capt. L R Andrews Lt., act Capt, B C. Regt), Lt (act Capt) J. D McCall Capt., Que Regt), Lt D. S Milligan (Lt, Alta Regt), Sec. Lt (Hon Lt) R O Campney (Lt., Cent Ont. Regt.), Lt H. D. Cunningham (Lt., N S Regt), Sec Lt. W G. Perry (Lt, Que. Regt), Sec. Lt C. B Clark (Lt, E Ont Regt), Sec Lt (Hon. Lt) T E. Greer (Lt, Sask Regt.), Sec. Lt. (Hon Lt) J. T Smeeton (Lt, B.C. Regt), Lt. H. S Taylor (Capt., N.S. Regt.), Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) E. D. Cameron (Lt., W. Ont. Regt.), Sec. Lt. G. H. R. Phillips (Lt., Can. Engrs.), Lt. H. W. Rick (Lt Que Regt.), Lt. G. G. Granger (Lt., E. Ont. Regt.), Lt. J. H. Hudson (Lt., Man. Regt.), Sec Lt. (Hon. Lt.) F. L. Johnson, M M. (Lt., Cent Ont Regt.), Sec Lt (Hon Lt.) G. F. Davies (Lt., C.F A.), Lt. O. S Dunn, M.C (Lt, Cent Ont Regt.), Lt. A. J P. Estlin (Lt, Fort Garry Horse), Sec Lt (Hon. Lt) H N. Foxwell (Lt., Fort Garry Horse), Sec. Lt (Hon. Lt.) A G. Imlay (Lt., B.C. Regt.), Lt. H. W Johnson (Lt., B.C. Regt.), Lt (act. Capt.) J. F. Larson (Lt. (temp. Capt.), C.F A.), Lt. S. A. Puffer (Lt., Alta. Regt.), Lt. (act. Capt.) T. L. Tibbs (Lt., Alta. Regt), Sec. Lt. (Hon Lt.) H. T Creighton (Lt., E Ont. Regt.), Lt. G. F Dickason (Lt., Sask Regt.), Sec Lt (Hon. Lt) G. D. Dardis (Lt., Can. For Corps) Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. N. Haultain (Lt., Cent. Ont Regt.), Lt H W. Johnson (Capt, C F.A), Sec Lt. W. L. Taylor (Capt, Can. Inf.), Capt. F G. E. Sutton, M C. (Capt., Sask. Regt.), Lt. T. E. Garside (Lt, Alta Regt.), Sec Lt. (Hon Lt.) L. W. Sharpe (Cent. Ont. Regt), Lt W P Bunt (Lt., Que Regt), Lt J. P. McRae (Lt., C.A.S.C), Lt. W. B Mackay (Lt., Cent Ont Regt), Sec Lt. (Hon. Lt.) G. I. Carr (Lt, Alta. Regt.), Sec Lt. (Hon. Lt.) C. H. Snow (Lt, Can. Inf.). Lt. W M. Davidson (Can. Local Forces) relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service. Lt. (act Capt.) H. Le R Wallace, D F C, relinquishes his commn on account of ill health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain the rank of Capt. Lt L S. Brander relinquishes his commn on account of ill-health and is permitted to retain his rank Sec Lts. S. M. Conolly and G J C Tigar are transfd. to unempld List. Administrative Branch. M L. Fitzgerald (Capt., Cent Ont. Regt.) to be temp Capt Lt (act Capt) W. G. Stevenson, D F.C., to be Lt., from (A), and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt Lt A. W. Little to be Lt., from (A.). Sec. Lt. A. O. Norman relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is permitted to retain his rank. Maj. H. A. Nealon (Maj., Sask. Regt.) and Lt. (Hon. Capt.) W. B. Powell (Capt., Cent. Ont. Regt) relinquish their commns on ceasing to be empld. Technical Branch Lts (O) to be Lts (Grade B.) B E. Gilbert, T. Weir. Sec. Lt (Hon Lt) G E Patterson (Lt, Alta. Regt.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld Medical Branch. Capt. A. E McCulloch relinquishes his commn. at his own request Memorandum. Capts. are confirmed in the rank of Capt G Breadner, G A. Gooderham, J L. Gordon, D.F.C, G. B. Hodgson, A.F.C.

R.A.M.C —Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. and retain the rank of Capt. :—(Act. Maj.) C. F. Knight, M.B.; H. T. Lippiatt, M.D., W. B. Rutherford, M B

R E Temp. Capts to be temp Majs.—H C. Lott, M.C.; G L. Ridout, M C. Temp Lt A J Fawcett to be temp. Capt.

R H & R F A Temp Capt C. ap R. Pryce, D.S.O., to be act. Maj whilst comdg a Batt.

R G A Sec Lt J. McQueen to be Lt.

K.O. Scottish Borderers.—Temp. Sec. Lt. H. T. G. Robey resigns his commn. on appt. to R.A.F.

Gen. List.—Temp. Lt. V. A. McKechnie, from N.B. Regt. (not Man. Regt as previously stated), to be Lt. on appt. as probr. to Ind. Army.

* *

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Back, Capt. W. L., Sask; Bean, Lt. C. A. S., B.C., attd. R.A.F.; Chambers, Lt. W. D., C.A.S.C., attd. R.A.F.; Lee, Lt. A. C., Cen. Ont., attd. R.A.F.; Massey-Cooke, Capt. W. E., Eng.; Robertson, Capt. C. G., Man.

N.C.OS. AND MEN.

(A)

Quebec Regiment.—Adams, 3080401 A. P.; Bamford, 3081863 J. S.; Clark, 793137 W. W.; Cowhey, 132776 T.; Culn, 24587 W. M.; Davison, 46826 C. F.; Pinnie, 24250 A. J.; Green, 24354 H. T.; Hare, 24722 C.; Hughes, 3082260 H.; Lamb, 193318 J.; McLean, 3082737 R. C.; Marceau, 3157050 A.; Renton, 288737 B.; Speight, 22787 E.; Thompson, 24322 J.; Workman, 25060 J.; Wynn, 46903 M. L.; Yeomans, 709923 M. F.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Anderson, 8178 J.; Bliss, 7833 A. E.; David, 51135 A.; Devonshire, 7737 J. E.; Hughes, 7981 E. D.; Humphreys, 7975 H.; McKay, 8006 A.; Meekren, 475483 R. J.; Paice, 8018 E. W.; Ponomar, 19433 K.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Beattie, 9769 J.; Campbell, 27607 H. S.; Coleman, 27872 V.; Cope, 113147 H.; Denton, 430249 R. A.; Douglas, 28017 D.; Doyle, 2562441 D. A.; Dugan, 27644 C.; Elliott, 9192 W. N. J.; Gamble, 10322 F J.; Harvey, 27481 F. G., Johnson, 228433 J. L., Johnson, 27604 J. A.; Langford, 9220 W.; MacNeill, 28067 J. C.; Martin, 9866 J. S.; Price, 27532 G. J.; Saunders, 111449 J. T.; Saunders, 9721 G.; Sharpe, 27671 L.-Cpl. J.; Sloane, 9832 A. J.; Williams, 27276 H.; Worsley, 27660 W. H.

Manitoba Regiment.—Bent, 700398 G.; Ferens, 736462 J. C.; Giller, 866793 M.; MacPhail, 1069874 D.; McGurr, 871980 J.; Tedeschi, 830697 L. B.; Willes, 624339 F. C.; Wilson, 2115180 S.; Winn, 136607 J. H.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—McFadden, 628568 P.; Soderberg, 148269 A.; Walkley, 440437 W.

Alberta Regiment.—Connors, 447914 M.

British Columbia Regiment.—Bowler, 16519 G.; Cross, 16633 A. L.; Davies, 16299 R. H.; Douglas, 23381 L.-Cpl. J.; Leslie, 16328 W.; May, 16585 J. B.; Midgley, 16575 R. H.

(B)

Cavalry.—Horn, 662566 M. L.; Martin, 14668 L.-Cpl. E. R.; Stocker, 15427 G.; Waters 47642 F.

Quebec Regiment.—Banning, 24222 S. H.; Belanger, 61309 R.; Morrow, 63584 F.; Tasker, 26253 T. E.; Trainer, 24061 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. J.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Bell, 27426 R. J.; Bilbrough, 109220 H. I.; Hardman, 18819 S.; Kelly, 189397 J. M.; King, 18521 W. H.; Ralph, 27660 H.; Sinclair, 9719 J. W.; Slatter, 9157 Sgt. A. J.; Smith, 853424 W. A.; Topp, 228095 R. J.; York, 868410 I. A.

Manitoba Regiment.—Ashton, 874084 H.; Birthman, 624425 W. St. O.; McMillan, 942 J. E.; Wellham, 288790 T. W.; Watts, 21332 T. A.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Smith, 106561 Co.-Sgt.-Maj. A. F.

Alberta Regiment.—Parton, 811312 R.; Willson, 883650 C. A.

British Columbia Regiment.—Noble, 76150 L.-Cpl. E.; Petrie, 645975 J. M

Machine Gun Corps.—Dore, 688003 G.

(C)

Cavalry.—Hepburn, 1000723 R. B.

Engineers.—Gunn, 503503 Spr. J. S.; Stewart, 503501 Spr. C.

Quebec Regiment.—Beaupre, 3082807 E. E.; Grimwood, 24068 W.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Brinck, 640235 J. P.; Burch, 642626 J. W.; McDougall, 475961 D. L.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Andrews, 47170 A.; Hughes, 164107 O.; Post, 113490 R.; Young, 763432 L.-Cpl. E R

British Columbia Regiment.—Cripps, 790353 O.; Johnston, 16277 L. C.; Walker, 23467 D.

Railway Troops.—Whelan, 1007079 Spr. R.

(D)

Quebec Regiment.—Bouyer, 152866 A. L.; Dewar, 46998 L.; Lawton, 3081900 A.; Northage, 415329 H.; Quinn, 3314018 R.; Rowe, 3080049 W. E

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Rimmer, 1042556 J.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Simpson, 405116 H. W.

(E)

Cavalry.—Anderson, 551205 A. N.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Ducett, 4060192 H.

Quebec Regiment.—Baribeau, 2228350 A.; Spencer, 24881 C.; Tutt, 26775 F. H.; Watt, 24075 R. I.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Hedin, 2021909 E. J.; Hough, 270290 W. H.; Taite, 838191 W. H.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Coveyduck, 163748 W. R.; Philp, 144827 A.; Tait, 3034018 J.; Tracey, 111492 J. E. P.

Manitoba Regiment.—Duncan, 1000771 J. F.; Eliasson, 722090 E

(F)

Quebec Regiment.—Grant, 24130 W.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Bryan, 109706 E.; McConnell, 27232 C

Imperial Forces.

R.A.F.—Lt. C. A. S. Bean, Lt. Vernon R. Brown (Toronto), Capt. Charles H. S. Butterworth (Ottawa), Lt. W. D. Chambers (Montreal), Lt. Alan L. Clark (Toronto), Lt. John B. Daniell (Prince George, B.C.), Lt. Edward W. Desbarats (Montreal), Lt. Harold Edwards (New Aberdeen, N.S.) Lt. Norman D. Hall (Vancouver), Lt. Barclay McPherson (Montreal), Capt. Roy Manzer, D.F.C. (Medicine Hat), Capt. Harry S. Murton (Toronto), Lt. James A. M. Robertson (Westmount, P.Q.), Lt. Hubert P Salter, Lt. Wm. S. Stephenson, M.C., D.F.C. (Winnipeg), Capt. H S Whiteside.

R.A.M.C.—Capt. Hugh S Moore, attd. R. Berks. R. (Kentville, N.S.).

Other Ranks—140801 Sgt.-Mech. E R. McDonald R A.F. (Ontario); 9681 T Watson R. Scots Fusiliers (Toronto); 28188 P Salvage, Machine Gun Corps (Winnipeg); 57333 A. Sgt. H E. Goodacre, R.A M C. (Sask), 46830 Dvr F G Woolsey, R.F.A (B C); 6632 J. S Wright S Lancashire Regt.; 11491 W. G. Wood, R Scots (Fort William), 49620 A. Whiteley, R. Scots (Earl's Court, Toronto); 7484 T Nerney, R. Scots Fusiliers (West Hamilton); 19070 L.-Cpl. L. G. Sitters, Army Cyclist Corps (Edmonton)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1917, together with the comparative figures for 1916 :—

	1917.	1916.
Gold	$2,994,000 ..	$5 167,834
Silver	2,373,000 ..	2,059,739
Lead	3,054,000 ..	3,007,462
Copper	16,693,000 ..	17,784,494
Zinc	2,550,000 ..	4,043,985
Coal	7,562,000 ..	7,294,325
Coke	957,000 ..	1,606,350
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000 ..	1,326,273
Totals ..	$37,183,000 ..	$42,290,462

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1917, $595,743,715.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BOYS' DINNER.

At the request of the Officers of the Third Canadian Division the Old U.C.C. Boys' Dinner has been postponed to Saturday, February 15, at the Café Royal, 68, Regent Street, W.1., at 7.30 p.m. Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., D.C.L., will occupy the chair. Will all Old Boys who wish to attend kindly send their names and addresses *at once* to the Hon. Secretary of the London Branch of the U.C.C. Old Boys' Association, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1? It is hoped every Old Boy will make an effort to be present

BOOK AT ONCE. REGISTER NOW.

Wives and Sweethearts and other relatives of Overseas service men going to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and U.S.A. should book at once. Available ships filling fast. Lowest prevailing rates. Munition workers and others thinking of going abroad can register now for future sailings. First come, first served. Expert disinterested advice free. Assisted passages for women. The Salvation Army world-wide organisation. Address Commissioner Lamb 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Branches: 12, Pembroke Place, Liverpool; and Glasgow and Aberdeen.

MILITARY MEDAL AWARDS.

(*Continued from page* 140.)

Bde., C.F.A.; 101079 Cpl. Murray, R., 31st; 830576 Pte. (L./C.) Murray, W., 8th; 905105 Pte. Murray, W., 10th; 83978 Sgt. Mylchreest, W., 15th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A

116293 Cpl. Nash, E., 5th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 1018628 Pte. Nesbitt, E. T. 31st; 743123 Pte. Newberry, E. D., 26th; 186210 Cpl. (A./L./Sgt.) Nichol, W. M., 8th; 531764 Pte. Nicholl, C. K., 11th Fd. Amb.; 712993 Pte. Nicholson, J. S., 26th; 129558 Pte. Nicholson, T., 72nd; 868439 Pte. Nix, W., 4th; 65732 Pte. (L./C.) Noakes, J. W. G., 24th; 928083 Cpl. (A./L./Sgt.) Northcott, A. W , 1st; 1263356 Cpl. (A./Coy./S.M.) Norvall, A. D., 18th.

743065 Pte. O'Brien, A. J., 24th; 799069 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) O'Connell, R. W., 19th; 214282 Pte. O'Connor, J. P., 19th; 709187 Pte. O'Connor, W. H., 26th; 89716 Gnr. O'Donoghue, R. C., 17th By , 5th Bde., C.F.A.; A.40089 Sgt. Ogden, F., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 799613 Pte. Oldfield, W., 15th; 877619 Pte O'Rourke, E. T., 18th; 2355319 Pte. Osborn, C., 1st.

799509 Sgt. Paddon, A. V., 15th; 282511 Cpl. Page, E. H., Corps Survey Sect., Eng.; 820081 Pte. Palm, E., 8th; 412830 Sgt. Palmer, E. A. V., 26th; 796696 Cpl. Pamplin, W. A., 1st, C.M.G.C.; 237290 Pte. (L./C.) Pankhurst, E. T., 3rd; 696997 Pte. (L./C.) Park, C. H., 31st; 160056 Pte. Parrott, A. B. 72nd; 91482 Bdr. Parsons, G., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 292372 Pte. Parsons, K., 29th; 102071 Pte. Partridge, W. G., 54th; 307794 Cpl. Patten, B. B., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 222927 Pte. Patterson, C. A., 85th; 787045 Pte. Patterson, J. V., 3rd; 639951 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Patterson, R. J., 21st; 148292 Pte. (L./Cpl.) Paulson, P. B., 78th; 769272 Pte. Paxton, G., 4th; 200172 Sgt. Pearsall, L. W., 102nd; 70252 Pte. Pellerin, J. W., 26th; 75866 Pte. Penning, H., 29th; 148796 Sgt. Penson, T. C., 78th; 907284 Cpl. Perkins, L., 28th; 410470 Cpl. Perrault, L., 38th; 268128 Pte. Perry, G. A., 5th; 148525 Pte. Peterson, J., 78th; 700140 2nd Cpl. (A./Cpl.) Peters, H., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 718757 Spr. (L./C.) Phillips, E., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 1018608 Pte Phillips, J. H., 5th; 40767 Cpl. Phillips, R. E., 1st By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 511143 Dvr. Phillips, W. A. B., 4th Divsl. Train, C.A.S.C.; 142128 Sgt. Pierce, W. R., 20th; 252859 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Pinder, A. A., 10th; 26 Bdr. Pitman, J. S., 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 745456 Pte. Pittman, A. J., 2nd; 690239 Pte. Pogson, H., 3rd; 429731 Sgt. Pollock, J., 7th; 216336 Pte. Pollon, A., 78th; 628913 Sgt. Pomeroy, C. C., 4th, C.M.G.C.; 2115201 Pte. Poole, A. E., 78th; 823495 Pte Porter, F. A., 14th; 633789 Pte. Porter, F. W., 21st; 288673 Pte, Portman, H. G , 4th C.M G.C.; 163740 Sgt. Postaus, T, G., 75th; 835685 Pte. Potter, R., 2nd; 424284 Sgt. Power, W. K. M., 28th; 455710 Sgt. Poynter, H., 26th; 847162 Pte. Prefontaine, A., 22nd;; 602600 Pte. Preseman, L., 85th; 3230 Dvr. Prestidge, A. W., 3rd Div. Train, C.A.S.C.; 225398 Pte. Price, R. J., 54th; 524809 Pte. Pringle, J., 13th Fd. Amb.; 818121 Pte. Pringle, R. A., 26th; 657623 Sgt. Pritchard, M. W., 19th; 1045628 Pte. Pritchard, S. L., 20th; 633150 Pte. Pulford, E., 38th; 103667 Pte. (L./C.) Pyman, S., 102nd.

MAJOR-GENERAL SEELY INSPECTING THE CANADIAN GUARD OF HONOUR AT HENDON LAST WEEK.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

805137 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Quick, F. M., 2nd; 865626 Pte. Quinn, H. J., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 657740 Pte. Quinn, G., 19th; 417495 Sgt. Quintal, P., 22nd.

488969 Sgt Rae, W. F., 24th; 874562 Spr. (L./Cpl.) Rainer, A. G., 3rd Eng.; 101835 Pte. Ratcliffe-Smith, J. C., 5th; 54256 Sgt. Rayner, S., 18th; 706357 Pte. Read, C., 29th; 730208 Pte. Rebbeck, W. G., 4th; 919879 Pte. Record, H. S., 14th; 721772 Spr. Redpath, G. W., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 229267 Pte. Reed, C., 2nd; 192582 Pte. Reed, E. J., 4th; 20809 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Rees, J. V. 5th; 77832 Sgt Reid, A., 16th; 799777 Sgt .Reid, A. M., 15th; 91823 Sgt. Reid, W. G., 3rd Bde.; C.G.A.; 406613 Sgt. Reid, W. H., 4th; 446188 Sgt. Rennie, J , 5th; 406792 Cpl. Rennie, W., 18th; 237375 Pte. Renfrey, W., 3rd; 434301 Pte. Reeside, T., 10th; 796088 Pte. Richards, T. J., 4th; 426249 Sgt. Richardson, A., 1st Div. Employ. Coy.; 868208 Pte. Richmond, H. H., 19th; 21749 Cpl. Riddell, J. P. T., 4th; 907202 Coy./S.M. Ridge, F., 102nd; 799024 Sgt. Riley, H., 19th; 648759 Cpl. Rivers, T., 102nd; 123589 Pte. Roach, H., 18th; 1001204 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Robbins, R., 78th; 420897 Sgt. Roberts, J., 16th; 503288 Sgt. Roberts, J. C., 3rd Eng.; 467573 Pte. Robertson, A. S., 16th; 502583 Spr. (L./C.) Robertson, D.D., Corps H.Q. S. Coy., Eng.; 139168 Pte. L./C.) Robertson, J., 87th; 246649 Pte Robertson, J. A., 38th; 65839 Pte. Robertson, J. H., 24th; 283480 Pte. Robinson, B., 85th; 907020 Pte. (L./C.) Robinson. J., 28th; 189982 Pte. (L./C.) Robinson, J., 75th; 435520 Sgt. Rogers, G. W., 4th, C.M.G.C.; 850378 Pte. Rogerson, J., 3rd; 59855 Cpl. Rollings, A., 21st; 201686 Pte. Rolls, J., 20th; 712405 Pte. Ross, D. W., 13th; 644096 Pte. Ross, J., 1st; 164177 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Ross, T., 18th; 1730 Pte. Rosser, J. G., 5th Fd. Amb.; 18234 Pte (L./C.) Rouby, P., 2nd; 56023 Pte. Routley, A. P,. 19th; 476562 Bmdr. Rowland, E., 3rd D.T.M. By., C.F.A.; 120663 Pte. Roy, L., 22nd; 193435 Spr. (A./Cpl.) Ruse, F. L., Corps H.Q. S. Coy., Eng.; 53154 Pte. Rushen, E., 18th; 772375 Sgt. Rutherford, G., 1st; 500306 Spr. Ryrie, W. B., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng

645287 Cpl. Sackville, S. H. W., 54th; 1018393 Pte. Sangry, N., 5th; 164615 Sgt. Saunders, G., 75th; 1031390 Pte. Saunders, T., 72nd; 175961 Pte. Sawley, G., 75th; 100132 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Saxton, H., 78th; 669762 Pte. Schofield, J., 3rd; 75116 Pte. (L./C.) Scott, G., 29th; 41590 Sgt. Scott, G. T., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 320978 Sgt. Scott, T. A., 52nd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 633441 Pte. Scott, W., 38th; 248468 Cpl. Scott, W. B., 2nd Eng.; 213212 Sgt. Scoville, J., 15th; 24428 Pte. Seivenright, H., 13th; 802418 Pte. Selby, T. J., 15th; 104546 Pte. (L./C.) Selby, W. D., 20th; 10821 Pte. Seward, J., 4th; 440293 Pte Shaw, B. H., 6th; 902082 Sgt. Shaw, D., 85th; 199182 Sgt. Shaw, R., 5th; 208327 Pte. Sheehan, P. T., 38th; 420459 Pte. (L./C.) Shepherd, J., 16th; 796014 Pte. Sherman, C. A., 14th; 472690 Cpl. (A./L./Sgt.) Shortt, G. A., 72nd; 192821 Cpl. Shields, N., 13th; 430110 Pte. Simms, S., 10th; 500142 Spr. Simpson, E., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 42585 Cpl. Sinclair, A., 12th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 193175 Pte. Skerratt, G. A., 15th; 436584 Sgt. Slight, F. J., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 42223 Cpl. Sloan, B. L., 1st Bde., C.F.A ; 2109954 Pte Smart, H. A., 31st; 2085413 Sgt. Smeaton, J. C., 3rd Bde., C.G.A.; 1100035 Spr. Smith, A , 10th Rly. Troops; 2512313 Pte. Smith, A. R., 14th; 56031 Sgt. Smith, A. T., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 86051 Cpl. Smith, B. K., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 832205 Pte Smith, C. A., 10th; 132676 Pte. (L./C.) Smith, C. C., 13th; 511202 Pte. (A./L./C.) Smith, D., 3rd Div. Train, C.A.S.C.; 846255 Pte. Smith, E. C., 18th; 690755 Pte. Smith, F., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 693831 Pte. Smith, H. E., 21st; 422764 Cpl. Smith, J., 29th; 184178 Cpl. Sith, L., 10th; 79980 Pte. Smith, P., 31st; 231751 Pte. (A./L./C.) Smith, R., 10th; 33457 Sgt. Smith, R. W., 3rd Fd. Amb.; 101082 Cpl. Smith, S. J., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 636758 Pte. Smith. W., 21st; 313971 Sgt. Smith, W. R., 3rd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 491140 Pte. Snelling, G., 1st; 772036 Pte. (L./C.) Soderstorm, G. A., 4th; A34833 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Southward, W. B., 10th; 850221 Pte. (L./C.) Speight, R., 75th; 440150 Cpl. Spencer, W., 5th; 1015829 Cpl. Spooner, F. W.; 72nd; 5802 Spr. Sprague, C. M., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 880064 Pte. (A./L./C.) Squires, R., 18th; 823003 Sgt. Stabler, W. S., 3rd, C.M.G.C.; 532299 Cpl. Stacey, J. H., 12th Fd. Amb.; 132156 Pte. Stafford, J., 13th; 887842 Pte. Standinghorn, N., 28th; 709235 Pte. Staples, F. M., 26th; 715071 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Staples, J. J., 26th; 905063 Cpl. Steedman, T. S., 10th; 174092 Sgt. Steer, H. F., 4th, C.M.G.C.; 681411 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Stephen, H. A., 75th; 36185 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Stevens, F. R., 1st D.M.T. Coy , C.A.S.C.; 528510 Pte. Stevens, W., 13th Fd. Amb.; 814104 Pte. Stevenson, W. J., 4th; 6034 Sgt. Stewart, C. R., Strathcona's Horse; 246776 Pte. Steyvers, E., 38th; 55286 Sgt. Stitt, F., 19th; 116466 Cpl. Storey, F., 29th; 412859 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Story, T., 20th; 859357 Pte. Stott, D., 16th; 737011 Pte. Strachan, R. L., 19th; 427431 Sgt. Stronge, G. C., 13th; 853075 Pte. Stroud, C., 4th; 746109 Pte. Stuart, J. J.; 18th; 412369 Pte. Stubbs, E., 2nd; 105286 Pte. Studerns, J., 16th; 775177 Pte. Sullivan, C., 18th; 1087892 Cpl. Sullivan, E. M., 21st

183825 Pte. Tait, W. W., 10th; 748918 Pte. Tarrant, L. E., 24th; 138362 Pte. Tatton, S. J., 14th; 875400 Pte. Taylor, A. J., 8th; 541881 2nd Cpl. Taylor, C.M., 9th, Eng.; 246345 Pte. Taylor, C. W., 2nd; 2071 2nd Cpl. Taylor, T. L., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 55519 Sgt. Teale, R., 19th; 331994 Cpl. Tees, P. C., 4th Div. T.M. Bde., C.F.A.; 6967 Pte. Templeman, F., 1st; 267393 Pte. Tetlock, L., 5th; 449083 Pte. Tessier, P., 22nd; 648892 Sgt. Tolmic, R. T., 102nd; 19453 Cpl. Tomlinson, W. J. A., 2nd; 696734 Pte. Tooke, H. A., 31st; 35563 Cpl Tranter, C T., 13th; 660447 Pte. Trudel, L., 22nd; 883077 Pte. Trute, G., 10th; 201710 Pte. Tucker, T. T., 4th; 226745 Pte. Turcotte, H. J., 8th; 14028 Sgt. Turton, S., 3rd; 907100 Sgt. Thompson, A., 5th; 142221 Cpl. Thompson, N. W., 4th; 252629 Pte. (A./L./C.) Thompson, N. W., 10th; 645911 Spr. Thompson, T. L., 4th D.S. Coy., Eng.; 784198 Pte. (L./C.) Thomson, W. A , 87th; 700870 Pte. Thorne, A., 16th; 86863 By. S.M. Thorne, P., 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 603052 Sgt. Tilbrook, S. T., 21st; 803097 Pte. (L./C.) Tobias, R. R., 4th; 425421 Pte. Tolhurst, G. R., 29th; 58251 Pte. Tuttle, W., 20th.

633317 Sgt. Urquhart, G., 38th; 1437 Cpl. Usher, G. A., 4th Fd. Amb.; 718752 Cpl. Vanderbosh, F., 16th; 687256 Pte. (A./L./C.) Vandermeersche, P., 54th; 883657 Pte. (L./C.) Velge, R. M., 31st.

839127 Pte. Waite, T. H., 38th; 83731 Gnr. Waldron, S., 4th Bde., C.F.A ; 144256 Sgt. Wale, R., 13th; A4227 Pte. Walinck, A., 3rd; 454365 Sgt. Walker, C., 2nd; 190143 Pte. (L./C.) Walks, L. H. W., 1st; 1780 Pte. Wall, W. F , 5th Fd. Amb.; 223191 Sgt. Wallace, T., 85th; 814087 Pte. Waller, S., 29th; 663682 Cpl. Wansborough, E. M., 2nd, C.M.G.C.; 687193 Sgt. Ward, A., 72nd; 89136 Gnr. Ward, J., 25th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 86529 Dvr. Ward, T., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 129818 Cpl. Warren, G., 72nd; 415438 Pte. Warren, J., 26th; 901129 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Watling, G. M., 85th; 841424 Pte. Watson, O. E., 24th; 192614 Sgt. Wayman, D. F., 7th Eng.; 404565 Pte. (L./C.) Webb, E. A., 24th; 907548 Cpl. Webb, W. H., 102nd; 86686 Sgt. Websdale, G., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 748828 Pte. West, F., 14th; 438880 2nd Cpl. West, J. A , 7th Eng.; 60046 Sgt. West, J. N., 21st; 436575 Pte. Weston, J., 1st C.M.G.C.; 796013 Pte. Wheeler, M., 14th; 2060343 Pte. White, A., 26th; 757223 Cpl. White, E. E., 19th; 57561 Cpl. White, J., 20th; 769380 Sgt White, J., 18th; 6511 Sgt. White, T., 1st; 769548 Pte. (L./C.) Whiteside, W., 18th; 625096 Pte. (L./C.) Whitford, R. E., 78th; 301239 Dvr Whitlock, G. H., 36th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 202120 Cpl. Whitmore, R. E., 3rd; 430740 Pte Whittle, R., 29th; 424078 Cpl. Whyte, J. A., 5th; 123123 Gnr. Wiese, T. F., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 339870 Gnr. Wilcockson, H , 45th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 91618 Dvr. Wilde, A., 6th By., 2nd Bde., C F.A.; 261253 Cpl. Wilder, R. J., 38th; 687457 Pte. Wilkinson, T. H., 72nd; 104625 Sgt. Williams, A., 5th; 171258 Sgt. Williams, H. G., 4th, C.M.G.C.; 132727 Pte. Williams, J. J., 13th; 742505 Sgt. Williams, M. D., 26th; 222164 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Williams, S. F., 85th; 10704 Pte. Williamson, A., 4th; 116711 Pte. Williamson, H. 29th; 684722 Cpl. Williamson, H. W., 13th; 310728 Cpl. Willison, O. H., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 105252 Sgt. Wills, J. A., 28th; 888339 Pte. Wilmot. E., 5th; 1015443 Cpl. Wilson, R. A., 72nd; 140242 Cpl. Wing, E., 3rd; 410664 Cpl. Winson, R., 12th L.T.M. By., C.F.A.; 772177 Spr. (A./Cpl.) Wishart, G., 4th, Rly. Troops; 464399 Spr. Witter, C. E., Cps. H.Q. Sig. Coy., Eng.; 663470 Spr. Wolfe, G. M., 10th, Rly. Troops; 283489 Sgt. Wolfe, La M., 85th; 255473 Pte. Wood, C. R., 5th; 511238 Dvr. Wood, E., 4th Div. Train, C.A.S.C.; 645023 Pte. Woods, G. W., 29th; 57040 Pte. Woods, H., 20th; 405477 Sgt. Woods, J., 3rd; 204417 Sgt. Woodward, D.C.M., L. G., 13th; 524408 Pte. Worsley, E. A., 78th; 474148 Cpl. Wright, F. F., 54th; 841164 Sgt. Wright, E. G., 13th; 657858 Pte. (L./C.) Wright, W. H., 4th; 1015285 Sgt Wyatt, R. H., 72nd; 1093146 Pte. Wyatt, S. H., 2nd; 242 Sgt. Wynn, F., V2c Hv. T.M. By., 2nd Div. T.M. Bde., C.F.A.

147636 Sgt. Yeardge, A. D., 78th; A.4249 Sgt. Young, J., 3rd; 706491 Pte Youngs, F., 102nd; 1045252 Pte. Zverina, T., 20th Bn.

Meritorious Service Medal.

305640 Gnr. R. O. Berry, 8th Army Bgde., C.F.A.

Canadians in Imperial Forces.

Military Medal.

24562 Sgt. (A./Bv.S.M.) G. E. Frost, 153rd Hy. By., R.G.A. (Alberni. B.C.); 12876 Pte. H. Gritton, 1st Bn. Coldstream Guards (Toronto); 1078 Cpl. C. Attfield, 1st Bn. Welsh Guards (Toronto)

* * *

BRAVE CANADIAN NURSES

Awarded the Military Medal.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, January* 29.)

Nursing Sister Helen Elizabeth Hansen, C.A.M.C.

For gallantry during an enemy air raid at Etaples, May 19/20, 1918. She worked devotedly in the operating room throughout the period of the severe bombardment, which lasted for two hours. Sister Hansen was ready for any duty, and exhibited qualities of coolness and courage.

Nursing Sister Beatrice McNair, C.A.M.C.

For gallantry during an enemy air raid at Etaples, May 19/20, 1918. She carried on her duties throughout the night without interruption, and throughout the period of the severe bombardment, which lasted for two hours, Sister McNair showed great solicitude for the patients in her wards, and was wholly unmindful of her personal safety.

* * *

Another hut has been handed over to the Canadian Y.M.C.A. by the authorities at Seaford Camp, Lt. Patterson taking charge.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.
The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.Os. AND MEN.

List of Friday, January 24.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Meff, 7771 J. H.
Western Ontario Regiment.—Mitchell, 802618 E.
British Columbia Regiment.—Churchill, 704147 L. L.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Corrick, 3131566 A. J.

Accidentally Killed.

British Columbia Regiment.—Powers, 629561 C. E.

Died.

Engineers.—Armstrong, 291009 Spr. G. B.; Kenty, [illegible]07272 Spr. E. H.; Lockwood, 2265756 Spr. T. C.; Smith, 2005976 P. G.
New Brunswick Regiment.—Scott, 817340 D.
Quebec Regiment.—Gatineau, [illegible] C.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Chambers, 63170 H. W.; Hallissy, 3232087 P.; Vickers, 764986 R.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Davison, 106186 Cpl. S. C.; Kirby, 3362643 A.; Maitland, 269475 W. W.
Alberta Regiment.—Pears, 624948 Cpl. W.
British Columbia Regiment.—Crowe, 703945 G.
Machine Gun Corps.—McCollom, 2004577 R. C.
Army Service Corps.—Dooley, 746 W.; Shilling, [illegible] Sgt. L. J.
Forestry Corps.—Cooper, 2157402 P.; Fisher, 297503 A.
Railway Troops.—Milligan, 409631 Cpl. J.

List of Saturday, January 25.

Died.

Quebec Regiment.—Callaghan, 841458 J.
Central Ontario Regiment.—McHardy, 238114 Cpl. T. E.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Orr, 259141 F. H.
Alberta Regiment.—Coming-Singer, 895373 G.
Railway Troops.—Walker, 838599 R. B.
Forestry Corps.—Cameron, 790822 C. R.; Heaslip, 2497328 W. D.

List of Monday, January 27.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Cavalry.—Lefurgey, 878 L.-Cpl. A. M.

Died as a Prisoner of War in German Hands.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Chaney, 10110 J.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Strate, 925626 Sgt. E. G.
British Columbia Regiment.—Somerville, 17281 J.; Wolfe, 16837 R. C.

Died.

Railway Troops.—Hartwick, 26662 H.

List of Tuesday, January 28.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Manitoba Regiment.—Ferris, 3255607 S. T.

Died.

Cavalry.—Bruce, 2227347 J.
Railway Troops.—Cowles, 2502302 C. W.

Missing.

Machine Gun Corps.—Kersey, 892114 H. E.; Orr, 427851 W.

List of Wednesday, January 29.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Cavalry.—Gray, 38576 H. T.
Manitoba Regiment.—Nicholls, 878317 Cpl. H.
British Columbia Regiment.—Stringer, 739499 A. C.

Died.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Randall, 467648 J.

Missing, Believed Drowned.

Army Service Corps.—Murdock, 3136 Sgt. A. S.

List of Thursday, January 30.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Western Ontario Regiment.—McGillivray, 651376 D. D.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Manitoba Regiment.—Prior, 148729 Cpl. G. O. H.

Died as Prisoner of War.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Kennedy, 106330 D. M.

Died.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Woods, 9969 J.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Cameron, 907866 G. W.; Paden, 1009484 S. D.
Army Service Corps.—Carter, 514463 W. I.
Forestry Corps.—Brooks, 1013711 C. A.; Houle, 121306 H.

Wounded and Missing.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Hughes, 3032661 C.

Missing.

Machine Gun Corps.—Latimer, 1027725 H. M.; Warman, 283350 C. W.

* *

FRENCH DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, January 29.*)

Legion of Honour.—(*Cross of Officer*):—Bt. Col. (T.Maj.-Gen.) L. J. Lipsett, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late comdg. 3rd Division (Winnipeg); Major-General Sir Archibald C. MacDonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., comdg. 1st Division (Winnipeg). *Cross of Chevalier*: Major (T./Lt.-Col.) A. N. O'Kelly, D.S.O., King Edward's Horse and Tank Corps (Winnipeg), Major (T./Lt.-Col.) E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.H.A.; Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Parsons, D.S.O., Sask., attd. 1st Divisional H.Q., Major (T. Lt.-Col.) C. B. Simonds, D.S.O., R.G.A., attd. R.F.A. (Victoria, B.C.).

Croix de Guerre.—Major D. B. Martyn, M.C., 44th Bn.; 443750 Pte. Henry A. Lenzman, 54th Bn.; 231443 Pte. Percy A. Main, 20th Bn.; 87242 Sgt. Wm. Plews, 20th Bty., 5th Bgde., C.F.A., 455818 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Ronald Taylor, M.M., 18th Bn.

Medaille Militaire.—2100278 Gnr. Carl W. Brown, 3rd Bgde., C.G.A.; 409318 Sgt. Henry C. Byce, 14th Bn.; 76228 Sgt. James Flatley, 29th Bn.; 129549 Pte. Joseph A. MacFarlane, 72nd Bn.; 42390 Sgt. Wm. E. Pagett, 1st Bn.

Medal of Honour with Silver-Gilt Swords.—1966 S./Q.M.S. W. J. James, 2nd Divl. Train, C.A.S.C.; 124260 Spr. W. H. Walker, 4th Bn., C.R.T.

Medal of Honour with Silver Swords.—5381 Cpl. J. Hardman, 2nd Bn., Engrs.; 700670 Cpl. J. C. McVey, 5th Sge. Bty., 2nd Bgde., C.G.A.; 85774 Sgt. T. B. Owen, 5th Bty., 2nd Bgde., C.F.A.; 410170 Cpl. L. Perrault, 38th Bn.; 84202 B.S.M. W. B. Whitehead, 16th Bty., 6th Bgde., C.F.A.; 2370 Q.M.S. S. Woods, 3rd C.C.C.S., C.A.M.C.

Medal of Honour with Bronze Swords.—300314 A./Bdr. R. Chambers, 5th Bty., 2nd Bgde., C.F.A.; 905004 Spr. R. Cullen, 4th Bn., C.R.T.; 826950 Pte. R. H. Davidson, 47th Bn.; 1630 Dvr. H. G. Fryday, C.A.S.C., Pool, attd. 5th Fld. Amb., 116766 Pte. A. E. Kerridge, 102nd Bn.; 116279 Pte. G. D. Marson, 7th Bn., 845043 L./Cpl. R. C. Nelson, 4th Bn., Engrs.; 226365 Pte. Ian R. Wares, late Strathcona's Horse.

Silver Medal of Epidemics.—Major Harold Orr, C.A.M.C.

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"MENTIONS" FOR SERVICES IN EGYPT.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, January 22.*)

Col. E. J. R. Evatt, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C. (Winnipeg); Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) E. M. Morris, C.B., C.M.G., R. Lancs. Regt. (Guelph); Lt. C. B. Draper, 1/5 Bn., Bedfordshire Regt. (Toronto); Lt. A. E. Prince, 1/5 Bn., Manchester Regt. (Kingston); Q.M. and Capt. J. J. E. Dowling, R. Irish Rifles, attd. 1st Bn., Leinster Regt. (Quebec).

R.A.F.—Sec. Lt. D. A. Harding, Lt. R. H. Ley (B.C.), Lt. W. D. Scott (Toronto), Lt. M. E. Staples (C.F.A.), Lt. (A./Capt.) R. B. Sutherland (Eng.).

Canadian Ordnance Corps.—Lt.-Col. B. C. White.

* *

R.A.F. OFFICERS MENTIONED FOR SERVICES.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Wilfred Beaver, M.C. (Toronto), Capt. Angus Bell-Irving, M.C. (Vancouver), Lt. George J. Blackmore, Lt. John S. Bowler, Lt. Hamilton Cassels, Lt.-Col. Guy C. St. P. De Dombasle, Lt. Basil N. Durant, Maj. Herbert F. Fisher, Lt. (A./Capt.) Frank G. Garratt (Montreal), Capt. Hugh B. Griffiths, Capt. Francis H. Hawksford, Lt. D'Arcy F. Hilton, M.C. (Toronto), Maj. Henry St. J. Knight, F.S.I., Lt. (A./Capt.) Wilfred A. Landry (Fredericton), Lt. Tremper Longman, Maj. Osborne C. Macpherson, Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) (A./Capt.) Finley McRae, Sec. Lt. (A./Capt.) Richard G. Meech, Capt. Lionel S. Metford (Sherbrooke), Lt. Geoffrey S. O'Brien, Maj. Sydney C. Parr, Capt. Harold S. Parsons, Lt. (A./Capt.) Albert G. Peace, Lt. Bert V. Richardson, Capt. Tenison A. B. Rolfe, Lt. James I. Ryrie, Capt. James Herbert Scandrett, M.C., Capt. Wilmer L. Scandrett (London), Capt. Murton A. Seymour, Lt. Allan Miller Thomas, Lt.-Col. Frederick A. Wanklyn, M.C. (Kingston), Lt. (A./Capt.) Humphrey H. Wrong (Toronto).

* *

OFFICERS KILLED, AND DIED.

Imperial Forces.

Capt. J. L. Clark, R.A.V.C. (died suddenly from heart failure on December 16), belonged to Russell, Man., where he had been in practice as a veterinary surgeon for 19 years prior to enlisting. He leaves a widow and four children.

Sec. Lt. J. R. Kirby, R.A.F. (killed in an aeroplane accident in England on December [illegible]), was born in Toronto 27 years ago, graduated from Toronto University in 1916, and before enlisting was employed by the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, of Toronto. He joined the R.A.F. in December, 1917, and came overseas some six months ago.

Lt.-Col. Charles Phillipps, R.G.A. (died at Shorncliffe on January 10) was the eldest son of the late Major C. B. Phillips, of Claydon, Suffolk, and entered the R.A. in 1887, serving for several years in Canada. He went to France in October, 1916, and was invalided home the following March.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

CONSOLS PAY DAY, Monday, Feb. 3.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Feb. 12.	Thurs, Feb. 13.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange business during the past week has not shown sustained activity outside a few groups, among which oil shares have been prominently good.

Among Canadian securities business has only been on a moderate scale, and the general course of values has been irregular. The gilt edged issues have been hard. Colonial loans experiencing no depression as a result of the New South Wales 3 million emission. Canada 4½ per cents. at 97 are a point to the good. The Fours at 84 and the 3½ per cents. at 73 are firm, without change. Municipal bonds, as a rule, have also been firm, though they are rarely altered to quote, but Regina Fives at 81½ are 1½ up, and stock is generally very scarce in this group.

In the railroad section, Canadian Pacifics are weaker at 175, in spite of the traffic increase. Grand Trunk quotations show many declines of fractions to over a point, on the pessimistic dividend outlook, and the 2nd pref. at 47 is 2 down.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays, after some slight fluctuation, mark a small improvement at 8 7/16.

Industrials have been quietly cheerful in most directions Canada General Electrics at 114½ are a point better. Lake Superiors at 20 are also a point to the good. Dominion Steels hold firm at 61½, and Canada Cements around 73½. Cockshott Plow pref. marked between 86 and 88½, and Canadian Car pref. up to 106½. Brazilian Tractions have receded to 55.

There has been more doing in Canadian silver mining shares, and quotations have been good. Mining Corp. of Canada has risen 1s. 3d. to 12s., and Kirkland Lake up to nearly 50s., and Casey Cobalts are up to 3s 6d.

Other markings are shown in the securities prices column, and include quite a number of issues which have not been prominent in the lists for some time past. Bank shares have been without movement, and business has been light in the iron and steel division. Our disclosures of last week with regard to the very wide margins in buying and selling quotations in the municipal section have aroused considerable discussion in Anglo-Canadian financial circles.

—**—

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 10.

During the past week markets as a whole have been fairly firm, and though business has generally been light, the trading has at times covered a fairly wide range. The feature has been the steadily continued demand for investment securities. The War Bonds have been in strong demand, especially the Victory Loan 1937 maturity, which reached a new high price of 102¼; they are now about ½ lower. Industrial bonds, as a result of fair demand, are notably firm, a good many rises having occurred during the week. The steady buying of bank stocks has also continued at steadily rising prices, the most notable appreciation, perhaps, being in the shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which are now quoted in Toronto at 215, or 30 points above the price at which they stood a few weeks ago.

Prices of other stocks have been more irregular, though the market undertone has been generally confident. A feature in Toronto has been a strong rally in Consolidated Smelters, during which the shares recovered practically all the ground they lost during their recent decline. The abolition of the minimum restrictions in Toronto has hardly proved so important a market factor as some people expected, though naturally some stocks feel the effect. For instance, the first transactions in Toronto Railway and Winnipeg Railway after the abolition of the minimum took place at the respective prices of 55 and 45, which represent in each case a decline of 6 points. The steel stocks have been variable from day to day, in sympathy with New York influences, and apart from Steel of Canada which has responded to the near approach of the dividend, are now somewhat weaker. Dom. Textile has shown strength in Montreal, rising to 104 at the end of last week on light trading. There has also been some enquiry for Ames-Holden pref., which, in consequence, has improved considerably. Yesterday prices of industrial stocks in general were slightly below their recent best, Laurentide, Car pref., Cement, Maple Leaf, Forgings and others weakening a little.

Among current prices, Dom Steel is 62¼, Steel of Canada 64⅞, Can. Car 30, pref. 84¾, Cement 65, Forgings 192, Can. Loco. 63, Steamships 45⅜, Can. Gen. Electric 104, Dom. Textile 105, Mont Power 87⅞, Brompton 61, Laurentide 193, Spanish River 17½, Abitibi 48, pref. 90, Maple Leaf 133½, Ogilvie 212, St. Lawrence Flour 94½, Ames-Holden 28, pref. 71, Smelters 24¼, Asbestos 46¾, Dom. Canners 37½. The different Victory Loan maturities are quoted 1922, 98½; 1927, 100½; 1937, 102¼.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Bank Sir Herbert Holt announced that a new issue of $2,000,000 of stock would be allotted to shareholders of the bank of register on January 8, the price of the stock to be $150 per share. As the current market price of the shares is $214, this presents the shareholders with a very handsome bonus, and it is noteworthy that the president also intimated that this policy of increasing the bank's capital on attractive terms to shareholders is to be continued in future On the basis of one new to every seven old shares, the rights in the new issue are calculated at $8 per share

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial

Canada. 3½ p.c., 1914-19, 100¼*; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 96½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 80*; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 73; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 84½*; 3 p.c., 1938, 73⅞*

Alberta. 4 p.c. 10-yr., 95; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83⅜.

British Columbia. 4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 89½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1941, 67¼.

Manitoba. 4 p.c., 1947, 80; 4 p.c., 1949, 74½; 5 p.c., 1888, 97½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84¼.

New Brunswick. 4 p.c. 73½.

Newfoundland. 3½ p.c., 1941, 73¼; 4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 82½.

Ontario. 3½ p.c. Reg., 73; 4 p.c., 78¼; 4½ p.c., 81.

Quebec. 4 p.c., 1934, 84½; 3 p.c. Reg., 72¼.

Saskatchewan. 4 p.c., 1923, 93½; 4 p.c., 1949, 75¼; 5¼ p.c. Scrip, 99½; Reg., 99½.

Municipal

Calgary. 4½ p.c., 1930-42, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37 81½; 5 p.c., 81.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 93½-88¾; 4½ p.c., 1917-49, 76-83½.

Fort William. 4½ p.c., 86-79.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 85; 4½ p.c., 1951, 74½

Medicine Hat. 5 p.c., 80.

Moncton.—4 p.c., 84.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 84; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76; 3 p.c., 55½; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 85½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 79½-87

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 81

Regina. 5 p.c. Stk., 86⅛; 5 p.c. Debs., 82½; 4½ [illegible]

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 80; 4½ p.c., 1940, 78; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 72¾.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 79¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 83; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 75½; 4½ p.c., 84.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 71; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 73⅞; 4½ p.c. Loc. Imp., 80.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 74⅞; 4 p.c., 1920-60, 70.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 79; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 76; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 82⅞.

Railways

Alberta and G.W.—5 p.c. 1st Bds., 82½.

Algoma Central & H.—5 p.c. Bds., 67½; Eastern 5 p.c. Bds., 68.

Atlantic & N.-W.—5 p.c. Bds., 91½*.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c. Shares, 107½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—8 13/16.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. Debs., 74*.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Bds., 64.

Can. N. Ontario.—3½ p.c. Debs., 1961, 71¾*; 3½ p.c. Debs., 1938, 72½; Pacific 4 p.c. Debs., 69.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 67⅞; 4 p.c. Deb., Dom. Gtd., 84½*; 3½ p.c. Dom. Guar. Debs., 71; 4 p.c. Land Grant Bds., 95; 4 p.c. Alberta Debs., 73⅞; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan Debs., 74; 4 p.c. Manitoba Debs., 80; 4 p.c. Ontario Div. Debs., 80½; 5 p.c. Land Mort. Debs., 93½; 5 p.c. Income Debs., 48¾.

Can. North. West.—4½ p.c. Alberta Debs., 75⅜.

Can. Pacific.—Com., 171½*; Pref., 75¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 80¾; 5 p.c. Algoma Bds., 89¾.

Dominion Atlantic.—1st Debs., 77*.

Duluth, Win. & Pac.—4 p.c. Debs., 68¾.

Edmonton, Dun. & B.C.—4 p.c., 72¾.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c. Bds. "A.," 64⅞; Branch Lines 4 p.c. Bds. (Alberta), 73½; 4 p.c. Bds. (L. Superior), 69; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 96.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c. Mt. Prairie Sec., 63½; 4 p.c. Mt. Mount. Sec., 54½.

Grand Trunk.—Ord., 10⅞; Guaranteed, 51½; 1st Pref., 57½; 2nd Pref., 47⅛; 3rd Pref., 23; 5 p.c. Debs., 88½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 67½; 2nd Equip. Bds. 6 p.c., 100; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 99; Gt. W. Bd. 5 p.c. Debs., 86.

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c. Stk., 106⅞; 5 p.c. Debs., 91¾.

Pacific Great East.—4½ p.c. Debs., 80½.

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Sask.—4 p.c. Deb., 71.

Quebec Central.—4 p.c. Debs., 86¾; 3½ p.c. 2nd Debs., 62½.

Quebec & Lake St. John.—Prior Lien, 64

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c. Debs., 65⅞.

Financial, Land and Investment

Can. N.W. Land.—42/.

Canada Land and Irrigation.—9/9; 18/ pd., 7 6; 6 p.c. Debs., 57½.

Hudson's Bay.—81 5/32; Pref., 93/9.

North Coast Land.—1st Deb., 31.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—4 p.c. Debs., 71½.

Western Canada Land.—Debs., 53; Com. Ord., 3/9.

Tramways, Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 55; Pref., 93¾.

B.C. Electric.—Pref., 66; Def., 43¾; Prefrd., 46½; 1st Debs., 83; 4½ p.c. Debs., 61½.

Calgary Power.—Bds., 66½.

Dom. Trac.—80.

Montreal L., H. & Power.—89.

Montreal St. Rail.—96½; Debs., 1922, 94.

Sherbrooke.—55½.

Toronto.—Cons. Debs., 81.

Winnipeg Electric.—Debs., 69½.

Mining.

Burnside.—13/6

Casey Cobalt.—3/3.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—50/.

Le Roi No. 2.—8/9.

Min. Corp. of Canada.—11/6.

Mond Nickel.—81/- xd.; Cum. Pref., 25/- xd.; Non. Cum. Pref., 22/-; 1st Debs., 100½.

Tough-Oakes Gold.—16/9.

Sudbury Synd.—34/4½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma.—Bds., 72⅜.

Canada Iron.—1st Mt., 55.

Canadian Vickers.—1st Deb., 102½.

Canadian Collieries.—Bds., 37.

Dominion Steel Corp.—Pref., 85.

West Canada Collieries.—Debs., 83½.

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* Deposited under Treasury Scheme.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Untd. Asbestos.—42/6

Canadian Car.—Pref., 106½.

Canadian Western Lumber.—Defrd. Int. Wts., 10; Debs., 45¾; Com., 1/3; 5 p.c. Income Debs., 17.

Canadian Western Natural Gas.—Debs., 77.

Canada Steamship Lines.—Debs., 84⅜; Com. Vot. Certs., 66½.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 88½.

Dominion Canners.—6 p.c. 1st Bds., 91½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/3; Deb., 17; 5 p.c. Debs., 36.

Furness-Withy.—74/4½; Pref., 8⅞.

Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—Pref., 20/9½; Ord., 25/9½.

Marconi of Canada.—11/9.

Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 77.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 221; 6 p.c. C. Debs., 106½.

Spanish River Pulp.—19⅞

Robert Simpson.—Bds., 91½.

Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 94⅜.

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FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Loew Theatre interests of Montreal and Toronto have purchased property on Queen Street for a new theatre.

——The pay of non-commissioned officers and men of the North-West Mounted Police has been raised 50 cents per day.

——Mr. John Bingham has been elected President of the Board of Trade.

——The Department of Mines estimates the production of coal during 1918 at about 15,180,000 short tons, as compared with a production of 14,046,759 short tons during 1917.

——The total amount of assessments made under the Business Profits War Tax to January 1 was over $58,000,000, of which over $54,000,000 have been collected. It is estimated that by the end of the fiscal year about $65,000,000 will be realised—more than double the estimate made in the Budget Speech.

TORONTO.—In the election for officers of the Trades and Labour Council here, the moderate element, representing Trade Unionism as interpreted by Mr. Gompers, elected its candidates by a majority of 162 votes to 95 over the Socialists.

Speaking of Ontario's war record before the Engineers' Club, Sir William Hearst stated that 231,191 soldiers of Canada's total enlisted in the Province, or 43 per cent. of the total. The voluntary contributions from the Province totalled $51,691,000.

—The Legislature will meet on February 25. Legislation in connection with the Land Settlement scheme for returned soldiers will be dealt with.

——The City assessment, according to the Assessment Commissioner's annual report, totals $624,207,889, compared with $496,097,059 for the following cities combined:—Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Brantford, Windsor, Kingston, Peterboro, Kitchener, Guelph, St. Thomas, Owen Sound, Belleville, Galt, Brockville, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, Stratford, Port Arthur, Chatham, Niagara Falls, Sarnia and Woodstock. The total population of the cities mentioned is 614,811, compared with Toronto's 489,681. The total assessment for 1919 is made up of:—Land, $294,273,295; buildings, $229,991,469; business, $66,174,539; income, $33,768,586; total, $624,207,889, an increase of $21,268,650 over this city's total assessment last year.

The Provincial Minister of Public Works announces that the Government will ask for tenders for the first 100 miles of the new Provincial highway. According to present plans, the Government intends to construct new roads of uniform width at standardised cost to suit local needs and conditions.

The harbour was still open on January 21. In 1888 the water remained unfrozen until January 9, which is the latest date previously recorded.

Professor W. H. Greaves, M.A., of the Department of Public Speaking at Victoria College, Toronto, has been appointed to represent the Congregational College of Montreal on the theological faculty of the Khaki University of Canada in Great Britain.

ale of liquor for medicinal purposes in this Province is to be taken out of the hands of private vendors and managed by officers of the Government.

Despite the Prohibition Act, 3,433 citizens appeared in local police courts on charges of drunkenness last year, a decrease of 1,100 compared with 1917.

Legislation giving the Settlement Board power to expropriate agricultural lands not under cultivation is to be introduced; the Government of Ontario will also place its Crown lands at the disposal of the Federal authorities for settlement purposes, but the Province will retain its title to the land. Legislation will be provided giving the Dominion Government power to make a lien against the property as security for money advanced to returned soldiers for equipment.

PORT ARTHUR—A real estate deal involving $45,000 has been completed here on behalf of English investors in connection, it is reported, with projected industrial enterprises

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Government Labour Department proposes to open employment bureaux in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and other cities.

At the opening of the Legislature by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick last week legislation was announced for the inauguration of Prohibition and the granting of free farms for returned soldiers in the Abitibi region.

In the by-election for the St. Lawrence Division of Montreal Mr. Henry Miles, Liberal, polled 928; Mr. Lande, 489. In the Napierville Division, Mr. Monet, Liberal, polled 528; Mr. Charbonneau, 493; Mr. Leblanc, 232; Mr. Marcil, 237. In the Matane Division, Mr. O. Fortin, Liberal, defeated Mr. George Dionne by 1,237 to 991.

SHERBROOKE.—The Dominion Government has purchased the property adjoining the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville in connection with the Land Settlement Board to provide a home and agricultural training for returned soldiers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The annual number of the *Herald* bears striking testimony to the progress of Nova Scotia during 1918. The total estimated value of the industries of Nova Scotia amounted approximately to $181,630,314. Principal Cummings, of the Agricultural College, calculates the value of the field crops at $42,680,314. The returns from the fisheries, forest, mine and factory aggregate $138,950,000, make a grand total of $181,680,314. This compares with the estimate last year for 1917 of $145,885,000.

——The tonnage entering the port during 1918, exclusive of the coastal and West Indies trade, is given at 7,527.627.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—After some remarkable evidence by the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, and the summing up by counsel, the potato enquiry concluded before Commissioner McQueen, who will later submit his report to the Provincial Government.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—It is estimated that 5,500 fox pelts, aggregating over $1,000,000 in value, will be exported from the Island during the pelting season, which closes this month. The number will include about 4,000 silvers, 1,000 crosses and 500 reds, and will be the biggest output of skins in any season since fur ranching was started in this Province.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Canada Life Building, situated on the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, has been purchased by the C.P.R. for $750,000. For many years they have held a lease on the property, but only recently decided to acquire it. Henceforth the block will be known as the Canadian Pacific Building.

The Hon. T. H. Johnson, Attorney-General, announces that the Provincial Government has waived the succession duties with regard to the estates of soldiers who died on active service. The fees imposed by the Land Titles Office on soldiers' estates will also be remitted.

(*Continued on page 155.*)

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ONTARIO

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Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *Managing Director.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

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The United Kingdom	35/6	20/6	10/3
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All Other Countries	39/6	22/6	11/3

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SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM FRANCE.

To cover the variation in Exchange, remittances in French money for subscription orders to "Canada" should be calculated at following rates:—

		Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months
To addresses in United Kingdom	Francs	46.50	27.00	13.50
To addresses in Canada, Newfoundland, or to Canadian Forces at the Front	,,	49.25	28.25	14.25
To all other Countries	,,	51.75	29.50	15.00

To the Publisher of "CANADA" Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly commencing next issue, for [illegible] for which I enclose £ : :

Name

Address

FROM EAST TO WEST.

MANITOBA—(*Continued from page 152.*)

The Mayors elected in the cities and towns in this Province for the current term include :—

Brandon, Mr. A. R. McDiarmid; *Carman*, Dr. Munn; *Deloraine*, Mr. C. F. Hasseheld; *Emerson*, Mr. E. Casselman; *Gretna*, Mr. G. Coblentz; *Gilbert Plains*, Mr. A. C. Macdonald; *Gimli*, Mr. B. Thorardson; *Grandview*, Mr. J. E. Hedderly; *Killarney*, Mr. A. C. Shephard; *Manitou*, Mr. W. F. Ellis; *Minnedosa*, Mr. W. E. Brown; *Melita*, Mr. B. J. Dobbyn; *Morris*, Mr. A. E. Code; *Morden*, Mr. Alexander Kennedy; *Oak Lake*, Mr. W. W. McCubbin; *Plum Coulee*, Mr. S. Rosner; *Pilot Mound*, Dr. R. D. Ferguson; *Portage La Prairie*, Mr. J. H. Metcalfe; *Rapid City*, Mr. W. E. Berkinshaw; *Roblin*, Mr. J. E. Baine; *Russell*, Dr. G. F. Swallow; *Selkirk*, Mr. Frank A. Gemmell; *Shoal Lake*, Mr. James S. Ross; *Souris*, Mr. T. A. Lockhart; *Stonewall*, Mr. W. Montgomery; *The Pas*, Mr. O. H. Finges; *Winnipeg*, Mr. C. F. Gray; *Wawanesa*, Mr. W. S. Peters.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Messrs. Nay & James have purchased $125,000 of City Public School Debentures, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board. The issue is in 20-year bonds, interest 6 per cent.

The Mayors elected for cities and towns in this Province for the current year include :—

Alameda, Mr. J. McClay; *Broadview*, Mr. J. D. Colquhoun; *Moose Jaw*, Mr. S. A. Hamilton; *Moosomin*, Dr. Keown; *North Battleford*, Mr. Thomas; *Prince Albert*, Mr. Samuel MacLeod; *Regina*, Mr. Henry Black; *Saskatoon*, Mr. F. R. McMillan; *Swift Current*, Mr. J. A. Rolefson: *Weyburn*, Mr. F. B. Moffett; *Yellow Grass*, Dr. J. A. Allen.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. The Swift-Canadian Co. proposes to double the capacity of its plant here at an estimated cost of $500,000.

CALGARY.—Fifty years ago, on December 29, 1868, the Bishop of Calgary and Miss Jean Anne Drever were married in Winnipeg, and at the Palliser Hotel the Anglican clergy of this city tendered them a complimentary luncheon. Dr. Pinkham was appointed archdeacon of Manitoba and canon of St. John's Cathedral in 1882 and in 1887 was appointed Bishop of Saskatchewan.

The Mayors elected in this Province for the current year include :—

Bassano, Mr. H. O. Bredis; *Blairmore*, Mr. W. A. Beebe; *Calgary*, Mr. R. C. Marshall; *Camrose*, Mr. Victor B. Forrester; *Didsbury*, Mr. H. S. Reid; *Edmonton*, Mr. J. Clark; *High River*, Mr. Louis Williams; *Lacombe*, Mr. S. W. Morrison; *McLeod*, Mr. K. T. Dickson; *Magrath*, Mr. J. B. Ririe; *Nanton*, Mr. J. R. Eckert; *Red Deer*, Mr W. E. Lord; *Raymond*, Mr. L. L. Pack.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER.—The Foundation Co. has ordered boilers valued at $1,000,000 from the Vulcan Iron Works, Vancouver, for twenty wooden steamers building at Victoria for the French Government.

The Hon. E. D. Barrow states that 50,000 acres of land along the G.T.P. are available for immediate settlement.

—Sir D. D. Mann has acquired the Big Missouri mining property in the Portland Canal district.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has joined the People's Moderation Party, which desires to secure amendment to the present laws so as to allow of the sale of light beer and wines, but is opposed to the "treating" system.

Mr. C. W. Findley, the former Prohibition Commissioner, has been found not guilty of the theft of 74 cases of whisky.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The tender of W. T. Muse has been accepted for the building of a boat dock at Cow Bay. The dock is part of a plan drawn by the Government engineer, Mr. A. L. Carruthers, to provide shelter and general accommodation for the smaller class of fishing vessels and launches.

* *

The Dominion Government has refused the application of Sir Charles Ross to be allowed to sue in the Courts for $18,000,000 for the Ross Rifle Factory at Quebec, which was expropriated by the Government at a valuation of $8,000,000 during the war.

The Masonic Brethren of the Record Office held their third annual dinner at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Monday evening, in view of the early return to Canada of some of the Brethren. Bro. Capt. J. H. White, M.O., was in the chair. The company numbered 80, the guests including Wor. Bro. Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, as well as several officers of the Polytechnic Lodge. The arrangements were ably carried out by a committee composed of Bros. S.Q.M.S. H. M. Hewett, Cpl. H. Wood, and Pte. H. E. Dawe. Songs were contributed by Bros. S. C. Nicholls and Lt. Gardner, and recitations by Wor. Bro. C. Cronin and Bro. Sergt. D. A. Law.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

A Warning to Labour Extremists. Mr. F. C. Goodenough's speech at the meeting of Barclays Bank dealt very largely with two topics of paramount interest at the present moment, viz., the effect of the unlimited currency note issue in advancing prices of commodities, and the disconcerting prevalence of labour unrest throughout the country. Both subjects were analysed with the exhaustiveness of the expert, and will receive as much attention in Canada as in Great Britain. Mr. Goodenough did not hesitate to say in very definite language that the further issue of currency notes should be stopped in order that the ratio of gold or commodities to paper may be fixed and gradually improved. A suggestion put forward by this well-known financial authority which will attract widespread attention is that if further currency is needed the banks should be authorised to again issue their own notes against approved negotiable bills or other assets, such notes expanding and contracting automatically in accordance with trade requirements. Dealing with the insatiable demands of labour, which are arousing so many misgivings, Mr. Goodenough pointed out that labour did not seem to be able to recognise that during the war we have been living on borrowed money, and that the artificial character of war-time "prosperity" will become painfully apparent when the manufacture of money for war purposes ceases. He also showed that, largely dependent as we are for our existence on the importation of supplies from abroad, the maintenance of our foreign trade is a vital necessity. This can only be achieved by our capacity to compete with world prices, and if wages reach a level in this country at which our prices exceed those of our competitors our trade must necessarily diminish. And he added, for the benefit of the workers, that if the profits of an industry are reduced to the vanishing point, that industry must vanish too. The speech was altogether a fine exposition of the present abnormal conditions existing in Europe, the need for extreme caution in dealing with it, and a solemn warning to labour as to the danger of the measures advocated by the extremists.

* * *

Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation. The absence of any information to the bond and shareholders of this enterprise for such a long period will have perhaps prepared them for the notice issued from Montreal on January 2 that the company is in liquidation. British shareholders in Canadian companies have been so long accustomed to a total absence of consideration of the disabilities of their domicile by Canadian joint-stock company officials that we are not surprised to learn that this notice of liquidation, dated January 2, and posted on January 9, gave notice of a meeting of the creditors, shareholders, etc., at Montreal on the 14th: it was therefore entirely impossible for the Overseas bondholders to instruct their agents or legal representatives to take care of their interests at this meeting. The management of the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation Ltd., has been previously criticised in *Canada*, and it would seem that our criticisms were abundantly justified. Some details of the mismanagement of the company may presumably be disclosed during the official liquidation.

* *

REVIEWS -VICTORY NUMBERS.

The Victory Number of *The Maple Leaf*, all the profits from which have been devoted to that admirable institution, the Canadian Prisoners of War Tobacco Fund, is a magnificent production. Something of the Victory spirit which animated the labours of the editor and staff seems to have crept into the pages; certainly there is joyousness in them which reflects the satisfaction at the "demobilisation" of the Tobacco Fund, which latter necessity brought the journal into being. It is a happy inspiration of the Committee to hand over the balance of moneys to St. Dunstan's Hostel. The souvenir plate—a reproduction of Byam Shaw's picture, "The Flag"—and the other reproductions in colour, together with stories and articles by well-known authors, make the price of the issue (2s. 6d.) absurdly cheap. Mr. Oliver A. Minns, the editor, will have richly deserved the many congratulatory messages he will undoubtedly receive on the excellence of this his final effort.

The war souvenir number of the Canadian Record Office *Bulletin* is newsy and interesting. While appealing particularly to the military and civil *personnel* of the Record Office (Green Arbour House, Old Bailey), it is also a publication which will interest all ranks in the O.M.F.C. This admirable booklet, the main credit for which is due to Mr. G. F. Low, editor and business manager, is published at 1s. 6d., and the net profits will go to swell the coffers of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors.

* *

The approximate number of marriages contracted in England by members of the O.M.F.C. was :—Officers (Aug., 1914, to Dec., 1918), 1,392; N.C.O.s and men (Aug. 1914, to Jan., 1919), 25,365.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

A. M. McD. (E. E. F.).—(1, 2 and 3) No. (4). Make application to your C.O.

A. H. W. (Elstead, Surrey).—We are making the necessary enquiries.

G. H. (Bordon).—Bandsmen are not entitled to draw extra pay.

T. H. B. (Seaford).—Your service naturally dates from your attestation

G. O. T. (R.A.F.).—(1) We believe so. (2) The matter is under consideration.

LUMBER JACK (Aviemore).—Service for the gratuity counts from date of enlistment.

R. M. S. (Seaford).—We will see what can be done.

ANGLO-FRENCH READER.—You will receive the amount stipulated, i.e., where no separation allowance is paid.

A DEPENDENT.—A pension is payable to the widow, but the latter is not eligible for the gratuity.

W. M. (C.M.M.G. Bgde., B.E.F.).—See reply to "Reader" on page 98 of our issue for January 25.

A. E. S. (Lyminge).—We will look up the Routine Order covering your case, and let you know how you stand.

G. L. D. (C.I.B.D., France).—The regulations are not available on this side. Write Militia Headquarters at Ottawa.

F. E. W. (Lyminge).—We are taking up your case at Headquarters, and will let you know the result of our enquiries.

R. E. K. (Bayswater).—If you complete the two years before discharge you will be entitled to a gratuity of £71 18s. 4d., as shown on page 98 of *Canada* for January 25.

C. R. X. (18th Res. Bn.).—(1) If you serve two years, you will be entitled to the gratuity for that period. (2) He will receive gratuity for one year's service.

W. B. D. (Bear Wood).—How do you imagine we can help you if you do not send us your full name, regimental number, unit, etc ?

B. C. (Henlow).—We understand that the matter is being taken up by the income-tax authorities, and that the gratuity is not likely to be levied upon.

E. J. W. (Bordon).—See *Canada* for January 25, page 98 We consider that men with less than one year's service are being treated with singular generosity compared to men with longer service.

ONE OF THE SINGLE ORIGINALS.—The general policy is that married men will be returned before single men, irrespective of length of service. We agree that the policy seems hard on First Contingent men.

R. H. N. (C.M.G.C.).—Secure a special discharge form from London Headquarters (Argyll House, Regent Street, W.1) or from your battalion orderly room, and make application through your C.O.

T. S. A. (Seaford).—As the gratuity is payable practically monthly, we presume you would have to remain in Canada to draw same. The Militia Department at Ottawa are the people to write to on the matter.

W. A. R. (Seaford).—We have passed on your enquiry to Lt. Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, who is in charge of the repatriation of Canadian soldiers' dependents.

P. M. M. (Ottery St. Mary).—Stump-pulling machinery is manufactured by Canadian Swensons, Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.; Tudhope, Anderson Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.; and John Whitfield Co., Toronto.

J. B. M. (Shepherd's Bush).—(1) If you come under the pay of the O.M F.C. you will conform to their regulations, and not to those of the R.A.F. (2) Everything depends upon the finding of the Pensions Board on your medical examination at date of discharge.

J. C. D. T. (R.G.A., Italy).—Only those permanently discharged from the Forces, and taking their discharge in England, are eligible for membership in the United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.

L. H. G. M. (Southampton).—We are informed by the Overseas Ministry (see p. 98 of *Canada* for January 25) that the increase of 50 cents in the subsistence allowance applies to any area in Great Britain where such allowance is payable.

H. A. C. (N.B.R.D.).—(1) On three years and over. (2) On your rank at date of discharge. (3) It will probably be paid by both Services, so that the service prior to transfer is credited. Thanks for your appreciation: *Canada* tries to do its "bit."

R. A. A. I. (Witley).—(1) You are not eligible for the 1914-1915 Star. (2) $100 per month. (3) Mr. G. S. Armstrong. (4) Third class, but a dependent can secure a saloon cabin berth by paying the difference of £5 10s. Rail fare in Canada is paid.

C. B. (Folkestone).—(1) The matter is under correspondence. (2 and 3) No information available; apply to the Department of Militia, Ottawa. (4) The matter is not clear. (5) Practically in monthly instalments. (6) This is for Ottawa to decide. (7) The gratuities deal only with the O.M.F.C.

J. S. M.—(1) Read the policy *re* discharges in England given in this issue You will have to pay your own passage, and, so far as can be ascertained, you would have trouble in returning whilst shipping is needed for the transport of troops. (2 and 3) Leave is being given to such men prior to their return. (4) No. N.B.—Evidently you are not a regular reader, as all your queries have recently been answered in *Canada*.

(*Continued on page* 157.)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 128.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st March next, to Shareholders of record on 13th February, 1919.

The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE,
London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
20th January, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 682 Feb. 1, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

AMERICAN PLATELESS
DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr Selfridges) W.1. Tel Mayfair 1989

TO
CANADIANS ON LEAVE
IN LONDON.

- There are two Canadian Exhibitions now open in London that you must not miss.
- One is the Canadian War Memorials Exhibition, containing the paintings by the official Artists, recording every phase of Canada's work in France, and the Battles that have won everlasting glory for Canada.
  This Exhibition is at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly. Admission 1/3 (including Tax).
- The other Exhibition is of large Canadian Official Photographs in colour, the fourth of the well-known Canadian War Records Exhibitions of this nature.
  This is at the Grafton Galleries, just off Bond Street (Piccadilly).
- Admission 1/3 (at Grafton Galleries, Canadian Soldiers, 8d.), including Entertainment Tax.
- At both of these Exhibitions are first-class Canadian Military Bands, Morning and Afternoon.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS OFFICE,
15, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS (*continued*).

F. J. M. (Seaford).—(1) Being discharged from hospital does not entitle you to immediate demobilisation. (2) The question of paying the gratuity to men discharged in England has not been definitely decided upon. In future, kindly note our correct address.

A. S. M. (Belgium).—According to advices from Canada (see page 98 of last week's issue), it should be possible for you to visit your relatives in the East without taking your discharge there. The conditions of leave in England have not yet been announced.

R. F. (Edinburgh).—(1) The question of the eligibility of Canadians discharged on this side for the gratuity is not yet clearly defined. (2) Your relinquishment appears in the *London Gazette* of January 24. (3) You must give Canadian Headquarters a chance; we find that the requisite letter has already been forwarded.

S. C. C. (Orpington).—Officers and other ranks who have surplus kit privately stored in this country can have the same sent to any address in Canada (or the United Kingdom) free of charge. Other ranks are allowed to send such kit up to 100 lbs. Write the Officer i/c, Estates and Legal Services Branch, 135, Oxford Street, W.1., requesting particulars.

J. L. (Basingstoke).—(1) A large trunk for the hold, and a steamer trunk for cabin (to go under berth) are allowed, and in addition a handbag or two would be permissible. On the other hand, the railway companies would probably charge excess on luggage exceeding a certain limit. (2) The Customs clause *re* settlers' effects rules that all clothes, boots, etc., must have been worn or used, and excludes saleable articles. Silver (i.e., presents) should be marked with initials of owners, or have similar inscription.

SEC.-LT. T. C. WETTON.

THE SITE OF THE LYONS FAIR, AT WHICH OVER FIFTY CANADIAN FIRMS WILL HAVE BOOTHS (SEE PAGE 132).

AT THE STAGE BALL.

Sec. Lt. T. C. Wetton, of Winnipeg (*Manitoba Free Press*), well known in the Mother Country as a lecturer on Canada under the auspices of the C.P.R., joined the 2nd King Edward's Horse as a trooper on the outbreak of the war, and spent 22 months at the Front, being twice wounded, before receiving his commission in the Devonshire Regiment. Having volunteered for further service, he is now en route to Northern Russia. He served twice as a volunteer during the Boer War, and wrote two books on his experiences in that campaign.

Tpr. T. Radford, of the Estates Branch, O.M.F.C. (who has been instrumental in providing, through the Canadian Red Cross Society and various hospitals, over 80,000 theatre seats for wounded and convalescent Canadian soldiers during 1918), as "Jimmy Josser" (in "Bluebottles") at the Stage Ball.

Bank of Montreal.—A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending January 31.

The Whisky for Connoisseurs

TUCKEY'S

Ten Years Old

PURE MALT WHISKY

Soft, Mellow, Old Pot
Still Scotch Whisky.

The Lancet says:
"It is well adapted for dietetic purposes owing to its purity and quality"

Chas. Tuckey & Co., Ltd.
London Offices: 3, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending January 21.

Canadian Northern, $368,400; inc., $976,200. Canadian Pacific, $2,949,000; inc., $625,000. Grand Trunk, £193,341; inc., £72,079.

* *

MR. J. E. DALRYMPLE,

Vice-President, Grand Trunk System.

Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, Vice-President in charge of Traffic, Grand Trunk System, on New Year's Day received the congratulations of his railway associates and of the leaders in the business world upon the occasion of his 50th birthday. The anniversary was a double one, as it marked also the completion by Mr. Dalrymple of 35½ years of service with the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Dalrymple's record in the railway service is a splendid one. He has worked his way upward in the one company from a junior clerkship to an office of high executive responsibility, where he directs the traffic on the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamship lines and subsidiaries of the System. These rail and water lines serve 89 per cent. of Canada's urban population grouped in its forty principal cities.

In addition to holding these offices Mr. Dalrymple (who is a Montrealer) is a member of the board of directors of other large organisations, such as the Canada Steamship Lines, and is regarded as one of the most able officers in the transportation field on this continent.

* *

FAVOURABLE CANADIAN TRADE BALANCE.

The balance of trade in favour of Canada last year was $322,537,840, a decrease of 220 millions as compared with the previous twelve months (says the *Morning Post*). The December exports were the lowest for three years, while the imports were higher than in any corresponding month during the same period. The year's exports amounted to $1,229,208,244 and the imports $906,670,404.

* *

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—Net earnings for November, 3,723,000 milreis; inc., 231,000 milreis.

Union Bank.—Branches have been opened in the following towns in Manitoba:—Morris, Rosebank, Sanford, and Sperling.

LONDON PORTRAIT CO., LTD.,
107, REGENT STREET, W.

SOME Photographers for the Canadian Forces.

WE Specialise for Officers' Portraits at Moderate Prices.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

From Liverpool to St John.

Saturday, February 8 *Metagama.*
Friday, February 21 *Melita.*
Saturday, February 15 *Scotian.*
Tuesday, March 4 *Grampian.*

White Star and Dominion Lines

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, February 15 *Lapland.*
Wednesday, February 26—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Saturday, February 8—*Canada.*
Friday, February 21—*Megantic.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, February 1—*Carmania.*
Saturday, February 8—*Royal George*
Saturday, February 22—*Caronia.*

London to New York.

Saturday, February 1—*Pannonia.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Thursday, February 6—*Manchester Division.*
Thursday, February 27—*Manchester Shipper.*

* *

DOMINION BANK.

The net profits of the Dominion Bank in 1918 were $1,086,498, an increase of $81,000 over 1917

The general meeting of the Bank took place in Toronto on Wednesday.

The Dominion Bank has recently opened branches at St. Catharines, Ont., and Teulon, and St. Boniface (Union Stockyards), Man.

* *

CANADIAN MINING FUSION.

The directors of the Kirkland Lake Proprietary announce that a scheme has been provisionally agreed to for its absorption of the properties and assets of the Tough Oakes Gold Mines, the Burnside Gold Mines, the Sylvanite Gold Mines, the Sudbury Syndicate, and a Cobalt company. It is subject to the confirmation of their respective valuations by Lt.-Col. H. H. Johnson, consulting engineer to the Kirkland Lake Proprietary, and will only be submitted to the shareholders of the various companies for approval after his report has been received. Col. Johnson is expected to arrive in Canada during February, and the detailed proposals should be ready for the consideration of shareholders some time in March. The Kirkland Lake Proprietary holds a controlling interest in most of the companies, as well as a considerable area of further claims.

* *

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated.—A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock for the quarter ending January 31, and of 2 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for the quarter ending January 31.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Adams, J. J., Vancouver—C.F.C., Sunningdale.

Alley, Mrs. H. R., Toronto—46, Inverness Terrace, W.

Arcone, Lt. L. G., Montreal—61 T.D.S., Tangmereton, Chichester.

Armstrong, Lt. H. M. (Eng.), Chipman, N.B.—46, Grosvenor Street.

Ashton, Maj. E. J., Ottawa—Waldorf Hotel

B

Bacon, J. C. H., Moncton—c/o New Brunswick Office.

Baihie, Capt. D. M., Duncan—7, Elsiedene Road, Winchmore Hill.

Baines, G. Hamilton (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Bampton, Lt. E. C. S., and Mrs., Vancouver—Ilchester Mansions Hotel, W.

Barnes, G. B., Crofton, B.C.—H.M.S. *Minotaur*.

Birkett, Brig.-Gen. H. S., Mrs., and Miss Winifred, Montreal—Stafford Hotel, St. James' Place.

Bourgeois, Lt. J. P. (R.A.F.), Moncton—41 T.D.S., London Colney.

Boyd, J. B., Vancouver—Dover.

Bradley, George (R.A.F.), Lumsden, B.C.—30, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.

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* *

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The total value of the minerals produced in the Dominion last year was $220,000,000, against $189,000,000 in 1917, says the *Daily Record*.

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The present position in regard to the emigration of women is explained in the January issue of the *Imperial Colonist* (2d.), the organ of the British Women's Emigration Association.

Articles in the *Canadian Magazine* for January (25c.) include "The Inevitableness of Party," Charles Morse; "Canadian Women War Workers Overseas," Mary MacLeod Moore; "The Peaceful Pursuits of War," J. D. Logan; "Experiences as an Editor," Sir John Willison; "Hon. Senator Curry," E. B. Cutten; "The Director of Repatriation," Newton MacTavish.

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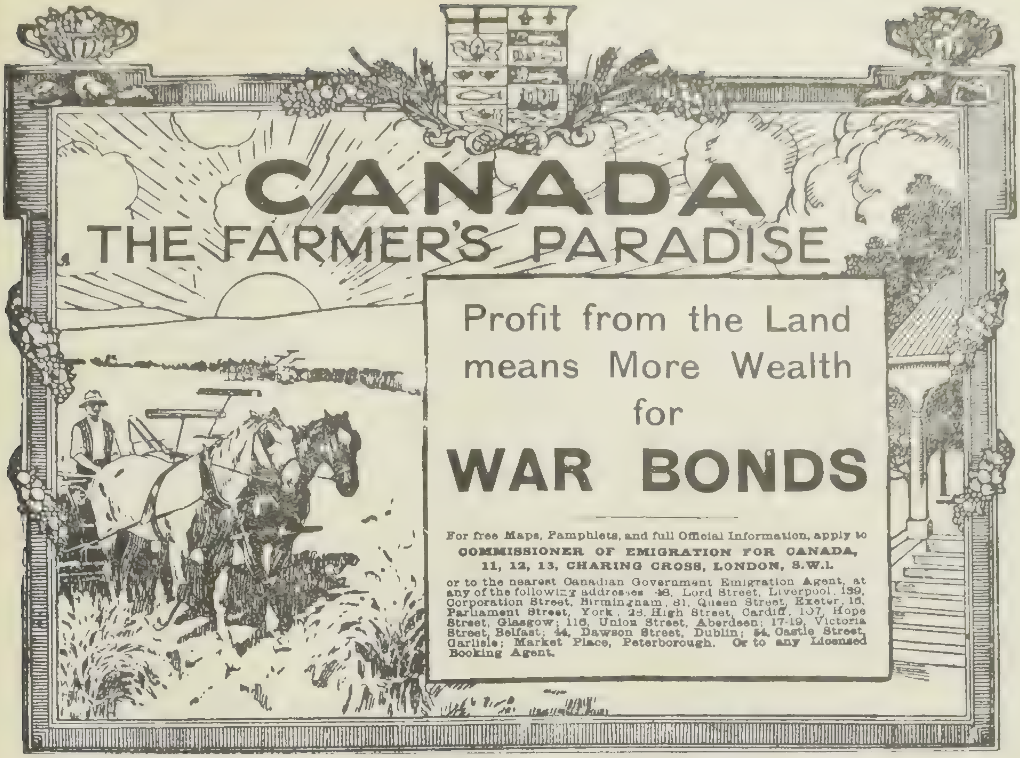

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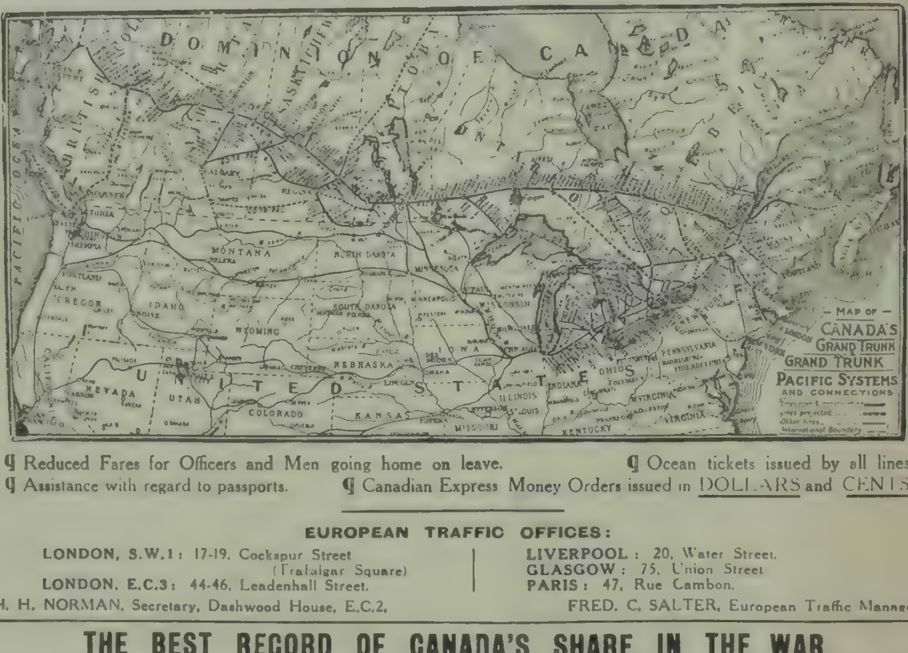
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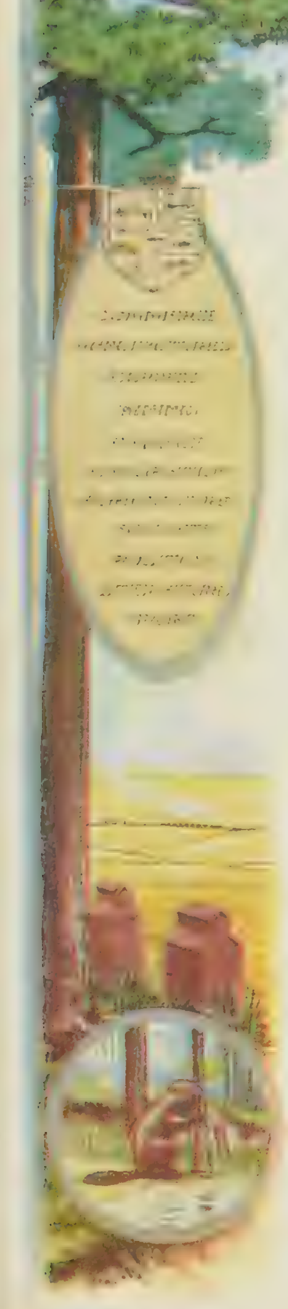

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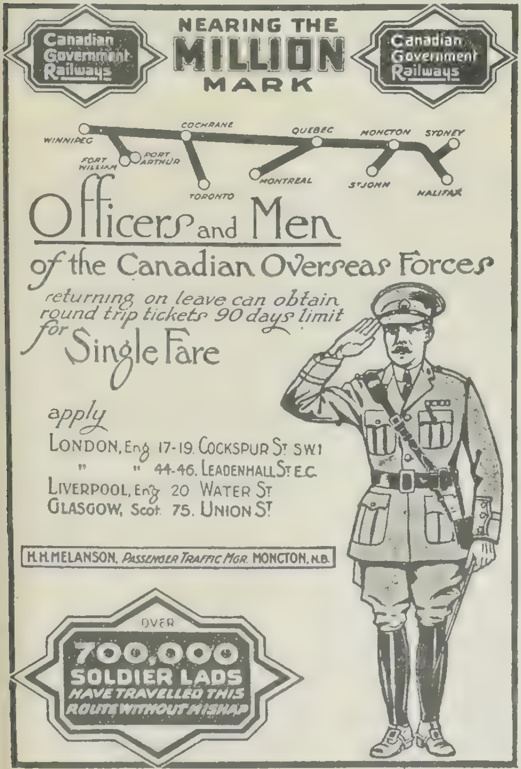
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	1917.	1916.
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Lead	2,[illegible]51,020	3,007,462
Copper	16,038,256	17 784,494
Zinc	3,166 259	4,043,985
Coal	7,524 913	7,294 325
Coke	95[illegible]430	1,606,350
Miscellaneous products	1 241 575	1 326 273
Totals	$37,010,3[illegible]2	$42,290 462

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In wishing you a continuation of the success that you have so justly achieved in the years of war, may I add a word of appreciation of your interesting and valued journal. Every number is full of interest to Canadians, and its arrival is looked forward to almost as much as letters from home, which is saying a great deal. CANADA *will continue to be read by many of us after our return to our home.* —Lt. C. L.S.C.

CANADA

No. 683. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D. WEEKLY

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"THE GREAT CONFERENCE."

IF the Press in Canada is content to restrict its readers to the very able and penetrating resumé furnished by the official representative at the Peace Conference, Mr. J. W. Dafoe, the public will be spared those unnecessary thrills and excitements which have been caused by injudicious interpreters in the British and American Press. Canadians have the satisfaction of knowing that their first citizen has won an acknowledged place in the international Council, and his selection to represent the British Empire at the abortive Conference with the Russians is a testimony to the trust reposed in his judgment. There is, of course, a suspicion that some of the representatives are "playing politics." This is naturally to be expected until all civilised countries possess Elder Statesmen of perfect wisdom and judgment.

Since Canada alone among the nations composing the British Commonwealth has no direct interest in any territorial adjustments among the territories taken from our enemies, it is merely necessary that her Premier should tenaciously insist on her individual rights as an independent nationality and always throw his weight on the side of democratic ideals. The position of the other Dominions has been more difficult, and if, as we believe, real and substantial progress has already been made towards a practical League of Nations able to give and to enforce its mandate, high credit must be given to the British Premier. By his frankly and unselfishly waiving the individual interests of Great Britain the Dominions have been willing to follow this lead and so a formula has been found which it is hoped will receive general acceptance.

It should be said at once there has been no indication on the part of any of the Powers assembled in conference to oppose any legitimate interests of Great Britain or of the Dominions. The fear lay rather that by general agreement the various Powers might take unto themselves the full sovereignty over the territories and people whose fate has to be settled at Paris, and it was this catastrophe that the policy of President Wilson was formulated to avoid, and it is owing in a large measure to the vision and goodwill of Mr. Lloyd George that the idea of individual sovereignty was yielded. In substance nothing should be lost to any who have unquestionable claims and predominant rights. Australia will control without interference those islands which are of vital strategic importance, and South Africa will equally administer what was German South-West Africa. This self-denial shown by the British Empire [illegible] the claims made by Japan and Italy to be more easily arranged on lines acceptable to the principle of the League of Nations. It may be said without undue vaunting of our own merits that if all the nations had the same record of just and humane colonisation which belongs to the British people this new procedure in international policy would have been unnecessary.

While many in France and also among ourselves were inclined to doubt the wisdom of discussing the League of Nations before the terms of peace were settled, it can now be seen there was sound judgment in the order adopted. The Conference has far to go and many thorny paths to tread before it is in any way possible that order of even approximate stability can be evolved out of the existing chaos. While we all, perhaps, have a justifiable impatience for the delivery of the verdict demanded by justice and an outraged humanity on the perpetrators of so many and so great infamies, it is of prime importance that the Great Conference should arrive by mutual understanding and agreement at such an ideal of world order and international duty as will really make the world safe for men of goodwill. When the tribunal is set the judges can then announce their verdict. After that each will be able to set their own house in order and endeavour to distribute and apportion the heavy burden of war debts.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

An International Parliament. So far the proposals connected with the League of Nations have been confined to more or less judicial functions. It has been left to Canada's Minister of Justice to carry them a step further—to make the League not only the instrument, but actually the framer of international law, by the constitution of an international House of Representatives.

Mr. Doherty holds that it would constitute a far greater assurance of the general determination of the peoples of all countries to maintain peaceful relations if a body, mainly legislative in function, and composed of representatives directly elected by all nations, both great and small, were added to supplement the work of these judicial and executive bodies. The principal functions of such an assembly, which would have members from every nation in the world, elected by the various peoples themselves, would be those of enquiry and legislation which would take the form of recommendations to sovereign Stat
The proposals are said to have been favourably received by those delegates who have so far seen them.

* * *

Sam Steele. The death of Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. Steele has removed the most romantic fig among the permanent military offi of Canada. A born cavalry leader, Sam Steele trusted and adored by his men, and he played a notable part on many occasions. While he was in command of th North-West Mounted Police in the Yukon district the prestige and efficiency of that splendid force was fully maintained—in itself a proof of his high soldierly qualities. He commanded Lord Strathcona's Horse with conspicuous success, and made it one of the most valuable bodies of Rough Riders in South Africa. In troublous times his firm discipline, joined to wise tact, overcame many difficulties, as was shown in the days of the Klondyke Gold Rush and the trouble on the Rand, when he was in command of a division of the S.A.C. He did valuable work in Canada in training troops before he came Shorncliffe in 1915. He had a wonderful memory, was always keenly interested in any man who had served under him in the Mounted Police in Canada.

A gallant soldier and a big, lovable character h passed away and left his friends and Canada the poor for his loss.

* * *

The War Service Gratuity. We have now received from Canada t full text of the Order-in-Council au ising the payment of the War Se Gratuity. Even in an enlarged paper, consequent upon length of the Honours Lists space will not perm publication. Our readers, however, will be spared a good deal of hard thinking and puzzlement, for it is couched in legal phraseology, and its terms are involved accordingly. As a matter of fact, the official summary, published in *Canada* some weeks ago, covers it fairly adequately.

It is clear that, generally speaking, no distinction is made in the Order between officers and other ranks discharged in Canada and those discharged in England. It appears, however, that in the Order a real dividing line is drawn by the date of the Armistice (November 11, 1918). Those discharged at any time prior to that date must have, in the case of the land forces, "served at the Front in an actual theatre of war" (which does *not* include service in Canada, the United States, the British Isles, St. Lucia, Bermuda, or on the high seas) to be eligible for the gratuity, whereas all discharged on or since that date, irrespective of the nature of their service, are eligible.

Those in the former class who have not served in France will be entitled to the much smaller post-discharge pay. The anomaly is that a First Contingent man may, through no fault of his own, be placed at a disadvantage compared with a draftee still in England, who has been officially regarded as a potential front-liner. It is surely a point that deserves attention.

* * *

Let the Women See.

A suggestion has been made by the Mayor of Lille, through Sir Harry Brittain, who is well known to many Canadians, that a number of Englishwomen, drawn from every class of society, should visit the devastated areas. The Mayor makes this suggestion because "at this moment, when the authors of these crimes are attempting to excite pity at the hands of their conquerors and to escape the just retribution which is their due, it would be of service if the women, whose hearts are ever responsive, could be brought face to face with our distress. They would decide between the guilty and the victims and see who are deserving of pity."

We most strongly commend this suggestion of M. Delesalle, Mayor of Lille, to the Canadian authorities. It would be well that, in addition to the Englishwomen, a selected body of Canadian women should visit the devastated areas. A party selected from the women who have done such magnificent work on this side in connection with the Canadian Red Cross and other war organisations should now see for themselves what our ruthless enemy has done, so that the pity of the women in Canada, who will learn from them at first hand, may not be misplaced owing to the hypocritical whining of the beaten Hun.

* * *

A Canadian Air Service.

In Canada at the present time considerable attention is being paid to the development of a commercial air service. With such famous pilots interested as Lt.-Col. Bishop, V.C., and Lt.-Col. Collishaw, this is not surprising. Definite aerial highways having been sanctioned, further steps were inevitable at an early date.

When the Armistice came and the Royal Air Force in Canada was broken up, the Dominion Government were given the first option on all equipment of the Imperial Munitions Board. They took over the aerodrome, aeroplane plant, and equipment at Camp Borden, and also the camp at Long Branch. It is now announced that the remainder of the equipment—consisting of 35 aeroplanes, 700 aeroplane engines, and a great number of accessories and spare parts, of an estimated value of $10.000.000—has been purchased by an American syndicate headed by Mr. Roy Conger, of Erie, Penn. The intention is to use the machines commercially in Canada, with Leaside as a base. Meanwhile Mr. Conger has given 50 machines to the Government to be used for training airmen.

The venture is described as the first serious effort to commercialise aeroplanes on the American Continent. It is certainly full of great possibilities. Our only regret is that it is not a Canadian company that has taken over this fine equipment.

Canadians Aid Police.

It was satisfactory to read that when the strikers at Glasgow commenced to riot, Canadians in khaki went to the assistance of the police. This is a further argument in favour of the plea raised by *Canada* that, pending their embarkation, leave should be granted as widely as possible to Canadians in this country. No one for a moment would ever accuse a Canadian of having sympathy with sweated labour or with degrading industrial conditions, but their good common sense does not recognise the right of Labour to strike in flat defiance of their own Unions and to make cowardly attacks on a handful of police.

Public opinion is a very weighty factor in all Labour troubles, and when these Bolshevist-led strikers see that their attitude is resented by their own kin from the younger democracies of the Empire they will question the advice of their ringleaders and refuse to be further led astray.

* * *

Soldiers and Alien Workers.

A pleasing contrast to the situation in Glasgow is furnished in Winnipeg, where returned soldiers have gained a victory under circumstances which will bring general approval.

There, as in other centres of Canada, there has been a strong feeling that returning soldiers were not being given a fair chance of securing work owing to the employment of aliens. A demonstration outside the works of the Swift packing plant was promptly met by a promise that foreigners would be removed from the works to make room for returned soldiers if necessary, and, on the suggestion of General Ketchen, the company were given three days to remove from the pay-roll those workers to whom the ex-soldiers objected. The sequel was satisfactory. The Swift Company sent a request to the local branch of the Great War Veterans' Association for five hundred returned soldiers to replace the aliens, whom they promised to discharge as soon as the requisite number of the latter was forthcoming. Similar steps have been taken by other companies.

The ex-soldiers are to be congratulated not only upon the success of their protests, but also upon the law-abiding character of their demonstration. The Glasgow and Belfast strikers have yet to learn that it is only by observing law and order that they can hope to secure public sympathy.

* * *

U.S. Ban on Aliens.

The United States are to be commended for the prevision they are showing in regard to immigration. According to the chairman of the Immigration Committee, it has been learned that not only residents in the Allied countries, but also Germans and Austrians, are planning a rush to the United States. With a view to providing first of all for their own soldiers and war-workers, as well as guarding against the Bolshevist, a Bill has been reported to the House of Representatives prohibiting general immigration for four years after the signing of peace. Exceptions are made in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, and Mexico.

Canada would be well advised to take time by the forelock also in framing her post-war immigration legislation, which will doubtless provide similar safeguards.

* * *

The Work Behind The Lines.

People are rather apt to take such organisations as the Red Cross, Prisoners' Aid, Refugee Relief, Y.M.C.A., Maple Leaf and other social work so much as a matter of course that the immensity of its ramifications, the extent of its services and the devotion of its personnel is often lost sight of. Truly no war since the world began has introduced such horrors, such scientifically calculated crimes against combatant and non-combatant alike; but in no previous conflicts has there been such a generous outpouring of all that is best and noblest in human nature.

We hear much of the profiteering and too little of the self-sacrifice exhibited by civilians of all ranks and classes.

In order to give the long Honours' Lists in full, we have been obliged to enlarge this week's issue by 8 pages.

The historian, when dealing with the last four years, will doubtless be more just, and it is only the deeds that deserve permanent record which survive the test of time. We hope, however, soon to be able to give in our columns at least some general idea of the wonderful contribution to those works of mercy which Canadian men and women have made, without thought of reward of any kind. Persons of means crossed the Atlantic at the first blast of the war trumpet, not only to organise, but to work even in menial capacities for long and weary hours, in order that they might alleviate suffering or provide comfort or recreation. Many of these workers, modestly preserving anonymity as much as possible, have lost their nearest and dearest, but such griefs only spurred them to greater effort, and found in works of self-effacement and self-sacrifice the peace which passeth understanding.

* * *

British Shipyards and Canada. No more striking indication of the great future which lies before the shipbuilding industry in Canada can be afforded than the decision of the well-known Clyde firm of Yarrows to extend greatly the plant which they established at Esquimalt, B.C., five years ago. As the decision was doubtless arrived at before the long-developing labour troubles among the Clyde shipworkers came to a head, there is no need to stress the coincidence, but undoubtedly the announcement of the Yarrow firm's decision at such a time is another opportune reminder that in the future the British shipbuilding industry will have to face serious competition not only in the United States, but in our own Overseas Dominions; competition which will make it imperative that employers and employed should co-operate intelligently upon an economic basis if one of the greatest and most important of all British industries is to retain its importance.

The war has served to demonstrate to all the world that Canada possesses iron, steel and coal close to fine harbours both on her Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Only capital is needed in order that the highest class of ocean steamships can be turned out from Canadian yards. The success of the Canadian Vickers Company, in building several fine 8,000-ton steel steamships at Montreal in the last two years, is only an indication of what is to come when Canada's Atlantic and Pacific ports are as well equipped as those on the Clyde and the Tyne.

* * *

Flying Cadets' Kit Allowances. We have previously had to criticise the extraordinary delay or carelessness of the Air Board in regard to obtaining and publishing information concerning their missing officers, and we now hear complaints of inexcusable dilatoriness in other directions. When the Armistice was signed there were a large number of Cadets in training for commissions whose prospects of promotion were automatically stopped. In the case of other branches of military service the War Office has now announced that an allowance of £15 towards kit allowance will be made to Cadets, but even to-day the Air Board has made no announcement in regard to Flying Cadets.

As a large number of young Canadians are personally concerned in this matter we would urge that General Seely might stir up the officials in his department to settle this matter promptly. There is a considerable number of Canadians who joined the Royal Air Force in Canada, and after training there came over to England to complete their course and receive commissions. These boys have incurred liabilities for kit with their outfitters, whom they expected to pay on receiving their commissions. As it is through no fault of their own that they are prevented from receiving their promotion, the British Government cannot do less for them than for their cadets in the other branches of Imperial Service. With the example and precedent established in the case of other units, the delay of the Air Board in this matter appears quite inexcusable, and now that the matter is publicly brought to the attention of General Seely, we have no doubt that he will see that prompt action is taken.

OBITUARY.

Death of General Sir Sam Steele.

At Sherbrooke, Mr. Henry Logie. At Montreal, Capt. Samuel Folgate, who completed his 100th year on New Year's Day, Mrs. Henri Bourassa, Mr. Walter Paul (81), a prominent citizen. At Toronto, Dr. R. A. Reeve (75), formerly Dean of the Medical Faculty, Toronto University; Mr. Wade B. Crook, of Bathurst, N.B., Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., the prominent criminal lawyer, Col. W. K. McNaught, C.M.G. At Hamilton, Dr. Lyle.

Major General Sir Samuel Benfield Steele, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., who died at Putney, S.W., on January 30, was born at Purbrook, Simcoe, Ont., in 1849, being a son of Capt. Elmer Steele, R.N., and a grandson of Neil MacIan Macdonald, of Islay, and was educated at Orillia. He joined the Simcoe Foresters in 1866, and served in the Red River Expedition, 1870, and then joined the Canadian Regular Artillery and the North-West Mounted Police in 1878, becoming Superintendent in 1885. In the South African War, 1899-1901, General Steele commanded Lord Strathcona's Horse, and received the M.V.O., the C.B., and the Queen's Medal with three clasps. In 1914 he became Inspector-General of Forces, Western Canada, and organised and came over with the 2nd Canadian Division. Until recently General Steele, who was knighted last year, had been in command of the Imperial and Canadian Forces at Shorncliffe. He married, in 1890, Marie Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Harwood, Seigneur of Vaudreuil, P.Q., and had one son and two daughters. Sir Sam published in 1915 a book entitled "Forty Years in Canada."

* * —

Among the passengers on the *Corsican*, which left Liverpool last week, were 1,100 of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

The second in command of the *Suffolk Coast*, the "mystery ship" recently moored in the Thames for exhibition purposes, is Lt. Herbert F. Rainey, D.S.C., R.N.R., of the Williams-Rainey Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

Power has been given to the Dominion Minister of Justice to deport all interned enemy aliens who are considered dangerous, hostile, or undesirable. The Director of International Operations is authorised to pay each prisoner on deportation a sum not exceeding $75. There are now interned in Canada 2,200 enemy aliens, of whom 1,700 are Germans.

The Army Rugby Union has decided to organise a series of matches, commencing March 1, between teams representing the Army, Navy, R.A.F., and the Dominion Forces. All ranks will be eligible to play. The Secretary, Canadian Military Athletic Association, is now making arrangements to select a representative Canadian team. A British Army team from France will play the winners of the home games, the final game taking place in London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS

Bethune-Williams.—On August 17, 1918, at Port Said, Egypt, the wife of Harold Bethune-Williams, A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M. (son of the late Col. Arthur Williams, Port Hope, Canada), of a son (John Michael).

Stevenson.—At Hillcrest, Alberta, on January 24, to Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bruce—Hall.—On February 3, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Venerable Archdeacon Carnegie, Col. Herbert A. Bruce, A.M.S., of Toronto, Canada, to Amy Augusta (Angela), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hall, of Upminster, Essex.

Compton—Marriott.—At St. Michael's-at-Bowes, London, on January 19, by the Rev. F. W. R. Holmes, Sgt. William Compton, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, third son of Thomas Compton, Roslyn Villa, [illegible], to Marguerite Elsie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Toronto.

Hicks—Adkin.—On Tuesday, January 21, at St. Augustine's, Grove Park, Kent, by the Rev. S. Luffman, Vicar, Capt. Henry Buell Hicks, 3rd Canadian Overseas Battalion (Kootenay, B.C.), to Ada Margaret, second daughter of J. Gibb Adkin, of Grove Park, Kent. (Canadian papers please copy.)

Hodder—Donkin.—On January 23, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, Philip Maitland, Lt., R.A.F., youngest son of the late Edwin Hodder, F.R.G.S., author and biographer, of London, to Grace, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Donkin, of Amherst.

Powell—Beer.—At Balham, London, on Wednesday, January 29, Charles Harold Ernest, Sec. Lt., R.G.A., son of Francis Bareham and Mrs. Powell, Bridport, Dorset, to Leonora, daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. L. H. Beer, Ottawa.

DEATHS

Kingstone.—On January 25, at Toronto, suddenly, Henrietta, widow of the late Frederick W. Kingstone, son of the late A. J. Kingstone, of Mo-town, Longford, Ireland, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Dean Grasett.

Leggat.—On February 1, 1919, at Hoylake, Cheshire, Jane, widow of Matthew Leggat, of Hamilton, Canada, in her 84th year.

Solomon.—On January 26, at New York, Marion, beloved wife of William Solomon, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Thompson.—On January 29, at the Empire Hospital for Officers, Vincent Square, Westminster, Charles Gordon Thompson, aged 30 years, Lt. Battalion, C.F.A., of wounds on the Somme, October 30, 1916, youngest son of the late Capt. Peter Thompson, F.R.A.S., of Bimlea, Bickley, Kent.

THREE MORE V.C.'s.: TOTAL WON BY O.M.F.C. NOW 61.

THE award of the Victoria Cross to the following three Canadians is announced in a *London Gazette* Supplement dated January 31 :—

Capt. Coulson Norman Mitchell, M.C., 4th Bn., Can. Engrs.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on the night of October of 8-9, 1918, at the Canal de l'Escaut, north-east of Cambrai.

He led a small party ahead of the first wave of infantry in order to examine the various bridges on the line of approach and, if possible, to prevent their demolition.

On reaching the canal he found the bridge already blown up. Under a heavy barrage he crossed to the next bridge, where he cut a number of "lead" wires. Then in total darkness, and unaware of the position or strength of the enemy at the bridgehead, he dashed across the main bridge over the canal. This bridge was found to be heavily charged for demolition, and whilst Capt. Mitchell, assisted by his N.C.O., was cutting the wires, the enemy attempted to rush the bridge in order to blow the charges, whereupon he at once dashed to the assistance of his sentry, who had been wounded, killed three of the enemy, captured twelve, and maintained the bridgehead until reinforced.

Then under heavy fire he continued his task of cutting wires and removing charges, which he well knew might at any moment have been fired by the enemy.

It was entirely due to his valour and decisive action that this important bridge across the canal was saved from destruction.

Lt. Wallace Lloyd Algie, late 20th Bn., 1st Central Ontario Regt.

For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on October 11, 1918, north-east of Cambrai, when with attacking troops which came under heavy enfilade machine-gun fire from a neighbouring village.

Rushing forward with nine volunteers, he shot the crew of an enemy machine gun, and, turning it on the enemy, enabled his party to reach the village. He then rushed another machine gun, killed the crew, captured an officer and ten enemy, and thereby cleared the end of the village.

Lt. Algie, having established his party, went back for reinforcements, but was killed when leading them forward. His valour and personal initiative in the face of intense fire saved many lives and enabled the position to be held.

472168 Sergt. Hugh Cairns, D.C.M., late 46th Bn., Saskatchewan Regt

For most conspicuous bravery before Valenciennes on November 1, 1918, when a machine gun opened on his platoon. Without a moment's hesitation Sergt. Cairns seized a Lewis gun and, single-handed, in the face of direct fire, rushed the post, killed the crew of five, and captured the gun. Later, when the line was held up by machine-gun fire, he again rushed forward, killing twelve enemy and capturing eighteen and two guns.

Subsequently, when the advance was held up by machine guns and field guns, although wounded, he led a small party to outflank them, killing many, forcing about fifty to surrender, and capturing all the guns.

After consolidation he went with a battle patrol to exploit Marly, and forced sixty enemy to surrender. Whilst disarming this party he was severely wounded. Nevertheless, he opened fire and inflicted heavy losses. Finally he was rushed by about twenty enemy, and collapsed from weakness and loss of blood.

Throughout the operation he showed the highest degree of valour, and his leadership greatly contributed to the success of the attack He died on November 2 from wounds.

THE NEW V.Cs.

All the three new Canadian V.C.'s, only one of whom has lived to wear the coveted decoration, rose from the ranks.

CAPT. C. N. MITCHELL is a Canadian by birth and upbringing, having been born in Winnipeg 30 years ago. He is the son of Mr. C. N. Mitchell, 310, Furby Street, Winnipeg. The latter is himself a war veteran. He served in the suppression of the Rebellion organised by the half-breed Louis Riel in 1885, and was one of the organisers of the "Little Black Devils," the Winnipeg regiment which earned its fighting sobriquet in that uprising. Capt. Mitchell, who is by profession a civil engineer, left Winnipeg in December, 1914, as a private in the signalling section of the Engineers, and has served continuously without being wounded. It did not take him long to attain commissioned rank, and in February, 1917, he was awarded the Military Cross for "great courage and skill in countermining against enemy galleries, on one occasion being cut off from his own lines for twelve hours." Two of his brothers have served. The elder, Lt. Stanley Mitchell, died in 1915 whilst in charge of a draft of men being returned to Canada, and Lt. Ivan G. Mitchell, a younger brother, who served with the 78th Bn., is now attached to the "Syren Party" of the Canadian Force in North Russia.

THE LATE LT. W. L. ALGIE was the son of Dr. James Algie, King Street West, Toronto, surgeon on the staff of the Hospital for the Insane, Toronto. He was born in Alton, Ont., on June 10, 1891, and was a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston. In his attestation papers he is described as a bank clerk. He enlisted at Toronto in April, 1916, as a private, and came over seas with the 198th Bn., receiving his commission on this side. The gallant officer was killed in action on October 11.

THE LATE SERGT. HUGH CAIRNS, D.C.M., 46th Bn., was 22, and the son of Mr. G. H. Cairns, Avenue G. North, Saskatoon. A plumber by trade, he joined the 65th Bn. at Saskatoon, and subsequently joined the 46th in the Field. He had previously won the D.C.M. for gallantry in action. Sergt. Cairns, who succumbed to his wounds on November 2nd, was a native of Ashington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

* *

B.C. PRIVATE ELECTED M.P.P.

Pte. Kenneth Duncan, C.A.M.C., of Duncan, B.C., has been elected member for the Cowichan constituency in the British Columbia Legislature in place of Major W. H. Hayward, resigned. Pte. Duncan, who ran as an Independent candidate, had the support of the Unionist League, whilst his opponent, Major F. J. Edwards, was the nominee of the Great War Veterans' Association, and received the bulk of the Conservative vote.

The new M.P.P., who is now in Scotland on leave, is the son of an old-time resident of the Cowichan district—after whom the town of Duncan was named—and was thus well known to the majority of his constituents.

* *

S/5145 Pte. (A/Sub.-Condr.) C. D. Peck, R.A.O.C., of Toronto, has been awarded the M.S.M. for valuable services in Salonika.

Photograph] [*Topical Press*.

LORD LONDONDERRY AND SIR EDWARD KEMP INSPECTING GUARD OF HONOUR AT HENDON ON TUESDAY (*See page 168.*)

OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

War Service Badge for Returned Soldiers.

Officers and men who have seen service in any actual theatre of war (this does not include service in Great Britain) will, on arrival at the dispersal areas in Canada, receive the War Service Badge, C.E.F., Class A, authorised under the Order in Council dated May 10, 1917.

The designation of the Canadian Camp, Bramshott, will in future be "Canadian Corps Camp, Bramshott." All correspondence must be addressed accordingly.

Khaki University at Ripon Camp.

A branch college of the Khaki University has been established at Ripon Camp, Yorkshire. Students voluntarily attending this Centre will not be eligible for repatriation to Canada until the completion of their course.

A conference will be held at the headquarters of the C.A.G.S., Oxford Circus House, W.1, on February 15 at 11 a.m., for the purpose of forming sub-committees to deal with the formation of teams to compete in the various international sports fixtures to take place during next spring and summer. The sports include baseball, Rugby, and Soccer, lacrosse, rowing, lawn tennis, golf, and field and track events.

From Bramshott and Witley to Ripon.

The following units have, during the past week or two, moved to South Ripon Camp, Yorkshire, from Bramshott:—Bramshott Headquarters, 15th, 17th, 20th, and 21st Res. Bns., Bramshott Regimental Depôt Group, and the 2nd C.C.D. From Witley to Ripon:—13th Res. Bn. and N.B. Regimental Depôt.

The 6th Reserve and the Eastern Ontario Regimental Depôt have been transferred from Witley to Seaford; and the C.R.T. Base Depôt from Witley to Knotty Ash, Liverpool.

Of Interest to the Permanent Force.

Units of the O.M.F.C. have been ordered to prepare a return showing the number of "other ranks" who are members of the Permanent Force, and (a) who desire to re-engage, and (b) who still have upwards of one year to serve on last renewal. The Permanent Force (says Routine Order No. 5249) is being reconstituted, and will have a strength not exceeding 5,000. The terms of enlistment will be for two years, re-engagement being permitted. The pay and allowances of the force will be on the same basis as that of the C.E.F.

Notes on Officers.

Major-Gen. H. M. Elliott, Gen. List, has returned to Canada on completion of his duties in England.

Brig.-General J. W. Stewart, O.C. Corps Rly. Troops, has been promoted Major-General.

Major J. W. Margeson, President of the Pay and Allowance Board, Ottawa, has arrived in England on duty.

Major John McAughey, of Saskatoon, who was formerly in the A.M.S. Branch at London Headquarters, and in the concluding phases of the war served with the 1st Bn., is now attached for duty to the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 1st Echelon. Following the march into Germany, Major McAughey was, for six weeks commandant at Wahn, the billeting area of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Appointments.

Major (A/Lt.-Col.) W. H. Craig, E. Ont., has been appointed President, Board of Officers Quartermaster's Stores (Dept. of the Gen. Auditor), with effect October 1, 1918. Capt. G. H. Elwell, Ord. Corps, has been appointed O.C. Can. Salvage Corps, vice Capt. E. D. Morse. Lt. R. Potts, 2nd C. Ont., to be an Instructor, C.A.G.S., and to be Area P.T. and B.F. Officer, Bordon. A/Capt. L. R. Warn, W. Ont., has ceased to hold the appointment of Instructor, C.A.G.S.

Returned to Canada.

For duty.—Col J. M. Elder, C.M.G., and Capt. R. H. Thomas, M.C., C.A.M.C.; Lt.-Cols. J. S. Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O., and W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., N.S.; Major G. B. Hull, C.F.C.

Unfit G.S. for six months.—N/S. G. Ferris, C.A.M.C.

Invaliding.—Capt. J. B. Corley, Alta.; Lt. F. Baird, 1st C. Ont.; Lt. R. W. Kerr, 2nd C Ont.; N/S. M. I. MacDiarmid, C.A.M.C.

For purposes of demobilisation.—Hon. Capts. (Revs.) A. C. Farrell and F. R. Costello.

Compassionate grounds.—Lt. E. H. Strong, M.C., N.B.; H/Capt. and Q.M. F. Clark, C.A.M.C.; H/Capt. (Rev.) A. E. Runnells.

Lt. F. W. Tonkin, Y.M.C.A., has resigned his hon. commission, and Home Sister A. S. Hastings, C.A.M.C., has resigned her appointment, effective in Canada.

Repatriated Prisoners of War.—Majors A. H. Lightbourn and F. W. MacDonald, 1st C. Ont.; Capt. D. W. Elliott, Man.; Capt. G. B. Field, Eng.; Capt. G. N. Gordon, W. Ont.; Capts. G. C. Hamilton and J. Walker, Que.; Capt. E. S. Skead, Sask.; Lt. J. P. MacRae, C.A.S.C.

* *

Lt. George B. Wootten, N.B. and R.A.F., who is reported seriously ill at No. 8 General Hospital, Rouen, was incorrectly reported in a Halifax (N.S.) newspaper as having died from blood-poisoning following on wounds. He was wounded in the right buttock and sustained a fractured femur in the closing days of the war. His father, Mr. N. J. Wootten, lives at Andover, N.B., and Lt. Wootten is a former employé of the Bank of Montreal.

DEMOBILISATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Leave in Mother Country to See Relatives.

An authorised statement from Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, issued by the Ministry, O.M.F.C., points out the necessity of demobilising the Corps by Divisions, and says:—"The principle governing the demobilisaton of a Division is that the men should be sent home by units, in order that the organisation under which they have been controlled, supplied and fought, should remain in existence as long as possible. It is believed that men will arrive in Canada happier and more contented, and with discipline better maintained if the unit organisation is adhered to until the last possble moment."

As already stated in *Canada*, the Third Division will be demobilised first, and be followed by the First, Second and Fourth in the order named. A certain proportion of Corps Troops and troops on the Lines of Communication will accompany the Divisional Troops to Canada.

There are so many members of the Canadian Corps who were originally resident in the British Isles, and who wish to see again relatives and parents before they return to Canada (General Currie states), that more applications for leave to England were received than could be granted. Cordially sympathising with this desire on the part of the men, and in order that all might be treated on the same basis, it was found that the only possible way in which to meet the wish of the men was that the Divisions should be returned to Canada via England. This has been arranged.

Expediting Return to Canada.

A further statement issued by the Ministry says:—Everything possible is being done to expedite the demobilisation scheme as a whole. 45,000 men have already been embarked for home, and the plans provide for the Imperial authorities to transport Canadian troops from France to England daily in such numbers that 30,000 men will be re-embarked from England to Canada during each of the months of February, March and April. Before the end of April the transport from France will be so speeded up that 40,000 men should sail from England to Canada in May, when the St. Lawrence will be open for navigation, while during the summer months the numbers will be increased to 45,000 per month.

It should be understood that apart from the fact that a short stay in England will enable returning men of the Canadian Corps to arrange for the repatriation of their families, and men with relatives and friends to visit them, the brief sojourn is necessary to re-organise the units in such a fashion as will enable them to proceed as far as possible intact to their dispersal centres in Canada. The time which will be occupied at this stage of the journey home is also required for the purpose of documentation and making final arrangements for the men's reception at home.

Back by the End of August.

Major-Gen. the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, stated at Toronto:—"We hope to have all our troops back in Canada by the end of August" (says the *Daily Record*). During December and January 46,500 soldiers and 3,500 wives and children reached Canada.

An effort is being made to arrange that transports carrying soldiers back to Canada shall be loaded according to military districts.

The Canadian Returned Soldiers' Commission and the Manufacturers' Association have begun a campaign to provide posts for returned soldiers.

Halifax has protested to Sir Robert Borden against the withdrawal of the *Olympic*, *Aquitania*, and other large vessels from the Canadian transport service,

The Panama Route.

As the result of a number of Canadian troops having been recently returned to their homes in Western Canada direct to Vancouver via the Panama Canal on the *Empress of Asia*, unwarranted publicity has been given to the idea that the same means can be systematically adopted in the future. This is likely to cause disappointment among the troops whose homes are in the West, as the sailing of this ship to Vancouver via Panama was simply due to the circumstance that she was being returned to her owners at Vancouver by the British Minister of Shipping. The necessity for economy, which is so important at the present time, renders it impossible to make a practice of returning troops by this route, as the same troopship could make three return trips between Liverpool and St. John or Halifax in the same time that she would make one return trip from Liverpool to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

* *

Capt. L. A. Wattelet, former manager of the Victoria (B.C.) baseball club in the old North-Western League, was killed in action whilst serving with the American Army.

MAJOR C. R. MORRIS-EYTON would be glad to hear of any Canadian officer or soldier who would be willing to act as guide in a hunting trip to the Yukon this fall, or who can give any reliable information about the hunting to be obtained there. Reply c/o CANADA, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND GERMAN COLONIES

(From J. W. Dafoe, Editor of the "Manitoba Free Press," Representative of the Department of Public Information, Ottawa.)

PARIS, FEB. 2.

THE acceptance at the close of last Thursday's sitting of the Conference Council, after several days' debate, of the proposition outlining the nature and extent of the mandatory powers to be exercised by the nations to whom enemy territory is allotted, constitutes an outstanding landmark in the progress of the Conference towards the making of peace.

The proposition thus accepted establishes the principle that none of the German Colonies, with the probable exception of Kiau Chau, which is in a different category, are to be annexed outright, but makes it clear that they are to be directly administered under the laws of the mandatory States, subject to general provisions to be laid down by the League of Nations. The relation, while less than complete union, will be far more than a protectorate.

THE 54TH BATTALION'S FLAG.

Since Vimy, although stuck up in a trench at Battalion Headquarters, it has only had to be taken down once because it drew fire. It has been hit by shrapnel. In the photograph are the C.O. and his chief runner, who has been in charge of the flag.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

There still remains to be decided what is to be the actual division of the German Colonies, but it may be assumed that Powers now in possession will continue under provisional mandate from the Conference, which will subsequently be ratified by the League of Nations.

The consequences of Thursday's decision are momentous. With this decision about the German Colonies where the case for annexation was strongest, it is clear that the policy of annexation is under taboo, except where a case for it is overwhelming, as for instance Alsace-Lorraine to France and the Trentino to Italy. The application of the principle adopted will settle many other territorial problems as they come up, and the week spent on reaching this decision was well employed.

A New International Order.

A still more important result of the course decided upon is that it transforms the project of the League of Nations from a mere abstraction to a definite form of international government, however rudimentary it may be in its first stages. If the League of Nations is to allot mandatory powers, define in each case the character of its application, and exact the periodical accounting which is provided for in the memorandum adopted, it will need to be definitely organised with some kind of executive having supervisory functions. The definite scheme for such a League will, it is predicted, be before the Conference within the next fortnight in a form which will ensure its prompt acceptance. If the League project thus takes form it is probable a good many problems will be delegated to it for settlement by the Conference, thus expediting the conclusion of peace.

The developments of the Peace Conference to date justify the hopes of the peoples of the world that it will make an enduring peace, based upon a new international order.

Labour Problems.

This week will see all the sub-committees of the Conference hard at work preparing findings on various important matters remitted to them. One of the most important is that of Labour. There must be a universal acknowledgment of the necessity of stable international Labour conditions if there is to be world harmony and progress.

Mr. Francq, from Canada, has gone to Berne, as his instructions from the Canadian Trades and Labour Council were to attend whatever conference might be called by the British Labour organisations. Mr. Draper is remaining here to assist Mr. Barnes in the preparation of the British case before the Labour Committee. This programme has already been agreed to in the main by the British Trade Union leaders, who are to attend the Berne Conference. It is expected that it will be adopted by the Committee and by the Conference, and thus constitute an international Labour charter, which will be applied and made effective as an agency of the League.

Sir R. Borden and Russian Conference.

When the Allied Governments determined to invite all the *de facto* Governments in Russia to cease hostilities and to join in a conference at Prince's Island, Mr. Lloyd George requested Sir Robert Borden to undertake the duties of the chief delegate representing the British Empire. It was arranged that he should be accompanied by another delegate from the British Islands. This invitation was extended to Sir Robert Borden in view of the fact that he had taken a prominent part in endeavouring to reach a solution of the very serious problems presented by the existing conditions in Russia. In view of Canada's claim to be represented as an autonomous nation at the Peace Conference, and having regard to the recognition of that claim, Sir Robert Borden felt that he could not reasonably decline this duty, which he accordingly accepted, although with some reluctance, as he realised that it might postpone his return to Canada beyond the period which he had anticipated. It now seems doubtful whether the Conference will take place, in view of the declared attitude of several of the Governments still carrying on war with each other in Russia.

The Control of Wheat

A form of international control in which Canada is specially interested, is that exercised by the Inter-Allied Supply and Relief Committee, with headquarters here under the general direction of Mr. Hoover. The work done is a continuation of the inter-Allied food organisation which during the war fed Allied nations and rationed neutrals, purchasing supplies wherever they could be obtained through the agency of the Wheat Executive, with headquarters in London. As Canada during the war sold all her surplus food supplies through these channels, the developments of the policy of the new executive vitally concern Canadian producers.

The assumption would appear to be justified that the conditions as they have been will be continued until the end of August, the close of the current crop year, with two probable modifications. One will be the partial release of the control now exercised over neutral countries. Subject to stipulations that their imports of food must not exceed domestic requirements, neutral countries will be free to buy wheat where it can be obtained, and carry it to their own ports by any shipping that is available. The other modification will be the supplying of a certain amount of food to the enemy countries. As a matter of international policy, to prevent the spread of anarchy, the blockade will have to be raised to this extent. Germany will be allowed to import food in exchange for the considerable amount of gold available for this purpose, together with exports of potash to an amount to be fixed. Private German credits in Germany and in other parts of the world may also be available for food purchases.

It is believed the demand from all these sources will absorb all the supplies offering. There does not appear to be ground for any apprehension that Canada will not be able to dispose of this year's surplus at fixed prices. As to what will happen with respect to next year's crop only inferences can be drawn, but there is much to indicate that there will be a return to virtually pre-war conditions of trading. It may be said that the strong probabilities are that for the remainder of the crop year the Canadian surplus will be absorbed at the present price, and that for next year there will be a practical resumption of free trading in wheat, with a likelihood that the price level will not be much below the standard of war times.

With respect to meat products the prospects for Canada are not so good. Sir John Beale is keeping in touch with the Canadian Ministers here, and is discussing matters with them as they arise. Mr. Norman Lambert, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is also in attendance. Dr. Robertson and Mr. Lloyd Harris are coming over from London.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY'S WORK

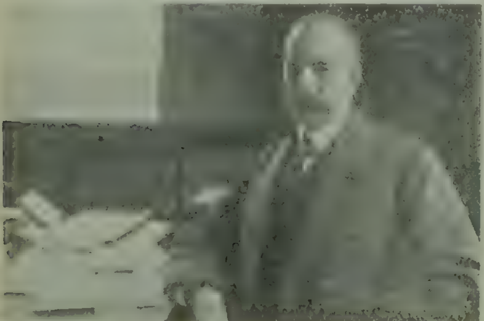
Looking After Sick and Wounded.

The work of the Canadian Red Cross Society during the war has been chiefly to provide extra comforts and luxuries to the sick and wounded, not only in Canada and the Empire, but also to our Allies. The Canadian Red Cross has also endeavoured to supplement the Army hospitals rather than to carry on any individual ones of its own.

In a report to the Director-General of Medical Services, O.M.F.C., Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., the Chief Commissioner of the Society, states that 248,673 cases of Red Cross supplies have been received from Canada and 46,768 cases have been purchased locally at a total approximate value of £2,520,303. The value of the ambulances and cars donated and purchased is £98,460, while the cash received has amounted to £1,076,957. In addition, £1,332,176 has been raised in Canada for the British Red Cross Society, making a grand total of £5,027,896—really a remarkable effort on the part of the people of Canada, when compared with the £14,000,000 raised by the British Red Cross Society throughout the entire Empire.

Of the cases of supplies, 170,211 have been distributed to Canadian hospitals in England and France through the London headquarters, and 94,908 cases have been distributed among the Allies, the balance being still on hand. In addition, supplies and grants have been sent direct from the Headquarters in Canada to the Allies and Siberia.

The Canadian Red Cross has provided the Canadian Army Medical Services with hospital accommodation of 3,685 beds. This has been done by the erection and equipping of special hospital buildings, or by the addition of wards to existing hospitals for special treatment, or by renting and equipping of existing buildings.



LT.-COL. NOEL MARSHALL,
Chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The following are the most important of these :—Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow, erected and equipped for 1,040 beds at a cost of £68,639; King's Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Bushey Park, erected and equipped for 406 beds at a cost of £15,985; Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton (Peak Hotel), 275 beds provided at a cost of £5,825; Princess Patricia Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Ramsgate, 1,040 beds provided at a cost of £14,138 (This hospital has since been removed to Cooden Beach, where additional buildings were erected and equipped at a cost of £6,003); Canadian Red Cross Officers' Hospital, London (Hôtel Petrograd, N. Audley Street), 170 beds provided at an approximate cost of £20,000; Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Joinville-le-Pont, Vincennes, erected and fully equipped providing 520 beds and given as a gift to the French nation at a cost of £73,507.

At nearly all the Red Cross hospitals, both in France and England, the Society have erected and furnished recreation rooms for the use of the patients at a total cost of £25,476. Whenever special or additional equipment has been needed at any of the Canadian military hospitals to supplement the authorised equipment, it has been supplied by the Society.

A very important part of the work has been looking after Canadians in Imperial as well as Canadian hospitals. Over a thousand visitors have been engaged in this work since the early days of the war. In so far as possible, all sick and wounded have been visited, and all men in hospitals have received regular parcels containing games, books, sweets, fancy work, cigarettes, fruit, chewing gum, toilet necessities, also complete kit bags. Up to December, 1918, 456,166 parcels had been sent to individual men in hospitals.

When men are able to leave the hospitals, theatre parties, drives, teas and concerts are arranged for them. Since May, 1918, 5,182 free theatre tickets have been issued and 3,360 drives arranged.

Enquiries concerning sick and wounded from relatives in Canada are constantly received and answered, these averaging about 4,000 monthly.

Enquiries are instituted through the British Red Cross searchers for every soldier who is reported missing, and information received, if thought advisable, is forwarded to the relatives. All details are also procured about the death, burial and location of graves of those fallen in action, or who have died in hospital. The total number of casualties recorded in this branch since 1915 is 59,420. Over 10,000 letters a year have gone out to relatives of the fallen.

Free hospitality is provided for officers on sick leave, or for those who for special reasons cannot afford to take regular leave. Since February 6, 1916, 3,330 such leaves have been provided for.

A rest home for nursing sisters is maintained in London, and since January, 1918, 1,525 sisters have been accommodated.

There is also a nursing sisters' rest house on a somewhat larger scale at Boulogne, which is open to Imperial as well as Canadian sisters. Since April, 1918, 6,859 sisters have been accommodated at this home and 36,066 meals have been served.

The Prisoners of War Department have looked after all Canadian prisoners in Germany. On their records they have had 387 officers and 4,113 other ranks. Parcels containing food, tobacco and clothing have been sent out to the number of 530,054, at a cost of £286,264.

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

No. 8 GENERAL, ROUEN.—Lt. G. B. Wootten, N.B. and R.A.F. (right buttock, fractured femur; seriously ill).

CANADIAN RED CROSS OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt. M. B. Archibald, 13th C.F.A. (lower jaw, old); Lt. A. D. Golden, 6th C.F.A. (right chest, amputated arm); Lt. E. W. Kilby, 1st Div. T.M.B. (left foot, slight, amputated); Lt. W. F. Leader, 54th (face, eyes); Lt. F. S. Long, Alta. (right arm, old); Capt. A. Lyons, 16th (left leg, amputated); Capt. J. McDermid, 44th (left knee, amputated); Lt. H. S. Partridge, P.P.C.L.I. (left eye); Lt. R. Peachy, 1st C.M.R. (right arm and leg); Lt P. T. Seibert, 44th (thigh, amputated); Capt. J. J. Stock, 2nd C.E. (right leg, amputated, thigh); Lt. C. A. Thomas, 29th (right eye); Capt. G. G. Winterbottom, E. Ont. (neck, old).

GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BUXTON.—Lt. A. Bell, 4th (right leg, fractured, amputated, thigh); Lt. B. A Dickson, 85th; Lt. J. Faulkner, 18th (chest, penetrated; dangerously ill); Lt. H. B. Holland, 43rd; Lt. E. H. Jordan 5th C.F.A.; Lt. J. R. Paton, 26th; Lt. C. A. Thomson, 116th; Lt. C. B. Tuttle, 14th; Capt. R. H. Walker, 14th.

Convalescent.

CANADIAN OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, MATLOCK BATH.—Lt. G. B. Ashwell, 58th; Lt. H. W. Crisp, 1st M.M. G. Bde.; Lt. J. A. Cronin, 44th; Lt. H. Davidson, 8th; Lt. R. F. Ely, 72nd; Capt. W. J. Franklin, 2nd; Lt. C. P. Grannan, 13th Res.; Capt. D. N. McCallum, 9th C.F.A.; Capt. T. W. B. Marling, 2nd; Lt. R. A. Olmsted, 5th C.F.A.; Lt. O. B. Rexford, 6th Res.; Lt. D. A. R. Rodgers, 50th; Lt. S. Vickers, Sask.

Discharged from Hospital

Lt. C. E. B. Dobbin, 38th, attd. 12th T.M.B.; Lt. S. W. Finney, 58th; Lt G. H Gilchrist, C.E.; Lt. H. R. Howard, 87th; Lt A. L. Macdonald, 25th, Capt. G E. Oxlay, 75th; Lt O. M Pease, 75th; Lt. W. E. Preston, 20th, Capt. C. E. Read, 15th; Capt. W. Waldrum, 19th; Lt. N. A. Watt, 2nd M.M.G. Bde.

Dangerously Ill (Other than Wounds.)

Lt. H. H. Keller, C.O.R.C.C. (acute bronchitis), 20th General, Camiers.

Seriously Ill (Other than Wounds.)

Lt. J. S. Bain, 13th (influenza), 14th General, Wimereux.

* *

BLINDED CANADIANS AT ST. DUNSTAN'S.

The following Canadian soldiers blinded in the war are now inmates of St. Dunstan's Hostel, Regent's Park :--

800184 Pte R. Adams (Toronto); 2044045 Gnr. A. Archibald, C.F.A. (Victoria), 781540 Pte E H Armstrong, 46th Bn (Saskatchewan); 141844 L.-Cpl W. Austin, 2nd (Ontario); 739641 Pte D. Barker, C M R (Ontario) [illegible] Pte E. Beckham 7th; [illegible] C. Brown, C F A (Montreal), [illegible] Pte C F Clark, 1st, 769782 Pte A J Cooper, 18th (Toronto), [illegible] Gnr J. H. Davies C F A (Toronto), 826331 Pte J Downie, 2nd, Q M S G Eades, For Corps; [illegible] R.S M W Farnell, 14th (Toronto), [illegible] Pte E. Fairfield, Pioneers (Ontario); [illegible] Pte W. R French (Toronto); 11509 Cpl G Foster, 102nd (Saskatchewan), [illegible] Pte W H Godfrey, R C D. 199206 Pte. J. W. Green, 141st (Ontario); 6251 Cpl. C. A T Guthrie R.A.S.C. (Toronto); 826382 Cpl. C. F. Hornsby, 47th (Alberta); 213896 Gnr R. A. Howes, C.F.A. (Ontario); 225769 Pte. G. Hutcheon, 8th (Toronto)· 132091 Pte. S. W Johnson, 42nd (Montreal); 1755 Cpl. A. B. Knight P.P.C.L.I.; 1078215 Pte. D. Lovie, 15th.

902152 Spr. L. Macpherson, 193rd (Nova Scotia); 757792 Pte. R. Mallory, 3rd (Alberta); 904377 Spr. L. Marquis, C.R.T. (Isle Verte, P.Q.); 406134 Pte F. Milligan, 116th (Ontario); 140163 Pte. J. W. Ogiltree, 75th (Toronto); 745699 Pte. J. H. Palmer, 2nd (Ontario); 1039637 Spr. C. Ray, C.R.T.; 129413 Pte. T. G. Roden, 72nd (Vancouver); 38462 Sgt. M. Robinson, 8th (Ontario); 2129037 Pte. G. H. Simpson, 27th (Winnipeg); Pte. M. Smith, 19th Alberta Dragoons; 809116 Pte. G. A. Sugden, 31st (Alberta), 231734 Pte. B. R. Swenerton, 31st (Alberta); 442585 Sgt. A. R. Taylor, 64th (Vancouver); 871606 Pte. W. G. Wallace, 78th (Winnipeg); 460519 Pte. R Young, 42nd (Montreal).

The staff of the Canadian Record Office have arranged a fancy-dress dance to take place at the Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday, February 18. The profits will go to St. Dunstan's.

* *

" Their Glory Cannot Fade " is the title of a souvenir published by the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing, in colours, military insignia and decorations.

A New Brunswick officer writes :—" Permit me to express my appreciation of the valuable service to all ranks rendered by your ' Answers ' page."

BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP REWARDED.

Many D.S.O.'s Awarded for Good Work in September Fighting.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, February* 1, 1919).

SECOND BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. William Forbes Gilson, D.S.O., 7th Bn. (Vancouver).
He captured with his battalion, on Sept. 2, the Drocourt-Quéant line, together with 600 prisoners his bold and able leadership in face of heavy machine-gun fire overcoming all opposition with minimum losses. Later in the day, under heavy artillery and machine fire, he went forward and personally established his new line. (D.S.O. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917; bar gazetted Nov. 7, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Eric Whidden MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., 10th Bn. (St. John).
Before Arras on Sept. 2, the battalion commanded by him captured three villages, a switch trench line, and reached the west bank of a canal. Early in the day, before the attack, and again in the afternoon, he made personal reconnaissances over fire-swept ground, gaining first-hand information which enabled him to handle his men and direct the fire of his guns with remarkable success. His fine leadership, coolness, and disregard of danger, carried his men along with him. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1917; bar gazetted Nov. 7, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Lorne Talbot McLaughlin, D.S.O., 2nd Bn. (Bowmanville, Ont.).
On the morning of Aug. 30, between Hendecourt and Vis-en-Artois, while reconnoitring a position which had just been gained, he observed the development of a counter-attack by the enemy, which caused some retirements and confusion in our ranks. He at once organised a counter-stroke, first checking, and finally driving the enemy back in confusion. His energetic personality coupled with gallant leading encouraged all ranks, and was entirely responsible for the reconstitution of the line. (D.S.O. gazetted Nov. 14, 1916; first bar gazetted Feb. 18, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Albert Walter Sparling, D.S.O., 1st Bn. (Saskatoon).
North of Hendecourt on Aug. 30, and in the neighbourhood of Cagnicourt on Sept. 2 and 3, this officer was the only surviving Lt.-Colonel, all other senior field officers having become casualties. He was twice ordered to deal with serious situations on the brigade front, first, in the case of an enemy counter-attack, and a few days later when there was some confusion and loss of direction of our troops. In dealing with these matters he had to cross open ground and appreciate the situation under heavy fire. His conduct and example inspired all ranks to a successful completion of their tasks. (D.S.O. gazetted July 26, 1917; first bar gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

LT.-COL. L. T. MCLAUGHLIN, 2ND BN.
Second Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: Lambert Weston.

LT.-COL. W. F. GILSON, 7TH BN.
Second Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: Canadian War Records.

LT.-COL. A. W. SPARLING, 1ST BN.
Second Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: Lafayette.

LT.-COL. L. P. O. TUDOR, 5TH BN.
Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: Lafayette.

BAR TO D.S.O.

Maj. Royal Lindsay Hamilton Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., 42nd Bn. (Montreal).
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in command of his battalion throughout the operations south of the Scarpe, which resulted in the capture of Jigsaw Wood, Aug. 26 to 28. His gallantry and able leadership ensured the attainment of objectives upon which rested the success of the brigade. He showed marked initiative and an absolute disregard of personal danger. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. John Angus McDonald, D.S.O., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.
On Sept. 2, during the attack east of Arras, he went forward with his brigade in close support of the advancing infantry. He reconnoitred positions for his batteries under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and set a splendid example by his personal disregard of danger and determination to push forward. The batteries went forward with great dash, and effective fire was brought to bear on many targets, including enemy strong points and hostile batteries. His skilful leadership and the work of his brigade gave the greatest confidence to the attacking infantry. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1917.)

Lt. Norman Angus McEachern, D.S.O., 10th Bn. (Edmonton).
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, Bury Switch and the Canal-du-Nord from Sept. 2 to 4, he led his own company, and at times two others, brilliantly, pushing ahead in face of heavy fire, and beating down all opposition. After making a daring reconnaissance at the head of a patrol, he led his company first to the final objective, where a line was established. Shortly afterwards he was severely wounded. He set a fine example of courage and leadership to all. (D.S.O. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Maj. Colin Keith Lee Pyman, D.S.O., 5th Bn. (Kelowna, B.C.).
Between Aug. 7 and 9, during the advance on Aubercourt, when the line became much weakened through casualties he collected men together, and, after a vigorous fight placed them in the gaps. He was instrumental in capturing a field gun and a number of prisoners, and on another occasion in throwing out a protecting flank, thus enabling the advance to continue. He was wounded on the 9th within fifty yards of the final objective. (D.S.O. gazetted Oct. 15, 1918.)

Maj. James Sabiston Rankin, D.S.O., 46th Bn. (Moose Jaw).
In front of Dury, on Sept. 2 he was in command of the battalion during the successful capture of the village. Later, the enemy launched a heavy counter-attack against the posts to the east of the village, causing them and the adjoining posts to withdraw, and gaining a footing in the position immediately to the east and threatening the village. He showed splendid resource and courage, and went forward, under heavy machine-gun fire, to investigate the situation. He successfully organised and launched a counter-attack from the companies in support of his battalion, and succeeded in restoring the situation. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Maj. George Wyman Shearer, D.S.O., 11th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. (Montreal).
Whilst in support of the attacking infantry after the capture of the Drocourt-Quéant line on Sept. 2, he pushed his battery forward and established his observation post south of the windmill on Mount Dury which was under intense shelling and machine-gun fire. Although wounded, he directed his battery with skill and courage throughout, dealing effectively with hostile machine guns, batteries and enemy troops in the open, remaining on Mount Dury for eighteen hours after he was wounded. (D.S.O. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. Lorn Paulet Owen Tudor, D.S.O., 5th Bn. (Langley Prairie, B.C.).
On Sept. 1, when the enemy had penetrated several hundred yards of the newly won positions east of the Hendecourt-Dury Road, this officer launched his battalion in a successful counter-attack, regaining previous positions, killing numbers of the enemy and capturing 200 prisoners. He then maintained his position under heavy fire and against repeated enemy attacks until zero hour. His personal example of fearlessness did much to hearten his battalion in the fine work they accomplished. (D.S.O. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Richard Worrall, D.S.O., M.C., 14th Bn.
On Sept. 1, during the attack on the Crow's Nest and Hendecourt Chateau Woods while in command of his battalion, he advanced his line half a mile, and under heavy fire maintained his position all day. The following day, though his left was exposed to withering machine-gun and artillery fire, he captured a village, taking prisoners a whole battalion. Still pushing on, he took the final objective and established his position, having advanced some 5 000 yards from the jumping-off line. He displayed fine courage and leadership. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lt.-Col. William Harold Kerr Anderson, 13th Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Fernie, B.C.).
During the operations before Arras, Sept. 2-5, he was in charge of the evacuation of wounded. He succeeded in keeping in close touch with the infantry during the whole of the battle, so that the wounded were evacuated almost as soon as they became casualties. His duties were often performed under enemy artillery fire, which caused many casualties, but by his courage and personal example he kept his men at their splendid work until all casualties were carried out.

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) William Alfred Gordon Bauld, No. 7 Cav. Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Montreal).
During mounted operations, from Oct. 8 to 11, he was in command of the advanced cavalry field ambulances. On the night of Oct. 9-10, when ordered to search and clear the wounded from three villages, which were being heavily shelled, and the approaches badly damaged by crater, he organised the evacuation of the wounded, making certain that all were found and removed. He showed great coolness and energy.

Rev. William Leonard Baynes-Reed, Chap. Serv., attd. 75th Bn. (Toronto).
On Aug. 8-9, at the capture of the village of Lequésnel, he was constantly in the forward area, attending to the wounded and ministering to the dying under intense fire of all descriptions. His unselfish devotion to duty and his courage were splendid examples, and his services earned for him the respect and affection of all those among whom he worked.

Maj. George Grant Blackstock, 4th Bn. (Regina).
In the attack on the Canal du Nord, on Sept. 2 to 4, he commanded the battalion during this operation with great ability and judgment, and his example of coolness and gallantry under heavy fire in the front line, where he was continually present, and a most inspiriting and encouraging effect on officers and men, and was largely responsible for the determined dash with which the attack was pushed home. He personally made daring reconnaissances under heavy machine-gun fire, which enabled him to make skilful disposition for further advances.

Capt. Reginald Henderson Bradfield, M.C., 75th Bn. (Toronto).
During the attack, on Sept. 2, east of the Drocourt-Queant line, he rallied his men under very heavy fire, and led them forward over some 500 yards of open ground, capturing a strong position and about 150 prisoners and eighteen machine guns. He then led what remained of his company forward, and established posts in advance, and brought fire to bear on the enemy's flank. He showed determined courage and leadership.

Maj. James Capell Britton, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Saskatoon).
In front of Dury, Sept. 2, when in command of a machine-gun company, he pushed forward his batteries through heavy fire to most advanced positions, enabling them to inflict heavy casualities on the enemy. Later, when the whole situation was in doubt, and communication forward temporarily cut, he went forward and made a daring reconnaissance. He was subjected

to the heaviest shelling and machine-gun fire, but completed the reconnaissance, and returned to headquarters with a valuable report.

Maj. Allan Brooks, 7th Bn., attd. 11th Infy. Bde. (Armstrong, B.C.).

As brigade observing officer, in the operations of Sept. 2 and 3, in front of Arras, he showed great daring and initiative, pushing forward at all times with the most advanced troops under the heaviest fire. Taking a wire with him, he kept brigade headquarters well informed of the situation, and enabled the commander to make decisions which saved many lives. When the enemy were retiring, he pushed forward over 500 yards in front of the infantry, and telephoned back information from a long distance in front of our advance. During the two days he personally killed twenty of the enemy by sniping shots.

Capt. Robert Brown, 46th Bn. (Medicine Hat).

At Dury and Ecourt St. Quentin, Sept. 2 to 4, he commanded the right support company, and finding the assault company held up by very heavy fire, and his expected tank broken down, he made a daring reconnaissance forward, and then led the assault through the village. By his prompt courage and initiative he was responsible for his company breaking up the southern defences of the village.

Maj. George Harold Cook, 9th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. (Quebec).

During the capture of the Drocourt-Queant line, on Sept. 2, he made a daring reconnaissance, and established his battery in a forward position and his observation post on Mount Dury near the windmill. He remained at his post all day under intense shelling, and did admirable work on enemy batteries and strong points. His coolness and ability were most marked.

Maj. Cecil Ewart, 8th Bn., C.R.T. (Edmonton).

Near Ypres, between Sept. 28 and Oct. 5, he repaired lines through a cutting under continuous shell fire, and as a result of his determination and courage a line was put into operation by which hundreds of wounded were evacuated to places of safety, and also guns, ammunition, and supplies carried forward to the advancing troops. His organisation was splendid.

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) John Pollands Girvan, M.C., 15th Bn. (Toronto).

Opposite Cherisy, on Sept. 1, he commanded his battalion with the greatest skill and ability, pushing resolutely forward in face of extreme machine-gun fire, and after a personal reconnaissance, continuing his advance, and capturing and consolidating a position some 6,000 yards in front of the jumping-off line. His courage and leadership were admirable.

Rev. Edwin Ernest Graham, M.C., Chap. Serv., attd. 13th Bn.

On August 29, in front of the Ulster Trench, east of Arras, he went out in broad daylight, in full view of the enemy, to their wire, and brought in wounded men. During the succeeding days he was tireless in his efforts to succour the wounded and dying under heavy fire, and when the battalion attacked the Drocourt-Queant system, on Sept. 2, he was continuously in the forward area, exposing himself regardless of danger, and it was largely due to his personal efforts that all wounded were evacuated during the day. He set a splendid example to all.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Gordon Graham, 10th Bn. (Calgary).

At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on Sept. 2, his company commander having early become a casualty, he assumed command, and handled the company as well as two others for a time with exceptional ability, his tactics and fearless leadership being greatly responsible for the capture of the final objective on his portion of the front. At one period of the advance he personally engaged an enemy field battery with a Lewis gun, with the result that the crew were killed or driven off and the gun captured. He did excellent work.

Maj. George William Hall, 12th Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Victoria).

During the action in front of Arras, from Sept. 2-6, he was in charge of the evacuation of wounded. Time and time again he went through heavy enemy shell and machine-gun fire to direct the clearing of the wounded. On the afternoon of Sept. 2 he succeeded in clearing a number of wounded who were being shelled with gas shells to a place of safety, and dressed many wounded under heavy fire. His work throughout the battle was admirable.

Lt. Harold Stuart Hanson, 43rd Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on Aug. 27, in the capture of Swarty Ridge and four field guns by his company. With his left flank 2,000 yards in the air, and only thirty men, he held the village throughout the night, beating off five enemy fighting patrols. The next day he again led his company in the attack, and with only eight men left cleared the Remy Bridgehead and held it till relieved. His determination and energy made up for his lack of men.

Capt. (A./Maj.) Arnold Homer Jucksch, M.C., 58th Bn. (Hanover, Ont.).

On Aug. 27, during the attack on Bois du Sart, he directed the assembly of the battalion under heavy fire and started all the units off. He then took command of a company which had lost all its officers and led a counter-attack. He next took a patrol into Hatchet Wood and cleared it of the enemy, bringing back all his wounded and about fifty prisoners. His work in reorganisation and able tactics enabled the battalion to score several successes.

Rev. George Gordon Dinwiddie Kilpatrick, Chap. Serv., attd. 42nd Bn. (Toronto).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on Aug. 8, during the capture of Hill 102, east of Domart. Immediately behind the front line, exposed to heavy fire of all descriptions, he dressed and attended to the wounded and ministered to the dying without regard to his own safety, and with an untiring and unselfish devotion to duty that was an inspiration and a splendid example to all.

Lt.-Col. Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).

During operations against the Drocourt-Queant line, near Dury, on Sept. 1 and 2, he personally supervised all preparations for the action, and the success of the operations was in a large measure due to his grasp of the situation and organising ability. On Sept. 1, during an enemy counter-attack his personal example in the face of the enemy was excellent, and did much to steady all ranks. He also assisted in organising a counter-attack to meet the enemy. Later he went forward with the attack, reconnoitred captured enemy positions, and reorganised preparatory to a new advance. His courage at all times was most marked

Rev. Ambrose Madden, M.C., Chap. Serv., attd. 7th Bn. (Vancouver).

On Aug. 8, in the attack on Caix, he went forward on his own initiative with the attacking troops and assisted the medical officer in attending to the wounded in the open under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire until he himself was severely wounded in three places by shrapnel. The calmness of his demeanour, his disregard of his own safety, and his unflagging efforts [illegible] a fine example to all.

Maj. James Lewis Rowan Parry, 50th Bn. (Winnipeg).

In front of Dury, during operations from Sept. 1 to 4, he went ahead on a reconnaissance of the assembly positions, and took the battalion to its position in darkness under heavy enemy fire, his work being largely responsible for the success of the operations. On Sept. [illegible] he volunteered [illegible] a reconnaissance after the objectives had been captured. He did this in face of heavy enemy artillery fire, bringing back valuable information. Later he personally directed the advance of the [illegible] over a piece of ground badly enfiladed by enemy artillery, and got the [illegible] position with slight casualties.

Lt.-Col. Francis Pawlett, Sask. Regt., comd. 2nd Bn., W. Rid. Regt. (Yorkton).

During operations east of Arras from Aug. 28 to Sept. 3, he commanded the battalion throughout a week's operations, constantly going forward and making personal reconnaissances, which enabled him to send in good information and to issue clear and concise orders to his company commanders. His [illegible] never failed and helped all ranks [illegible]. His leadership and quick appreciation of the [illegible] were largely instrumental in the success of the operations.

Maj. Arthur William Pratt, 116th Bn. (Oshawa, Ont.).

In the attack on Boing village on Aug. 28 in spite of heavy casualties from gas, he got his men to the first objective, where he took over command of the battalion on his C.O. being killed. During the night he beat off two counter-attacks, and in the morning continued the advance, capturing and consolidating the village. His enthusiasm in reorganising and encouraging exhausted men was admirable.

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) John Mitchell Rolston, 2nd Bn., Engrs. (Vancouver).

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant trench system on Sept. 2, he made a reconnaissance under heavy fire prior to the attack, and obtained information which enabled him to make the best disposition of his companies for the ensuing operation. During the attack he went forward with the infantry and personally superintended the work of his companies in the removal of road mines and the repair of roads under shell fire, thus facilitating the advance of the artillery in support of the infantry. By his fearless energy he produced the best work from those under him.

Capt. Arthur Joseph Slade, 50th Bn.

While in command of a company in front of Dury during the operations Sept. 2-4, he gained his objective with the greatest dash, capturing close on 400 prisoners and about twenty machine guns. Twice during the attack he personally rushed enemy machine guns, once with six men and the other time with a batman. His work throughout the operations was of the highest order.

Maj. Rolsa Eric Smythe, M.C., 58th Bn. (Merritton, Ont.).

During operations about Bois du Sart, Boiry and Artillery Hill between Aug. 27 and 29 he commanded his battalion from the jumping off, throughout the heavy fighting at the above places, and his handling of the men when very tired was most skilful, resulting in the repulse of several counter-attacks, and the successful consolidation of the captured positions.

Lt.-Col. Donald Matheson Sutherland, W. Ont., attd. 52nd Bn. (Princeton, Ont.).

In action near Bois-de-Vert, Aug. 27-28, he handled his battalion with great tactical ability. His personal courage and leadership were largely responsible for the success of the operations at a time when casualties were severe and enemy opposition was most stubborn.

Maj. Royes Lionel Turner, Man. Regt. (Toronto).

During the entire operations from Aug. 4, on the Archangel-Vologda Railway, he has done most valuable work and has shown great devotion to duty. He has taken part in every operation, and his reconnaissance work and liaison work with the attacking infantry has always helped our advance to an enormous extent. He has shown great courage under fire, and his influence has always had a great effect over all the Allied infantry. (Russia.)

Maj. Lorne Treleaven Tweed, 1st Bn., Engrs. (Brandon).

During an attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2, he established a report centre in an open trench which, owing to a check in the advance, was subjected to heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. Despite this, he got into touch with the engineering companies working on the forward roads, collecting information as to the work and reporting to Battalion H.Q. The same afternoon, when the position was obscure, he again worked forward and ascertained what further work was required. His initiative and resource were a great asset.

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) Charles Yardley Weaver, 49th Bn. (Edmonton).

During operations south of the Scarpe between Aug. 26 and 28 his constant presence in the forefront of the battle under severe shelling and machine-gun fire, and his complete grasp of the tactical situation, were responsible for the marked success of his battalion throughout three days' operations.

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AEROPLANES FOR CANADA.

Gifts ot the Overseas Club and Patriotic League.

On behalf of the Air Ministry, Lord Londonderry on Tuesday, at Hendon, presented to Canada a squadron of 15 aeroplanes, subscribed for through the Overseas Club and Patriotic League—an institution to which his lordship paid a high tribute.

Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, who received the gift on behalf of the Canadian Government, said the tie which bound the Colonies to the Mother Country had been referred to as a silken cord, but war had proved it to be of much stronger material, and he hoped and believed that nothing would happen in the future to weaken it. Speaking of Canada's share in the air war, Sir Edward said that between 13,000 and 14,000 Canadians had been connected with the Royal Air Force during the war. Of these 1,239 officers had been transferred from the Canadian Forces to the Imperial Air Force, and 4,280 fully trained flying officers had been sent direct from Canada. When the Armistice was signed arrangements had just been completed for two independent Canadian squadrons to work in France and Belgium in co-operation with the Royal Air Force. These two squadrons, fully trained and equipped, would return to Canada and form the nucleus of a Canadian Air Force for military and commercial purposes.

Of the aeroplanes, one is from Ontario (£1,500 presented by inhabitants of the Province), four from Montreal (£4,500 presented by the Montreal Board of Trade, and £2,250 each by Mr. Robert Hampson and the British Empire Grain Co.), one from St. Catharines (£1,500 presented by Major R. W. Leonard), and one from Nova Scotia (£2,250 collected in the Province).

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Hunters from Northern Canada report that influenza is decimating big game, and that for some time the smaller animals have shown marked symptoms of the disease.

L.-Cpl. Percy G. Stott, 8th. Bn., who was gassed and taken prisoner at the Second Battle of Ypres, and subsequently spent three years and eight months as a prisoner in Germany, is now employed at the Canadian Record Office. He reached England the day after Christmas.

The C.M.A.A. (London Area) cross-country team was beaten by the Ranelagh Harriers on Saturday in a 4½ miles run. Lt. H. M. Williams, in spite of marking out the trail, was first man home. In a sealed handicap, confined to the Canadians, Cpl. J. D. Phillips was placed first, Lt. Williams doing the fastest time.

M.C.s' GALLANTRY IN CLOSING BATTLES OF WAR

Graphic incidents of Fighting at Dury, Cagnicourt, Upton Wood, Canal du Nord, and Monchy-le-Preux recalled.

ed, February 1, 1919

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Capt. Percy Carruther Band, M.C., 2nd Bn. (Toronto).
On Aug. 30, in an attack on Upton Wood, he made a daring reconnaissance to the front under heavy fire of all descriptions, obtaining valuable information. On Sept. 2-4 during the attacks on Cagnicourt and the Canal du Nord, he commanded a company with peculiar ability and conspicuous gallantry in the face of close-range artillery fire and concentrated and well-directed machine-gun fire. His spirit and tireless energy were a splendid example to his men. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 18, 1916.) (First Bar gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Edward James Clark, M.C., 1st C.M.R. (Vegreville, Alta.).
At Monchy-le-Preux, on August 26, he was the first to enter the town, and was the leader in capturing many trench mortars and machine guns, besides inflicting severe casualties. He then moved his company forward 200 yards and consolidated saving the men many casualties, which would have been incurred by the bombardment of the town. (M.C. gazetted March 3, 1917.). (First Bar gazetted Jan. 18, 1918.)

Capt. (A. Maj.). Arthur Thomas Field, M.C., 58th Bn. (Stratford, Ont.).
In the attack on Bois du Sart and Boiry on August 27 and 28, in the face of intense fire, he led his company to all objectives given to him, and when the enemy counter-attacked on the flank he rushed his company to the rescue, completely crushing the attempt. Later, handling his company with courage and skill, he repelled another counter-attack. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1918.) (Bar gazetted July 26 1918.)

Lt. Joseph Robson Hardy, M.C., 52nd Bn. (Brandon).
At Bois de Vert on August 27, when his company commander became a casualty during the attack, he took command and led the men forward without hesitation later on reorganising for a second attack, which he directed with success. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1918.) (Bar gazetted Sept 16, 1918.)

MAJ. W. H. KIPPEN, 3RD BN.
Bar to M.C.
Photo: Lafayette.

MAJ. G. W. SHEARER, C.F.A.
Bar to D.S.O.
Photo: Lafayette.

MAJ. C. Y. WEAVER, 49TH BN.
Awarded D.S.O.
Photo: Elliott and Fry.

MAJ. G. G. BLACKSTOCK, 4TH BN.
Awarded D.S.O.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Walter Wallace Johnson, M.C., 58th Bn.
When many officers had become casualties and the advance was held up by enemy machine-gun fire in Bois du Sart on August 27, he rallied men from all the companies, reorganised them, and led the attack with success. When danger threatened from two strong posts on the flank, he swung his company round and captured both, taking 200 prisoners and many machine guns. He then repulsed a counter-attack, and all through set a splendid example which inspired his men. (M.C. gazetted February 4, 1918.) (Bar gazetted March 26, 1918.)

Capt. (A./Maj.) James Austin Scroggie, M.C., 16th Bn. (Montreal).
For conspicuous gallantry and skilful leadership throughout a prolonged period of operations extending from August 7 to September 4; first, in the arrangement of the assembly and distribution of battle supplies, then in organising and leading an attack on Schwetz Wood, which resulted in the capture of many prisoners and an advanced line. In the second battle of Arras he was always first and foremost in overcoming machine-gun opposition, reorganising and reconnoitring. His energy and enthusiasm were a brilliant example to the men of his battalion. (M.C. gazetted August 19, 1916.) (Bar gazetted August 16, 1918.)

Capt. John Douglas Young, M.C., 52nd Bn. (Portage la Prairie).
At the Bois de Vert on August 27 after the initial attack, many officers having become casualties, he personally supervised the reorganisation of four companies of his battalion, besides parties from other units, and then led them with success against the next objective. He showed determination and tactical ability in directing this operation. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 4 1918.) (Bar gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. Lewis Younger, M.C. (Bde. Maj., 9th Infy. Bde. H.Q.) (Calgary).
During operations on Aug. 27 to 29, near Monchy-le-Preux, the situation was obscure, and he made a most daring reconnaissance of the position, bringing back excellent information. The following day he made another reconnaissance of the jumping-off positions, and subsequently of the ground gained by the attack, twice passing through the enemy barrage and accurately appreciating the situation. (M.C. gazetted March 15, 1916; bar gazetted Jan. 18, 1918.)

BAR TO M.C.

Capt. John Ernest Affleck, M.C., No. 9, 3rd Amb., C.A.M.C. (Montreal).
During the fighting east of Arras, Aug. 26 to 28, his work was carried out under continuous shell and machine-gun fire, and many times he led his bearers close up to the front line, collecting seriously wounded men. by his cool judgment and energy he was enabled to get all the wounded under cover. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 17, 1917.)

Capt. Herbert Andrews, M.C., 10th Bn. (Calgary).
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt and the Canal du Nord, Sept. 2 to 4, he went into the attack in command of the battalion reserve company, and later was sent forward to command one of the leading companies. He handled his command splendidly, and pushed forward to the battalion final objective at the Buissy Switch, and redistributed his men with exceptional skill. The following day he led his company forward, and, under very heavy fire established a line along the railroad west of the Canal du Nord, from which they could command all the intervening ground. He did excellent service. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Capt. (A. Maj.) William John Bingham, M.C., 10th Bn. (Portage la Prairie).
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt on Sept 2, when sent forward from battalion headquarters from time to time to direct movements of advancing companies, his skill and coolness were of the greatest value, and largely contributed to the success of the operation. On one occasion he personally turned round and brought into action an enemy 77 mm gun against enemy field and machine guns which were holding up the advance. When the final objective had been reached he went forward to the most advanced points in our line, and was largely responsible for the reforming of the whole battalion and the final allotment and consolidation of the defensive areas. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 7, 1918.)

Capt. Hugh Graham Brewer, M.C., 14th Bn. (Montreal).
During the attack from Orange Hill to Jigsaw Wood, Aug. 26-28, he commanded the left front line company throughout, and with his left flank in the air for forty-eight hours, under exceptionally heavy machine-gun fire, and with all his officers and platoon sergeants casualties, he, with two N.C.O.'s, carried on in a most gallant manner. He led his company through Jigsaw Wood to the final objective, and after a personal reconnaisance, established a defensive flank and secured his position. Throughout the operation his daring and initiative, as well as his excellent leadership under most trying conditions were an inspiring example to all under him. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. Stanley James Davies, M.C., 49th Bn. (Victoria).
During operations east of Arras from Aug. 26 to 29., he rendered his battalion most valuable service. He went forward with the attacking companies, organised the assault and continually sent back information vital to the success of the operation. On one occasion when the right flank was exposed he proceeded to the battalion on the flank, and got reinforcements rushed up, thus saving the situation. When the final objective had been reached he supervised consolidation so ably that when the enemy counter-attacked they were beaten off with heavy losses. His work was excellent. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 14, 1916.)

Lt. George Frederick Douglas, M.C., 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.
For conspicuous gallantry and resource under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire in the attack on Jigsaw Wood on Aug. 28. He commanded a battery of machine guns, and with their fire cleared the way for the advance of the infantry; he also was responsible for eight captured machine guns being employed by the infantry for the defence of the wood. Throughout he set a fine example of coolness and initiative to all under him. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18. 1918.)

Lt. (T./Capt.) Arthur James Everett, M.C., Can. Light Horse (Staff Captain, "I," 10th Infy. Bde.). (Toronto.)
In front of Dury, Sept. 3, he made a most daring reconnaissance of the forward area, which was under direct observation of the enemy. Notwithstanding the fact that the enemy were sniping with artillery all the movement he pushed on over the open through extremely heavy shelling and confirmed the position of the line, and carried urgent and important orders to a battalion commander, who was cut off from communication with brigade headquarters. The example, devotion to duty, and initiative of this officer throughout the operations were most marked and worthy of great praise. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Capt. John Gordon Fleck, M.C., 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).
During operations against the Drocourt-Queant line near Dury, between Sept. 1 and 3, the enemy launched an attack on our positions. A counter-attack was immediately organised, and he took charge of it. At times he was over 100 yards in front of his men, and he continued to lead them on until severely wounded. By means of his courage and personal example he was largely responsible for the immediate success of the counter-attack. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Milton Fowler Gregg, V.C., M.C., R.C.R. (Mountain Dale, N.B.).
During the attack on Bois de Sart on Aug. 26, he became detached from his company with his platoon and being subjected to withering machine-gun fire, he led a bombing party forward and rushed two machine-gun crews, killing them. Pushing on with his platoon, he found his position isolated, so dug in, and by a personal reconnaissance connected up with the left flank and by skilfully disposing his men enabled an enemy counter-attack to be repulsed. His courage and good leadership saved a critical situation. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 25, 1917.)

Capt. William Hale, Jr., M.C., Quebec Regt.
During operations at Boiry Notre Dame on Aug. 26, he went forward in the rear of the attacking companies and established his aid post in Boiry Trench. Here he worked for over six hours in the open under heavy shell fire, dressing wounded and organising parties of prisoners to carry them out. His untiring energy saved many lives. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Capt. Francis Carlton Hanington, M.C., 10th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. (Victoria).
During the infantry attack following the capture of the Drocourt-Queant line, Sept. 2 he pushed his battery into action in the support line until stopped by machine-gun fire. Throughout the day he engaged hostile batteries, neutralising at least two, besides taking on numerous targets of

troops and transports moving in the open. Altogether he fired 1,500 rounds from this position. His coolness and skill did much to relieve the pressure on the infantry at very critical periods. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Lt. Harvey Edward Harrison, M.C., 78th Bn. (Brandon).
In the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2, he led his platoon in the face of heavy machine-gun fire opposition well forward into the enemy line, personally locating a machine-gun nest which was inflicting heavy casualties. He continued controlling and directing the advance until severely wounded. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Clarence Bruce Hill, M.C., 55th By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.
During the period Aug. 8 to Sept. 5, he displayed conspicuous gallantry and initiative on many occasions in reconnaissance work, which was productive of valuable results at Parvillers. He brought his battery into action with much skill and effect at Dury. Throughout the operations his energy and ability were of the greatest value to the brigade. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1918.)

Capt. (now Maj.) Roderick Colin Jackson, M.C., 85th Bn. (Halifax).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2 after taking his own objective with his company, he went on with another company, which was greatly depleted, to the second objective. Encountering intensely heavy fire here, he made a personal reconnaissance of the front, organised a party of grenadiers and led them forward to the attack through heavy barrage, cleaning up enemy machine-gun positions and enabling the assaulting wave to move forward. He personally rushed an enemy machine gun from the front. He then with the remnants of the two companies captured the final objective. He showed great courage and determined leadership. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Sydney D. Johnson, M.C., 18th Bn.
At the second battle of Arras on Sept. 2, when his company commander was wounded, he led the company forward, and was soon wounded himself in the shoulder. He stuck to his work attacking machine-gun posts in the thick of the fighting until, exhausted by loss of blood, he had to be carried out. (M.C. gazetted April 28, 1918.)

Lt. George Fraser Kerr, V.C., M.C., M.M., 3rd Bn. (Toronto).
During the Drocourt-Queant attack on Sept. 2 and 3, he led two platoons to the assistance of one of the attacking companies, which was held up by heavy machine-gun fire surprising the hostile machine-gun crews, and personally accounting for several of the enemy. His splendid courage afforded a most inspiring example at a critical time. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. (A./Maj.) William Harold Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., 3rd Bn. (Toronto).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant system, on Sept. 2, when his commanding officer became a casualty, he took command of the battalion, which he led forward through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire for over 1,000 yards. He was wounded by a sniper while personally reconnoitring the forward area, but returned to our lines under an intense rifle fire, and made the dispositions which his reconnaissance showed to be necessary. His untiring energy and fine organising ability were of the utmost service during a hard day's fighting. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1917.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) John Grant Knight, M.C., 102nd Bn. (Chilliwack, B.C.).
During the advance from Dury to the Canal du Nord, Sept. 3-4, he led his company through heavy shell and machine-gun fire with very small casualties, and successfully reached his objectives. When information was required regarding the bridges over the Canal du Nord he went out with two scouts over open country commanded by enemy machine-gunners and snipers and personally obtained valuable information. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 17, 1917.)

Lt. Alexander William Logie, M.C., 5th C.M.R.
Near Monchy Aug. 26 to 28, as battalion scout officer, he went forward with the attack, and kept battalion headquarters constantly in touch with the progress, sending in clear and concise reports, though exposed for many hours to heavy fire. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 4, 1918.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) John Robertson Stewart Lough, M.C., 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).
During operations against the Drocourt-Queant Line, between Sept. 1-3, before reaching the final objective, his company came under fire of a machine gun. He personally directed a flanking attack upon this gun, capturing the gun and crew. Later, after the final objective had been gained, the outpost line was forced to withdraw. He reorganised his company, and re-established the outpost line in the face of heavy machine-gun fire and shell fire. Throughout the operations he set a splendid example to all ranks. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16, 1918.)

Capt. (A./Maj.) Walter Elliott Macfarlane, M.C., 13th Bn.
On Sept 2, when the battalion was attacking the Drocourt-Queant line, he led his company through to the final objective. When the attack was held up by heavy machine-gun fire he crawled forward, and then bayoneted a whole machine-gun crew, and enabled the advance to proceed. Before reaching the final objective the battalion suffered from machine-gun fire from the Drocourt-Queant support line. He organised the men, and charged and carried the line. Although wounded, he carried on, consolidating the first objective. He did splendid work. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Capt. Keith Campbell MacGowan, M.C., 47th Bn.
In front of Dury, Sept. 1-3, he led his company through a heavy gas barrage to its assembly position. When other companies had suffered heavy officer casualties, at great personal risk he went forward, and advised junior officers in the handling of their companies. He supervised and led the advance of the assault companies through an intense artillery barrage. During the whole of the fighting his fine example inspired those about him, in spite of their exhaustion and heavy casualties. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 18, 1918.)

Lt. Alfred Dudley Mason M.C., M.M., 33rd By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.
On Aug. 27, in the vicinity of Monchy, when in charge of a forward section operating with the infantry, he brought his section up to his selected position 800 yards east of the village, and established communication from his observation post in the front line. He engaged enemy machine guns and groups of infantry in the open with excellent effect, and knocked out a gun firing from close range. He then ranged his section on a small quarry south of Boiry, and destroyed seven machine guns. He showed fine courage while carrying out his work under heavy fire (M.C gazetted Oct. 15, 1918.)

Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) John McIntosh Millar, M.C., 85th Bn. (Spring Hill, N.S.).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, Sept 1-3, he was in command of the battalion, and made a daring reconnaissance from our outpost line preparatory to pushing forward. During the reconnaissance a strong enemy counter-attack developed on the battalion front, and his pressure there resulted in the flank being skilfully protected. Later, he went forward again under heavy machine-gun fire, and made a complete reconnaissance (M.C gazetted Feb. 4, 1918.)

Lt. Roland Montgomery, M.C., 3rd Bn.
At Upton Wood, on Aug. 30-31, he led his platoon with great gallantry against an enemy trench in the face of heavy fire. Though wounded, he persevered, and was the first officer of his company to reach the objective. He organised the defence of the captured position in a most efficient manner, and was indefatigable in his devotion to duty until he was severely wounded a second time, and was forced to retire. His courage and endurance were a very fine example to his men. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 18, 1918.)

Capt. Duncan Arnold Morrison, M.C., No. 1 Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Halifax)
During operations on Sept 2-3, between Cagnicourt and Buissy, he kept in touch with four infantry battalions, repeatedly going up and down under heavy fire, hastening to the evacuation of the wounded. He was untiring in searching for any who might have been overlooked, and directing the bearers in their duties. His coolness and judgment helped on the evacuation enormously. (M.C gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. Thomas Alvin Morrow, M.C., 4th Bn. (Toronto).
In the counter-attack on Upton Wood, on Aug. 30, he distinguished himself by his conspicuous gallantry under heavy fire, and the skill with which he led his company to clear the wood of the enemy. He completely surprised and captured 40 men and five machine guns, and also a large party of reinforcements who came up, unaware that their men had lost the position. He carried out a difficult operation with admirable judgment and determination, which resulted in our troops suffering only seven casualties. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. William Waldie Murray, M.C., 2nd Bn.
At Upton Wood, near Hendecourt, on Aug. 30-31, this officer, who was adjutant, assumed command of the battalion when his commanding officer was wounded, and handled his men with great gallantry and skill under heavy fire. On subsequent dates, at Cagnicourt and the Canal du Nord, he was commanding the headquarters company, and saved many casualties through his coolness and grip of the situation, though the enemy artillery were often firing heavily at point-blank ragne. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 18, 1918.)

Qr.-Mr. and Capt. Harold Phillips, M.C., R.C.R.
During operations, from Aug. 26, while the advance was still in progress and during heavy enemy bombardment, he reconnoitred forward routes, and then brought up much-needed rations and water. He was constantly in the forward area by day and night, and it was due to his disregard for personal safety that the transport regularly delivered rations and water. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1917.)

Capt. Wilfred John Preston, M.C., 116th Bn. (Toronto).
On Aug. 25, in the attack on Bois de Vert, in spite of a gas shell bombardment around the place of assembly, he led his company successfully to its objective, capturing two officers and 65 men. With his strength reduced by one-half, he consolidated, and beat off two counter-attacks. The next day he again advanced, and occupied a fresh position. His perseverance and initiative throughout the two days' heavy fighting were worthy of all praise. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. Robert Harold Richardson, M.C., 8th Bn. (Staff Capt., "Q," 11th Infy. Bde. (Regina).
On Sept 2 and 3, during operations in front of Arras, while the brigade was concentrating on the night of Sept. 1-2, enemy aeroplanes did much damage to personnel and transport, and caused great confusion by bombing. He dealt with the situation, restored order, and ensured completion of the concentration well ahead of time. During the attacks he constantly pressed forward, made personal reconnaissances, and by most daring and energetic measures maintained close touch with all troops of the brigade, and kept them supplied with information and ammunition. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 19, 1916.)

Capt. William Cameron Ross, M.C., 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).
During operations against the Drocourt-Queant line, between Sept. 1 and 3, he was in charge of a company during the attack. When the final objective had been gained, he personally went forward and reconnoitred the situation under heavy machine-gun fire. Later he assisted a wounded officer of another battalion into a place of safety. Throughout the operations he displayed fine courage and leadership. (M.C. gazetted April 17, 1917.)

Lt. John Labatt Scatcherd, M.C., 11th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. (London, Ont.).
During the operations on the Arras front, including the capture of the Drocourt-Queant line, he acted as Reconnaissance Officer, in close touch with the infantry from Sept. 31 to Oct. 4. He established a series of observation posts, and maintained communications with his battery. This work was done in spite of constant enemy machine-gun and shell fire By his courage and untiring efforts the battery was able to bring effective fire on to many targets. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Hugh Smith, M.C., M.M., 2nd Bn.
During the successful attack on the Canal du Nord, on Sept. 3 and 4, he distinguished himself by the gallantry and devotion to duty with which he led his company through an intense barrage of artillery fire at close range. He was slightly wounded twice, but would not be attended to until the objective was gained. During the counter-attack he set a splendid example of steadiness and determination to his men, who were suffering casualties from the heavy shell and machine-gun fire to which they were exposed. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Capt. Melville Tenbrooke, M.C., P.P.C.L.I.
Near Cagnicourt, on Sept. 1, during two days' heavy fighting, he led his company successfully forward to their objective. When the advance was checked on his left flank, he collected details who had lost their officers, and captured a section of trench on high ground and held on, forming a defensive flank all day, until relieved next morning, and continually beat off enemy attempts to turn his flank. He personally accounted for many of the enemy. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Capt. Duncan Kenneth Turner, M.C., 8th Bn. (Calgary).
He made a personal reconnaissance on the night of Aug. 30-31, under machine-gun fire, and directed the assembly of the battalion for the attack on Olive and Ostrich Trenches. After the attack he took up forward posts, and established them under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire His reconnaissance work throughout the fight was a great factor in its success. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 25, 1916.)

Capt. (A./Maj.) Guy Roderick Turner, M.C., D.C.M., 1st Bn., Eng.
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant trench system, on Sept. 2, he followed the infantry advance with his company, and, under heavy fire, made roads passable for lorry traffic, until the advance was held up, and there was no infantry in front of him. He then placed his company in the trenches to repel any enemy counter-attack. Next day, under heavy fire, he reconnoitred the road to be repaired, and pushed forward the work as the infantry advanced His courage and initiative prevented any delay in the traffic. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 19, 1916.)

Lt. Charles Watt, M.C., 10th Bn. (Westmount).
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on Sept. 2, he was in the van during fifteen hours' hard fighting against superior numbers, and succeeded in leading his platoon to their objective, capturing at least seventy-five prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties. Throughout the operation he and his platoon were exposed to heavy and direct fire, and the success achieved was due to his courage and good leadership. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 7, 1918.)

Lt. Alfred Cyril White M.C., P.P.C.L.I.
During operations near Jigsaw Wood, from Aug. 26 to 28, after his whole company had been sent up to reinforce the front line, he assumed command of the right front line company, as all their officers had been killed. With three N.C.O.s he carried on for the remainder of the operations. At all times his initiative and disregard for danger were most marked. (M.C. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

MILITARY CROSS.

Lt. Ralph Adams, 45th Bty., 9th Bde., C.F.A. (Cobourg, Ont.).
For conspicuous gallantry and resourcefulness as field observation officer during the attack on Boiry Notre Dame on August 28. He established an observation post close to the attacking infantry and maintained communication with artillery brigade headquarters continuously throughout the day under heavy fire, obtaining valuable information and supplying the artillery with numerous targets. At a critical moment he obtained reinforcements and ammunition for the infantry, and enabled them to repel a heavy counter-attack. Throughout the attack he maintained close touch with the outpost line, and was the sole link in the communications between battalion and brigade.

Lt. Alexander McLaughlin Aitken, 50th Bn.
For great gallantry in front of Dury during the operations from September 2-4. When a unit on the left flank, through the loss of all officers and non-commissioned officers, had lost direction and were wavering, this officer rallied them and led them forward to their objective, which he captured, thus securing the left flank of his own battalion. On rejoining his own unit he brought back most valuable information as to the situa

tion on his left. Throughout the operations he showed marked initiative and disregard for personal safety.

Lt. Alexander Wylie Allan, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Annapolis, N.S.).
During the period of the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, from September 2, he showed conspicuous gallantry and initiative. Two hours after zero his battery commander was wounded by shell fire. Although shaken severely by the same shell, he immediately took over command of the battery. He led the battery, and continuously kept it in action until relieved on the night of September 4-5. His grip of the situation and coolness under trying circumstances were undoubtedly responsible for the most efficient support which his battery was able to give to the infantry

Lt. Ernest Ansell, 1st Bn.
During the operations near Upton Wood on August 30, he led his platoon with great skill and gallantry in face of heavy fire and captured two machine guns, with fifteen prisoners, and killed many others. When his company commander became a casualty he took command, and beat off a determined counter-attack. His courage and leadership throughout the operation inspired his men with the greatest confidence.

Capt. Ralph Edward Balders, R.C.R. (Halifax).
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack on Bois de Gart on August 26. When the attack was held up he went through intense enemy fire to the front line to ascertain the situation, and returned to battalion headquarters with information causing the reserve company to be sent to fill a gap in time to meet an enemy counter-attack. On the 28th, in answer to an urgent call for reinforcements, he saved a critical situation with his two companies on Artillery Hill, where the enemy was heavily attacking. He did excellent work.

Capt. Hubert Raymond Banks, 7th Bn., Engrs. (Toronto).
On August 28 he displayed great gallantry and determination in going forward with the attacking infantry and making reconnaissance of a demolished bridge over Cojuel River, west of Remy. He then sent for his section, and although the bridge was under direct observation, and was constantly subjected to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, he completed the bridge. The successful completion of the bridge was due to the skilful supervision and excellent example set by this officer.

CANADIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS AT BONN.

Left to right:. Capt. (Rev.) L. Maltais (Montreal), 22nd Bn.; Major (Rev.) J. A. Fortier, M.C. (Quebec), H.Q., 2nd Div. Art.; Major (Rev.) R. C. McGillivray, M.C. (Antigonish), [illegible] Bn.; Lt.-Col. (Rev.) F. L. French, D.S.O., D.A.D.C.S. (Renfrew), H.Q., Can. Corps; Capt. (Rev.) H. E. Letang (Pembroke), 28th Bn. Fathers French, Fortier, and Letang have been mentioned in despatches.

Lt. Joseph Walter Barnard, Light Horse, attd. Can. Corps Survey Sec.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty since August 8. On September 2 he moved forward an observation post to the vicinity of Dury, getting the lorry to within about 600 yards of this point. The road was being so heavily shelled that he continued with his party on foot, and, arriving near the spot, found a gap between two divisions and a strong enemy counter-attack in progress. He threw his party into the gap and rendered valuable help in warding off the counter-attack, taking charge of that part of the line and holding it until relieved.

Lt. Cyril Holte Barnes, 75th Bn. (Toronto).
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the attack on September 2, east of the Queant-Drocourt line. He led his platoon forward with the greatest dash over some 600 yards of open ground under heavy machine-gun fire at close range to a position from which he enfiladed the enemy with his Lewis guns and enabled the remainder of his company to rush the position on his right. With only 12 men left he pushed forward again and established a post from which he brought fire to bear on the enemy on his left flank, and assisted the battalion on the left to take this position. He showed fine courage and leadership.

Lt. James Brandome Beddome, 13th Bn. (Pincher Creek, Alta.).
On September 2, at the Drocourt line in front of Cagnicourt, he and his sergeant, when their company was held up by very heavy hostile machine-gun fire, crawled through the German wire, and, single-handed, dealt with three machine guns, killing the crews with bombs and rifle fire, allowing their company to advance. Although wounded at the outset of the attack he carried on through the attack, and, although wounded again, continued his good work until he had his company consolidated on their objective. His splendid courage was an inspiration to all ranks, and had a lot to do with the success of the operations.

Capt. Thomas Bingle, attd. 44th Bn. (Brantford).
For conspicuous gallantry at Dury on September 2, as second in command of his company. When, during the advance, his company became temporarily disorganised, he steadied them, reorganising waves and starting them forward. After gaining the position indicated, the section of trench commanded by this officer was heavily shelled. By careful distribution he averted many casualties, and by his cheerful example inspired all ranks, and was responsible for complete and careful organisation for defence. He was severely wounded while checking up his forward posts.

Lt. Harry Alexander Black, 47th Bn. (Vancouver).
In front of Dury, on September 2, during an attack, he noticed that some neighbouring units were held up by a large enemy party with machine guns in a strong position. He at once took his platoon forward and very skilfully got them within assaulting distance without drawing the enemy's attention. He then rushed the post and successfully cleared it out, capturing four machine guns, killing about 50 of the enemy and wounding many more. He set a splendid example of bold and determined leadership.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Harold Blair, 46th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership before Dury and Ecourt-St. Quentin, September 2-4. In command of the right front assault company he mopped up the area allotted to it in Dury village and obtained the objective, superintending consolidation under very heavy fire. When the enemy counter-attacked he successfully led a mopping party against the enemy, who had managed to enter the village, killing 20 and taking the remainder prisoners. His quick decision and successful action at a critical period ensured the complete success of the operation.

Capt. (now Maj.) John Alfred Briggs, 10th Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C.
During the fighting east of Arras on August 26-28 this officer worked continuously. On many occasions he led his stretcher-bearers forward close up to the front line under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, to dress and evacuate wounded. Although blown up and bruised by a shell he refused to leave, and remained on duty. He set a fine example of gallantry and devotion to duty.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Percy Wells Brown, 50th Bn.
In the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on September 2, his company commander being killed, he carried on and completed orders as to reorganisation of the captured position under heavy and accurate artillery fire. He was partially incapacitated by shrapnel, but recovered, and was instrumental in the capture of a number of machine-gun nests and 250 prisoners. He later led his company forward and was subjected to very severe enemy shelling, but attained his objective and brought his company out. He did splendid work.

Rev. Frank Hepworth Buck, Chaplain Serv., attd. 46th Bn. (Vancouver).
He accompanied the battalion into action, took his station at the R.A.P. which was subjected to heavy enemy shelling, and gave invaluable assistance there, treating and comforting the wounded, organising parties of prisoners to carry in wounded for treatment, and also to carry our dead. On the battalion moving forward next day he accompanied them, and continued his good work. His courage and cheerfulness made his presence a fine and comforting tonic to all with whom he came in contact.

Lt. Leslie James Watson Burns, 1st Bn. (Toronto).
At Upton Wood, on August 30, having reached his objective in face of heavy fire, he found his flanks unprotected, as the troops had failed to progress. He collected all available men and organised a strong defensive position, which he held for 36 hours against a strong counter-attack and under very heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. His courage and tactical skill were conspicuous, and his prompt appreciation of the situation saved the position.

Capt. Frederick Thomas Campbell, C.A.M.C., attd. 8th Bn. (Calgary).
During an advance on the Canal du Nord on September 3, the battalion suffered heavy casualties from shell fire, and as it was impracticable to evacuate the wounded, he went up and attended to them under heavy fire. Throughout four days he was conspicuous for his disregard of fatigue or danger, and undoubtedly saved many lives by his efforts.

Capt. Hobart Rodney Carscallen, 11th Bn., Engrs. (Toronto).
On the Hendecourt-Dury Road, on October 2, the road on which he was engaged on repair work was the target of many of the enemy guns of large calibre. His company commander was wounded, and he exposed himself in giving immediate assistance and rendering first aid. He then took command of the company, and until seriously wounded directed and encouraged his men to complete this essential task.

Lt. David Lindsay Carstairs, 13th Bn.
On September 2, when the battalion attacked the Drocourt-Queant system, this officer's company commander was wounded during the advance. Advancing against the village of Cagnicourt, the company came under very heavy machine-gun fire from both flanks and became disorganised. Realising the situation, he moved about in the open fearlessly collecting his men, and in a very short time had established a strong position in front of the village. His handling of the company throughout the whole operation was most praiseworthy.

Lt. Henry Thomas Carter, D.C.M., 10th Bn.
At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on September 2, he took part in the heaviest of fifteen hours' hand-to-hand fighting, and led his men with great courage and dash, charging well ahead himself and using revolver and bomb alternatively. During the operations he and his platoon captured at least 75 prisoners and killed many of the enemy. He did very fine work.

Lt. George Herbert Cartwright, 6th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.
On September 2, near Upton Wood, he led his battery through a heavy barrage in close support of the infantry with great skill and leadership. His dash and courage under shell fire steadied his men and enabled his battery to support the advance of the infantry on termination of the rolling barrage.

Lt. William John Chapman, 2nd Bn.
On August 30-31, near Hendecourt, at a critical moment of the enemy's counter-attack, he handled his platoon in a most skilful manner on an exposed flank and repelled the attack. He was very severely wounded, but would not leave his men until the enemy were finally repulsed and the situation re-established. His gallantry and devotion to duty were a conspicuous example which greatly inspired all his men.

Capt. G. Rowland Chetwynd, D.C.M., attd. 1st Bde., Engrs. H.Q. (A./Staff Capt., S. & T.)
On September 4, when lorries had been prevented by heavy shelling from delivering tools to the infantry at Buissy after their advance, he went forward and found the lorries on the crest of a hill, and under shell fire, in full view of the enemy, conveyed them down the hill to Buissy, where he delivered the tools to the infantry. He showed marked courage and devotion to duty under trying circumstances.

Lt. Frank Thompson Chisholm, 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).
At Vis-en-Artois and Remy, on August 28, for conspicuous gallantry and resource in repeatedly carrying out reconnaissance patrols along the front and supplying reliable and timely information about the enemy and our own dispositions, in spite of the hottest fire.

Capt. Lewis Piers Churchill, No. 8 Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Halifax).
During the fighting east of Arras, August 26 and 28, he was continuously on duty under heavy shell fire, and had absolutely no relief during the whole period. He kept in touch with all his R.A.P. and was responsible for the rapid evacuation of his wounded from the forward line. His zeal and devotion to duty were admirable.

Capt. Herbert Augustus Cochrane, C.A.M.C., attd. 13th Bn. (Toronto).
On Sept. 2, when the battalion attacked the Drocourt-Queant line, although wounded two days previously, he remained at duty, and established a dressing station well forward before zero hour. Shortly after the start of the attack he dressed several cases under heavy barrage and continued forward, dressing many wounded in the open under machine-gun fire. He worked all day, continually exposing himself, and his gallant conduct undoubtedly saved a great deal of suffering.

Lt. Isaac Perry Cocke, 38th Bn.
On the night of Aug. 11 and 12 he remained on duty directing and clearing traffic as well as the removal of wounded at great risk to his own life during the explosion of an ammunition dump caused by enemy aircraft at Domart, and by his prompt and fearless action saved many lives and prevented the destruction of property, especially in directing the removal of lorries loaded with ammunition.

Capt. William Scott Collins, 14th Bn.
During an attack near Cagnicourt on Sept. 1 and 2 he led his company forward in two days' heavy fighting fearlessly and with splendid judgment. Although wounded in the neck and bleeding profusely, he continued to lead his men forward until knocked out by a wound. He personally accounted for an officer and two men who were firing a field gun at point-blank range. His conduct throughout was magnificent.

Lt. Ralph Plomley Collyer, 1st Bn.
At Upton Wood on Aug. 30 he organised a party of men who had lost their officers and held an advanced position for six hours against a determined counter-attack and under heavy fire until he was relieved. On Sept

2 and 3 at the Drocourt-Queant line he rendered very valuable service, establishing communications by telephone under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. Throughout the operations his coolness and courage were admirable examples to his men.

Lt. Grant Willard Comstock, C.M.G.C., attd. 2nd Bn.

When the attack at Vis-en-Artois on Aug. 26 and 28 was held up by machine-gun fire, he immediately worked to a flank, and, after silencing the hostile guns, he organised a party of bombers and rushed the machine-gun nest, causing the crews to surrender. He then rallied some infantry who were disorganised through loss of their officers, and led them on to their objective. Throughout the operations his courage and initiative offered a magnificent example to all ranks.

Lt. William Montgomery Crawford, 5th Bn. (Moose Jaw).

East of Hendecourt Les Cagnicourt-Dury Road on Sept. 1, when the company commander of one of the assaulting companies, he went forward from the reserve company on his own initiative, and led the attack, capturing a number of prisoners and machine guns. When satisfied that all was well, he returned to his own company. Later in the day he again went up with some men to re-establish a position on the flank, and was wounded in the head. His aggressive fighting spirit imbued his men with confidence.

Lt. John Addenbrooke Cresswell, 47th Bn. (Vancouver).

In front of Dury, on Sept. 1 and 2 ,this officer during the attack showed exceptional coolness. He led the first wave of the assault, and was the first to reach the objective. When an enemy machine gun caused our troops some annoyance he went forward, and single-handed rushed the post, capturing the gun and crew. He set a splendid example of courage and determination.

T./Lt. Douglas George Leopold Cunnington, 50th Bn. (Calgary).

He led his platoon on Aug. 10 with great dash in face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire and a 77 mm. battery firing over open sights. When checked by a machine gun on nearing the objective, he dashed forward alone, killed the gunner, and captured the gun and the rest of the crew, and then took his platoon on to the objective. The following day, during a heavy enemy counter-attack, he exposed himself fearlessly, and while encouraging his men was shot through the chest. Throughout the operations he set a very fine example of courage and leadership.

Capt. Frederick Brecken Day, C.A.M.C., attd. 54th Bn. (Halifax).

On Sept. 2, near Arras, he made many trips under heavy machine-gun fire to dress wounded, and afterwards dressed wounded for hours in his aid post, not only those of his own battalion but also of at least five other battalions and many wounded of the enemy. It was without doubt due to his exertions that the wounded were cleared so quickly and many lives were saved thereby.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Hugh Archibald Dickson, 85th Bn. (Stewiacke, N.S.).

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2, after taking its objective with his platoon, he assisted the company in front to capture the second objective, and then seeing that the wave detached for the third objective had suffered very heavy casualties, he led the remainder of his men forward, and under heavy machine-gun fire assisted in the capture, after severe fighting, of the final objective. Later, he went out and brought in a wounded man under very heavy fire. He showed great courage and determined leadership.

Lt. Malcolm James Dobie, D.C.M., 5th Bn.

East of Hendecourt Les Cagnicourt-Dury Road, on Sept. 17, acting as scout officer, he made a thorough reconnaissance of the newly-established line after an attack, and his report to battalion headquarters enabled the artillery to accurately regulate their fire. The enemy then made three counter-attacks, penetrating our line in the east; this officer who was again on a forward reconnaissance, finding a company without any officers left, took command of it, and in the face of heavy fire re-established the line. His work largely contributed to the final success of the attack.

Lt. Harvie James Dorrance, M.M., 1st Bn.

During the operations on September 4, at the Canal du-Nord, the situation became obscure on the flank; he at once took out a patrol, and, in spite of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, he ascertained the position of the enemy advanced troops. He sent in very valuable reports on which dispositions were immediately taken. His gallantry and skill throughout the operations were conspicuous.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Linton Ewart Douglass, 58th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in two successive days' fighting near Bois du Sart, Aug. 27 and 28. Accompanied by one man he rushed a strong point, shot the officer and took over 40 prisoners. He did fine work in repelling a counter-attack, and also in placing his posts in front of Boiry.

Lt. Herbert Mason Drost, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.

Throughout the three days' fighting from Sept. 2 on the Drocourt-Queant line, Dury and Recourt, he was in charge of four machine guns, and throughout the advance showed great initiative and disregard for personal safety. His guns were brought forward with the infantry and under heavy shelling, which caused severe casualties to the personnel of his crews, he kept control of his men and brought his guns into action.

Lt. Robert Stevenson Dunlop, 4th C.M.R. (Toronto).

He was twice wounded early in the attack near Boiry on Aug. 28, but led his platoon to its objective and consolidated. Knowing that twelve officers of the battalion had already been wounded he refused to be evacuated until relieved the following morning. He was of great assistance to the battalion commander.

Lt. Sydney Charles Evans, D.C.M. (New Westminster).

During operations from Oct. 14 to 17, in command of the armoured train during attack on Vekhoe Road, he maintained with his 18 pr. a rapid and accurate fire on enemy trenches and machine-gun emplacements until within 300 yards range. Later when engaging the position at V.P. 445 and the enemy train in rear of it, he got his gun into action under rifle fire with great coolness, inflicting many casualties on the safety to his men. (North Russia.)

Lt. Leonard Brooke Fisher, 5th C.M.R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on Monchy on Sept. 26 and Remy Wood on Sept. 28. At Monchy, with four men, he captured a 4.2 howitzer, together with an officer and seven men. He showed conspicuous initiative and leadership in both actions.

Lt. William Edward Frame, 1st Motor Bde., C.M.G.C. (Lethbridge).

During the action near Villers-les-Cagnicourt on Sept. 2, as section commander of the battery, he brought his guns into action against a hostile field battery, keeping them out of action until they were forced to retire. He was badly wounded while reconnoitring.

Lt. Gordon Leslie Geddie, 43rd Bn. (Winnipeg).

On the afternoon of Aug. 15 the enemy, with four battalions, attacked one of our battalions in Demery. This officer was in support, and led his company in a prompt and dashing counter-attack across the open which drove the enemy back, and was of timely assistance to the battalion. He captured a machine-gun and forty-seven prisoners. He did fine work.

Lt. Harry Ernest Gee 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C. (Brampton).

During the attack on Monchy-le-Preux on Aug. 26 he brought his battery into action under heavy machine-gun fire, which was holding up the infantry opened fire and neutralised the enemy machine-gun fire. With his B.S.M. he advanced and captured the machine gun and eleven prisoners. Throughout the action he showed a splendid example of resource and disregard of personal safety to his men.

Lt. Robert Black Gibson, M.M., 3rd Div. Sig. Coy., Engrs.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty east of Arras from Aug 26 to 28 while in command of the signal company's cable detachments. The country over which it was necessary to build the lines was most difficult for cable carts, and was heavily shelled. In spite of all difficulties, he pushed ahead with his work, and by his coolness, energy and fine example, accomplished what often appeared impossible feats.

Lt. William McCombie Gilbert, M.M., 31st Bn. (Calgary).

In the heavy fighting during the advance through Neuville Vitasse from Aug. 23 to 26 this officer was in charge of a battle patrol, and was checked at the Maze after locating the enemy post. With utter disregard of personal danger, he rushed the post, and succeeded in disposing of it, capturing an officer and the gun crew. His courage and cheerfulness were beyond praise. He was severely wounded by shell fire.

Lt. Henry Alexander Golwynne, 4th Divl. Sig. Coy., Engrs., attd. 12th Infy. Bde. (Toronto).

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2 he was in charge of the brigade signal section, and by his resource on all occasions maintained communications with the battalions, often personally repairing the lines broken by shell fire. His arrangements for visual communication were excellent; he also assisted a neighbouring brigade with its communications for the best part of a day.

Lt. Rae Gordon, 50th Bn.

During operations in front of Dury from Sept. 2 to 4, as battalion scout officer, he did invaluable work. After the battalion had reached its objectives and another battalion had gone through, the situation was very obscure. He went forward in the face of heavy machine-gun and artillery fire and brought back a report of the situation, and also the disposition of our troops, which was of great value. Later, he took command of a company until he was wounded. He showed great gallantry and initiative.

Lt. David Charles Gough, 2nd C.M.R.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty south of the Scarpe, Aug. 26 to 29. Prior to zero he rendered great assistance to his commanding officer in assembling the battalion in "No Man's Land" by establishing and controlling a screen of battle scouts close up to the enemy's front line system. His work throughout the fighting was a fine example to all ranks.

Lt. Oscar William Goulden, 46th Bn.

At Dury on Sept. 2 he skilfully led his platoon to the assault and successfully mopped up the area allotted to it, and after inflicting severe casualties on the enemy he led it to its objective. Later in the day, after an enemy counter-attack had penetrated our posts, he led his platoon in a straight bayonet charge over a distance of 300 yards. The charge was absolutely successful. Two machine guns, one enemy officer, and eight other ranks were captured, and at least twenty of the enemy killed and the remainder put to flight. He showed fine courage and leadership.

440068 Coy. S. M. George Gray, 28th Bn.

During an advance on the hostile positions near Heninel on Aug. 26 he found himself with about half the company in the final objective, the surviving officer and the remainder of the company having been drawn into action on the right flank. The enemy was shelling the position heavily, but he went up and down, organising the line, cheering the men, and placing the position in a state of defence. He showed a total disregard of danger, and his gallantry and devotion to duty were beyond praise.

Capt. Gerald Hamilton Griffin, Man. (Winnipeg).

During the operations on Oct. 16 he accompanied the attacking infantry and acted as liaison officer. His previous reconnaissance of the enemy position greatly assisted the operations. His reports were clear and concise, and were sent under heavy fire. He displayed great coolness and devotion to duty. (N. Russia.)

Lt. Cecil Herbert Gunn, 1st C.M.R. (Winnipeg).

At Monchy-le-Preux on Aug. 26 when all the officers of his company were casualties and he himself was severely wounded, he continued in command and led the men through intense fire to the objective, where he was again wounded and incapacitated.

Capt. Norman McLeod Halkett, C.A.M.C., attd 38th Bn. (Ottawa).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations against the Drocourt-Queant line near Dury between Sept. 1 and 3. Near Vis-en-Artois, the area in which the regimental aid post was located, was persistently searched by enemy artillery, causing many casualties. He attended to the wounded in the open, in spite of heavy shelling. Later the regimental aid post was established in an open trench, and he again carried on under severe shell fire with untiring energy and utter disregard for his own personal safety.

Lt. John Montague Hall, 78th Bn. (Edmonton).

During the operations against the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 1 his company had become disorganised and he was the only officer left. He immediately took command and reorganised the men under him under heavy fire. When held up by a machine-gun nest, he employed his platoon so skilfully, personally leading the flank attack through heavy machine-gun fire, that they succeeded in capturing three machine guns and their crews. He then continued forward and took up a most advanced position, which he held until the remainder of his unit came up.

Capt. Edwin John Hallett, 85th Bn. (Halifax).

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, Sept. 2, when it became necessary to advance the jump-off line to a more advantageous position, he organised a night attack with two platoons of his company on strong enemy positions. He personally led the attack under very heavy machine-gun fire, and succeeded in establishing a line a considerable distance ahead. Although severely wounded, he continued to carry on reorganising and consolidating and refused to be evacuated until this was accomplished.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Gerald Musgrave Hamilton, 7th Bn., Engrs. (New Hamburg, Ont.).

On Aug. 28 he had charge of the erection of a bridge over the River Cojeul on the main Cambrai-Arras road in the vicinity of Vis-en-Artois. He went forward with the infantry in attack, made his reconnaissance, and sent for his section and completed the bridge in eight hours for the artillery to cross. This work was done when the line was very close, and under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The success of the enterprise was due to his skill in making an excellent bridge out of salvaged material and his own fearlessness and the fine example he set his men.

Lt. John Alfred Pope Haydon, 42nd Bn.

During the operations at Boiry Notre Dame on Aug. 28 with great gallantry this battalion scout officer took a patrol into Jigsaw Wood, captured six prisoners and secured valuable information as to the disposition of the enemy.

Lt. Olaf Phil Hertzberg, 1st Bn., C.R.T. (Toronto)

At Roisel railhead on Sept. 23 the railway yard where he and his platoon were working was shelled for three and a-half hours, one shell bursting between a track-laying lorry and a car of rails, killing seven and wounding nineteen—practically the whole of the gang at that spot. He personally attended to the care and evacuation of the wounded, and then at once got to work to repair the broken lines. His coolness steadied the men under his control.

Capt. Douglas Gordon Higgins, 9th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. (Toronto).

For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership between Aug. 31 and Sept. 3 during the capture of the Drocourt-Queant line, and other ground in front of Arras. He was in charge of the ammunition wagons, and brought up the ammunition along roads which were constantly shelled. On Sept. 2 while leading forward the battery to a position far forward in support of the infantry, one of his teams was hit by a shell. He showed great coolness in removing the wounded and rearranging his teams, so that little delay was caused. Throughout the engagement, though the battery was constantly firing the ammunition supply never failed.

Lt. Cecil Henry Will, 49th Bn.

During the operations east of Arras from Aug. 26 to 29 he led his platoon forward in the face of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, and bombed down 500 yards of enemy trenches, breaking through many difficult blocks and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. He showed great courage and coolness, and his aggressiveness and the determined manner in which he launched the attack was largely responsible for the final objective being reached

(*Continued on page* 181.)

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

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CHAPTER V.—THE DAY'S WORK.

BURTON followed the corporal along the communication, grumbling to himself in a cheerful monotone as he slipped and stumbled and lost his balance in the muddy way. After 50 yards or so the corporal stopped and jerked himself up the side of the trench, then beckoned to Burton to hurry.

"Some man," he murmured, as the other came up. "See here. I've found the wire in one act. Now we'll follow the damn thing and get it fixed. Keep down, old son"—and he went on through the dark.

These were the days before organised specialisation, when men set their hands to all manner of toils without waiting for an 8-hour course at the base. Burton and the corporal were doing voluntary labour with a deep and wicked end in view. Their battalion in the trenches had been relieved soon after dark, and the two men, indifferent to the snipers who attack lone soldiers, and hating the drag of the slow pace set by their wearier comrades, had volunteered to form a special party to locate and repair the break in a telephone wire—then to find their way to the rest billets and join their company.

"THEY CONTINUED THEIR WAY, OVER AND THROUGH COUNTLESS SHELLHOLES AND OCCASIONALLY A SHATTERED TRENCH."

Burton knew an estaminet on the road, and the 30 francs in his belt yearned to be converted into pleasant warmth, internal and external. The corporal knew of another—passed by the column with dragging tread and longing eyes, but a natural haven to two tired men enquiring their way to the rest camp.

He followed the wire along, wrapped in pleasant thoughts, and beamed through the dark on Burton, when a slide, a grunt, and a splash tokened the latter's unnatural connection with a shell hole.

"Mind you wash behind your ears," he remarked urbanely. "Splash a bit more, damn you, and get a whiz-bang in your pocket. Keep quiet, you fool!"

Burton was too deeply injured to reply, and stumbled on. A soft light suddenly enveloped the pair, and even as the corporal pulled him down the air was thick with bullets and the rap-rap rapping of a machine-gun in the German lines 200 yards away.

"That's you, Burton," muttered the corporal, digging his companion in the ribs. "This habit of yours of washing is the limit, you know. And now I've lost that lead!"

The burst of firing ceased as suddenly as it had begun, and they groped round for the wire that they were following. Eventually Burton tripped over it and they continued their way, over and through countless shell holes and occasionally a shattered trench, with a line of white faces looking up at them and muttered advice to "keep down"—some relief party with a worried lieutenant and a vague guide arguing at its head. The night was dark, though the moon would appear later. The two hoped to have completed the repairs and be well on their homeward way before the light made their position absolutely untenable. The wire dipped down into a trench, and the men followed, finding it buried by a ghastly turmoil of dead bodies and shattered sandbags. They moved the dead men in silence, until the weight of one of the corpses moved Burton to speech.

"Funny thing, Corp.," he said, "how this Flanders mud seems to affect bodies different. Some'll start to go bad at once, and others will stay for months, and when you see 'em again be just the same almost, only shrunk and the skin stretched tight over the face. Some of us seem to rot so much easier."

The corporal grunted non-committally, and they freed the wire, finding it intact, and continuing along the side of the old trench. Now they were moving away from the front lines. The distant report of a gun came to the men's ears, and a thud and a splash 50 yards away marked the arrival of a 5.9.

"That was a dud," remarked the corporal, "the next 'll be a good 'un," and as the words left his mouth his ears and eyes were full of noise and flashes. The two men picked themselves up—this time the leader had thrown himself down across the wire—and hurried on trying to place a distance between them and the dangerous vicinity.

"I guess they shell this old trench regularly," grunted Burton. "Just to catch fools like us, I suppose," growled the other, coughing out a mouthful of evil-tasting mud.

They continued their way, now wading distastefully through knee-deep mud and water, now cautiously climbing an undercut and ruined traverse, until a muffled ejaculation from the corporal brought them to a halt.

"That's done it," he announced cheerfully, "I've lost my nippers off the hook."

He cursed blasphemously, and suddenly hauled himself up to the top of the sliding parapet. A star shell shed a soft light over the broken land, and Burton, looking up at him from below, marked the white forehead of the man as he stood facing the German lines with his cap on the back of his head. Even as he looked, and the light dwindled, he saw a little red hole appear in the clear white below the cap peak, and the corporal pitched forward headlong into the bottom of the trench. Burton grabbed at the man and placed him in a sitting posture, then fumbled for the useless field dressing packet.

The corporal came to with a start—his voice was thick and husky.

"I've got mine, Burton," he said. "I've got mine this time all right."

"Hell, no!" said the other, praying for a star shell and some light. "Every mother's son of us says that when we get a chip off we'll find the damage first."

The welcome light shot up its wide arc and cast its cold radiance over the trench, and Burton saw the wound—a small hole on the left of the forehead and a larger one at the back of the head just behind the ear. He'd seen a man live through a wound like that, and he felt cheered. The light fluttered and faded, then was renewed, and Burton blessed the Huns for their nervous fear of an attack and the constant flares.

"Good old sport!" he said encouragingly, fixing the bandage round his comrade's nodding head, "You'll be in Blighty in a week—lucky son of a gun—Leicester Square and all that, you know," he went on cheerfully. "Now see if you can walk."

The corporal stood up, his eyes fixed on the other's face, and moved his feet vaguely, then collapsed without a sound into Burton's arms. His friend eased him to the ground, and then stood up, trying to take his bearings.

"Now what the Hell?" he remarked, and scratched his head a very worried man. He couldn't get a stretcher-party from the front line—he knew support lines were a very doubtful consideration, and he couldn't carry his companion three miles even if the way had been firm and hard, which it wasn't.

He lugged cigarettes and matches from beneath countless layers of garments, and crouching down, carefully lighted his smoke.

"What for d'you do it, Corp?" he asked sadly, and to his surprise the corporal answered his voice.

"You wouldn't leave a pal?" he said painfully, "you wouldn't leave me here, Burton—you wouldn't leave one of your friends, old man——"

Burton had seen several head wounds and he knew the various effects on different men. Some men forgot how to use their limbs, some men cry, others remain perfectly normal. He wasn't surprised at any effect of a wound in the head. They were some half a mile distant from the front line by this time, Burton calculated, and he would have about three miles, possibly four, to tramp before he could fall in with a stretcher party, unless he was lucky enough to meet one going up to the front line. He caught his friend tenderly by the shoulder, and spoke slowly and carefully.

"Listen, Corp.," he said, "I'll be away for a little while. I'm going to get a stretcher-party to carry you in, and I may be some time—but I'll be back soon, never fear."

He got up and started to move away, the corporal staring at him through the dim light. The moon was up now, and Burton hoped he wouldn't be bothered with a sniper—watching him move. Then as he disappeared behind a traverse, the other shouted—such a yell of terror that it brought Burton scrambling back at a run. The corporal was talking rapidly.

"I'll die if you go—take me with you—you're going away and you'll be drunk in an estaminet, and I'll lie here and rot. I know you damned well, Burton—you cursed dog, that'd leave a man alone and let him die—a dog wouldn't do it, though—only a man Man!" and he screamed with laughter, and then put his hand to his head. Burton could see the tears rolling down his face, and he wondered how many years since the last time that corporal had cried.

"Steady on, sport," he said quietly, aching with sorrow for the man. "Steady on—here, let me make you more comfortable." He tried to shift the other to a reclining position against the sand bags, doing what little he could in such a place to make the wounded man comfortable

"Now I'll be here with you a long time, and somebody'll come and pick us up you lie quiet."

The wounded man lay back, his eyes closed, still talking fitfully, and Burton fixed the bandage again, as tightly as he dared. Then, as the other made no motion, he moved cautiously away and down the trench. Looking back at the corner of the traverse, he saw the other lying still and quiet, and his heart failed him as he turned and started on his quest for aid. First he climbed the side of the trench and stared round him, trying to fix the points—few enough—of the country in his mind, in order that he might easily identify the spot on his return journey. Two maimed trees, one shorter than the other—the moon shining on a particularly large crater full of water—and the line of sparkling light caused by the ceaseless firework display of the front line, not so far away. He decided that he could find the place again, and, turning his back, plodded across the waste land. At first he made for the line of a low hedge, and kept in the shadow, but when, after a weary half hour of stumbling it ended suddenly, he did not care, and trampled straight across the moonlit space in front of him, feeling certain of his way. A broken wood lay in front and to the right, and he made for the corner of it instinctively.

Now the man had been thinking of nothing but his wounded friend, whether he would die before help could be brought, and his mind was far from the thought of danger to himself. He reached the edge of the wood and penetrated the outskirts, unconsciously surprised at the utter darkness the broken boughs could shield. He noted a deeper black blur in front of him, and then spun round and fell, yelling with surprise and fright as a rifle exploded apparently at his feet and something struck his side and knocked him from his balance

The sniper's bullet, fired point-blank from a distance of six feet, had struck the outside bullet pouch on his equipment, failing to explode the cartridges. Tearing it loose, it had glanced off harmlessly, twisting him round with the force of the impact. Burton lay face down on the ground, absolutely beside himself with fury at the interruption to his relief expedition.

There was a snapping of twigs on the ground, and the sniper came forward cautiously to take stock of his kill. Burton leapt at him, almost from his knees, so viciously that the other fell backwards and the two men rolled grappling down the side of a small declivity. First one on top, then the other, snarling like cats, they splashed into six inches of water and wallowed there, striving to free a hand and use the trench-knife that each had in his belt. The German broke loose, and the Canadian splashed after him, gasping for breath, more from passion and furious excitement than the physical strain. The sniper fired wildly at the noise, the bullet from the automatic furrowing the other's cheek, and the two were clinched again. Burton had his knife in his hand this time, but was unable to use it in the close grip. They splashed down again into the water, grunting and clutching as their heads went under. Then the sniper's grip loosened and Burton used his knife, stabbing again and again till his strength was exhausted.

For several minutes he lay across the German's body, sobbing for breath and rest, and then the memory of the wounded man came back to him, and he struggled to his feet and painfully clambered up the slope down which the two had rolled. His bearings returned to him as he reached the fringe of the wood, and he ploughed on again, with labouring breath, rather a ghastly figure in the fitful moonbeams, hatless and drenched, and the blood running down his face from the wound in his cheek.

(To be continued.)

* *

A SOLDIERS' INFORMATION BUREAU

Canadian soldiers desiring information on any point having reference to the plans of the Dominion Government for soldiers' resettlement may receive such information as is available through a bureau which has been established by the Khaki University at 31, Bedford Square, W.C.

All data that may be useful to this end is being collected, and the information will be disseminated by letter (in response to enquiries), and by pamphlet. The officer in charge of the Bureau is Lt. G. B. McKean, V.C., M.M., 14th Bn., of Calgary and Edmonton, who by his training is specially qualified for the position

* *

All war restrictions in Canada on retail dealers, wholesale grocers, and restaurants have been removed.

Friends of the 5th C.M.R. in Sherbrooke have arranged to present colours to the battalion in appreciation of its splendid war record (says the *Daily Record*).

The Yukon Legislative Council has been reduced (says the *Daily Record*) from ten to three members, one of whom will be elective in the Southern Yukon and two in the Northern Yukon.

FOR SALE.—Raccoon Fur Coat (Gentleman's) full length, with big storm collar, in excellent condition. Suitable for motoring or for Canadian returning to Canada. Price £20 or near offer. Can be seen at "Canada" Offices

FORESTRY OFFICERS' DINNER IN EDINBURGH.

Sir John Maxwell's Praise for Canadians

Col. W. Smythe, C.B.E., and officers of the Canadian Forestry Corps in the Scottish Command, entertained at dinner in the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, on January 31, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, representative in Scotland of the Director of Timber Supplies in Great Britain, together with a few of his staff. The guests also included Brig.-General B. R. Hepburn C.M.G. (Picton, Ont.), Col. Gerald White, C.B.E. (Renfrew, Ont.), and Major W. M. Nickle, M.C., A.D.C. to General Sir Richard Turner, V.C.

Sir John Maxwell, in the course of his speech, lauded the work of the Canadian lumbermen in the forests of Scotland. It would always be a great pleasure for him, he said, to look back on the happy relations which had obtained during his connection with the Canadians. Canada had come forward willingly to the help of the Mother Country, and the latter would, he assured his hearers, always bear that in mind if ever Canada should need assistance in any form.

Col. White, who received a rousing reception on rising, spoke in high terms of appreciation of the loyal assistance he had always received from all ranks during the period he had been Assistant Director of Timber Operations in Great Britain. He briefly sketched the history of the Corps, which had increased from one battalion to its present strength and importance. The relations between the Director of Supplies and himself had always been of the happiest kind, a state of things due in no small degree to the splendid support rendered by the officers of the Corps.

Other speakers included Gen. Hepburn and Major Nickle, the latter voicing the regrets of Gen. Turner at his inability to attend the gathering.

MARRIAGE OF LT. M. H. RANDALL (LATE OF UNION BANK, REGINA), TO MISS O. H. FLETCHER (LATE OF REGINA), AT ST. MICHAEL'S, HIGHGATE, N.W.

* *

About five miles from Douglas, I.O.M., on Wednesday of last week, Cpl. William Quayle, of the Canadian Forces, of Malew Street, Castletown, who was home on final leave before being sent back to Canada, lost his life by losing control of his bicycle in descending a steep hill.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, entertained the band of the 17th (Nova Scotia) Bn. now performing daily at the exhibition of Canadian pictures at the Royal Academy, to dinner at the Popular Restaurant on January 27. Over thirty members of the band were present.

The proprietors of "Canada" are open to receive applications from officers of the O M F C for the post of resident manager in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. This appointment would be quite suitable for anyone partially disabled by wounds, but previous knowledge and experience of newspaper management is essential. The post is one which offers excellent prospects to a suitable man.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Princess Patricia of Connaught has chosen eight bridesmaids to attend her at her marriage with Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., in Westminster Abbey on February 27. They will be:—Princess Mary, only daughter of the King and Queen (her cousin); Princess Ingrid, only daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden (her niece); Princess Maud of Fife, daughter of the Princess Royal; Lady Victoria Cambridge and Lady Helena Cambridge, daughters of the Marquis and Marchioness of Cambridge; Lady May Cambridge, daughter of Brigadier-General the Earl and Countess of Athlone; Lady Ida and Lady Jean Ramsay, daughters of the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, nieces of the bridegroom.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR S. B. STEELE, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.

* *

The Duke of Connaught is to preside at the inaugural meeting of the special conference of the Imperial Union of Teachers, convened by the League of the Empire, in the Marble Hall of the India Office at 3 p.m. to-day. Among the speakers will be the President of the Board of Education and Lt.-Col. Amery.

* *

Lt.-Col. J. W. Leigh Wood, C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

* *

Sir George Perley presided at a Royal Colonial Institute lecture on Tuesday on "The Peace River District," by Mr. V. Lloyd-Owen, the late Lord Rhondda's representative in connection with his transport scheme for the district.

* *

Mr. E. R. Peacock has returned to London, after visiting Montreal, Toronto and New York in connection with the affairs of the Barcelona Traction and Mexican group of companies. Mrs. Peacock will remain in California until the spring.

Lord Beaverbrook, who has returned from Paris, will undergo another surgical operation in a few days.

* *

Sir Malachy Daly, former Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia, who is in his 80th year, was knocked down by a tramcar and badly hurt last week in Halifax.

* *

Lt.-Col. Amery, M.P. Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. O. G. R. Williams, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary, and Major Christopher Lowther, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

* *

Lt.-Col. Struan G. Roberston, C.B.E., presided at the fifth "citizenship" meeting in the Lyceum Theatre last Sunday, when the Bishop of London spoke on "The Chief Problems which Beset us in the Heart of the Empire To-day."

* *

Sir Arthur Pearson was last week, at Toronto, presented with a silver loving cup by the Mayor on behalf of the city.

* *

Among the arrivals per R.M.S. *Olympic* on Sunday were Mr. Howard G. Kelley, president of the G. T. R. and G.T.P.; Mr. George E. Drummond, of Montreal; and Mr. H. H. Macrae, of Toronto.

* *

Mr. Edson L. Pease, vice-president and general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Montreal.

* *

Mr. W. Moffat, assistant general manager, has succeeded Mr. Edward Hay as general manager of the Imperial Bank.

* *

Mrs. A. L. Sifton, of Ottawa, is due to reach England during the week-end by the *Aquitania*. After spending a few days in London, Mrs. Sifton will go on to Paris.

* *

Lt.-Col. Nelson Spencer, D.S.O., M.L.A., of Medicine Hat, returned to Canada last week in order to attend the sittings of the Alberta Legislature.

* *

Mrs. Gordon Weir, of Toronto, is returning to Canada this week. Lt.-Col. Gordon Weir, D.S.O., M.C., has returned to his battalion in France

* *

A complimentary dinner was given by a large number of his friends to Lt.-Col. Grant Morden, M.P., at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday of last week, to congratulate him on his becoming a member of the British Parliament. In the absence of Lord Beaverbrook, Sir Gilbert Parker presided, and he expressed in felicitious terms the very high appreciation in which the guest of the evening was held by himself and his other friends. Sir Hamar Greenwood also spoke, and in welcoming another Canadian to the Imperial House, scathingly denounced the tactics of his political opponents in the course of the election in attacking Col. Morden for his connection with the British Cellulose Co. Mr. Horatio Bottomley made a witty speech, in the course of which he publicly testified to the generous qualities of the guest of the evening.

Mgr. Gosselin, Archdeacon of Quebec, was received by the Pope on Monday.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lt. Wyndham E. B. Minchin, R.N.V.R., second son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. J. Minchin, of Vancouver, and Katherine Mary Cond, M.A., younger daughter of the late Thomas Cond, of Birmingham, and Mrs. (Dr.) A. J. Cross, of Dalton-in-Furness.

* *

At the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on January 4, the marriage took place of Miss Katherine McLennan Robertson, younger daughter of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, to Lt. John Jackson Todd, R.A.F., formerly of the 60th Battalion, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Todd, of New York.

MR. HOWARD G. KELLEY,
President of the G.T.R. and G.T.P., now in London

The Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Paterson-Smyth, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter Jessie to Dr. Arthur Llewellyn Hughes, professor of physics at the Rice University, Texas. The marriage will take place in June.

* *

The engagement is announced of Lt. Wilfred G. Soltau, Intelligence Corps (formerly private, P.P.C.L.I.), barrister-at-law, of Calgary and Edmonton, to Mlle. Tardois, of Ixelles, Brussels.

* *

The marriage took place on January 29, at St. Stephen's, Balham, S.W., of Sec. Lt. C. Harrold G. Powell, R.G.A., second son of Francis Barcham and Mrs. Powell, of "Tamworth," Bridport, Dorset, to Leonora, only daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. L. H. Beer, of Ottawa. The bride was given away by the Matron of the Weir Red Cross Hospital, Balham, where she has been working for the past six months as V.A.D., and was attended by Miss Rita Powell, C.A.M.C. The bridegroom, who resides in Ottawa, came over with the C.F.A. in 1917, and was gazetted to the R.G.A. in June, 1918. Mr. S. Griffiths, of Balham, acted as his best man.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, NO. 12 DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS.

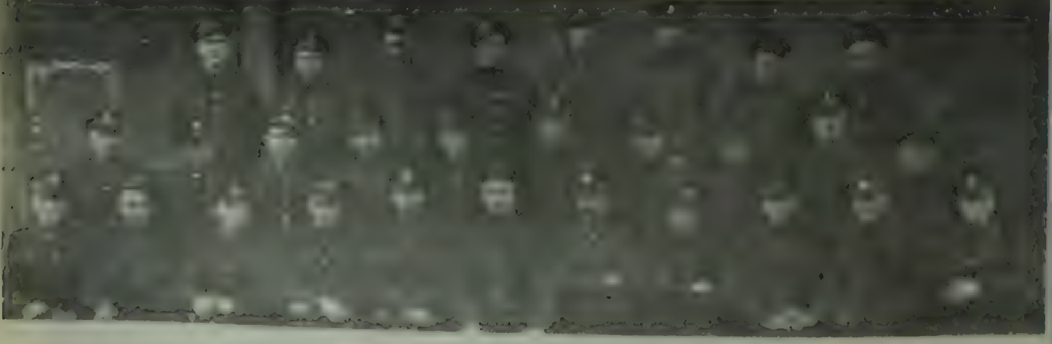
Standing (left to right): Pte. K. Kulak (14th Bn.), Cpl. G. R. Lovell (52nd), Pte. H. A. M. Steers (72nd), Pte. A. D. Oliver, Pte. E. P. Wratten, Dvr. H. S. Herman (R.C.H.A.). *Sitting*: Sgt. T. P. Castle, S/Sgt. E. W. Cradock (16th), Capt. J. McK. Burge (Adjt.), Sgt. V. D. Webb, Sgt. H. R. Smith (14th).

HEADQUARTERS STAFF,

Standing (left to right). Lt. D. B. F. Bullen, M de
Sitting. Capt. W. D. Herridge, D.S.O., M.C., Brig
This photograph was taken, at the special request o
entered by the Canadia

Canadian War Records]

CANADIAN MASSED BAND PLAYING IN FRONT OF BONN UNIVERSITY AT SPORTS BETWEEN CANADIANS AND AMERICANS.



[illegible] TRENCH MORTAR BRIGADE (LT. R. A. WILLIAMS.

[illegible] reached the Rhine. [Since this photograph was taken, four N.C.O.s and 20 men had reported back from leave and hospital

ANTRY BRIGADE.

J. H. Johnson, Capt. E. R. C. Meredith
D.S.O., M.C., Capt. T. S. Chutter, M.C.
Soignies, the first large town east of Mons
the Armistice.

"ORIGINAL" OFFICERS OF THE 2ND DIVISION ENGINEERS.
Photographed on the Bridge at Bonn.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

THE BASEBALL GAME BETWEEN CANADIANS AND AMERICANS ON THE SPORTS DAY AT BONN

[*Photographs.*

OFFICERS OF NO. 5 SQUADRON, R.A.F., WHO HAVE OPERATED WITH THE CANADIANS SINCE AUGUST 8, 1918.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Died of Wounds.

Mowat, Capt. O. A., C.F.A.

Died.

Brownridge, Lt. W. J., C. M.G.C.
McCraig, Capt. R. E., C. M.G.C.
Paterson, Lt. W., D.C.M., B.C.
Pearson, Lt. R. O., C.M.G.C
Thompson, Lt. C. G., C.F.A
Willoughby, Lt. S. T., C. M.G.C.

OFFICERS KILLED, AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Capt. Ralph W. Bell, W. Ont. and R.A.F., of 105, Pembroke Street, Toronto, was reported missing as from May 17, 1918 He is now, for official purposes, presumed to have been killed. Deceased was formerly on the reporting staff of the Toronto *Globe*, and he came overseas as a ranker in the First Contingent. He is survived by his widow.

Lt. William Dougall, M.C., Sask. and R.A.F., previously reported missing, is now for official purposes presumed to have been killed on or since July 21 last. Before going to Canada in the early summer of 1914, deceased was an Aberdeen journalist. He enlisted at Port Arthur, Ont., and was awarded the M.C. for gallantry performed whilst attached to a Saskatchewan unit.

Capt. Oliver A. Mowat, 16th Bgde., C.F.A. (died on January 27 of wounds received on January 24 in the fighting in North Russia), was the son of Mr. Maxwell Mowat, of Campbelltown, N.B. The deceased officer, who was born at New Westminster, B.C., served in France, and was badly wounded in 1917. He subsequently joined the Siberian Force, and is the first casualty of the Canadian Force in North Russia to be officially reported.

Imperial Forces.

Sec. Lt. Percy Charles Heathers, R.A.F., upon whom an inquest was held at King's Lynn on Monday, was a Canadian. After flying at 5,000 feet he suddenly descended to 500 feet, when his machine stalled and crashed, and he was killed. An experienced flying officer expressed the opinion that as the day was bitterly cold. Sec. Lt. Heathers was numbed at the high altitude and the rapid descent caused him to faint.

* *

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Blight, Lt. T. F., Man., attd. R.A.F.; Moberley Lt. B. E., M.C., Rly. Troops; Whiteside, Capt. H. S., C.M.G.C., attd. R.A.F

N.C.O.s and Men.

(A)

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Smith, 256195 F. E.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Terry, 27266 W.
Manitoba Regiment.—Hanson, 55 P. E.; Jonasson, 1658 P.
Railway Troops.—Horn, 12 Cpl B. T

(B)

Cavalry.—Woodward, 552847 W. J. H.
Quebec Regiment.—Maugham, 25862 C. H.; Menard, 61272 R.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Morris, 9699 Sgt. H.; Plaster, 111418 Sgt. W. J.; Walsh, 27849 Cpl. W. H.
Manitoba Regiment.—Aldritt 25 Sgt. W. A.; Jones, 810 Sgt. E. L.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Jones, 73061 Sgt. A. H.; Sharpe, 108509 W. K.
Alberta Regiment.—Gauthier, 432954 L.-Cpl. M. J.; Wood, 20270 Cpl. C. M.

(C)

Quebec Regiment.—Burden, 22556 W. M.; Reilly, 3314099 W. McC.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Finnimore, 9785 Cpl. J. W.; Fletcher, 10121 W. G.; Jefferies, 9328 Arm.-Cpl. V. A.; Husband, 27678 L.-Cpl. A.; Hopkins, 126311 C. H

IMPERIAL FORCES.

R.A.F.—Lt. Iven W. Awde (Winnipeg), Lt. R. C. Bennett, D.F.C. (Toronto), Lt. H. V. Brisben, Lt. Norman O. M. Foggo (Vernon, B.C.), Sec. Lt. William J. Gray, Lt. Roland W. Heine (Moncton), Lt. Hubert O. McDonald (Ottawa), Lt. Robert Main (Vancouver) Lt. Frank M. Ohrt (Toronto), Sec. Lt. Thomas M. Steele, Sec. Lt. Percy S. Tennant, Lt. D. S. Weld (Montreal).

R.E.—Sec. Lt. Norman D. Mackay (Kingston).

Other Ranks.—7906 Cpl. W. Jesse, Connaught Rangers (Toronto); 9011 Pte. F. Kitley The Buffs, E. Kent Regt. (Ontario); 205630 Pte. V. E. J. Sampson, R.W. Kent Regt.

Lt. C. B. H. Lefroy, R.A.F. (Vernon), who was wounded and taken prisoner on August 8, has arrived in London via Frankfurt He is suffering from a shattered thigh, and is at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Marylebone.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s. AND MEN.

List of Friday, January 31.

Wounded and Missing.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Eaton, 925672 T.

Missing

Central Ontario Regiment.—Tait, 3034018 J

List of Saturday, February 1.

Died.

Cavalry.—Dent, 225564 R.
Engineers.—Aitchison, 3131092 Spr. A.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Jennings, 3234658 R. L.; Taylor, 140657 T.
British Columbia Regiment.—Hargrave, 171113 G. F.
Railway Troops.—Brown, 264356 A.
Army Service Corps.—McKay, 37168 J. A.; Smith, 512439 Cpl. W.

List of Tuesday, February 4.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Quebec Regiment.—Coull, 684786 L. G.
Manitoba Regiment.—Goodall, 892586 W. D.

Died.

Engineers.—Cashmore, 76157 L.-Cpl. E. L.
Quebec Regiment.—Berthiaume, 61541 H.
Western Ontario Regiment.—Barnes, 190096 W
Manitoba Regiment.—Corrier, 3258648 J. D.
Machine Gun Corps.—Harvey, 59435 Act. Sgt. J. H.
Railway Troops.—Blackwood, 3080485 J.; Scott, 778361 Sgt. J., M.M.; Stokes, 2497683 E.
Army Medical Corps.—Yeomans, 523764 G. M.
Corps Survey Section.—Kindree, 142250 E. T.

List of Wednesday, February 5.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Fitzgerald, 850290 W. J.

Died as a Prisoner of War in German Hands

Manitoba Regiment.—Voorhis, 872085 R

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Missing.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Wile, 902381 R. L.

List of Thursday, February 6.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Quebec Regiment.—Talbot, 684441 L.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds

Manitoba Regiment.—McKenna, 2528343 H. C. H.

Died.

Artillery.—Vermeulen, 86477 Gnr. L.
Quebec Regiment.—Lefebvre, 3156639 V. F.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Scobie, 3110311 R. A.
Army Service Corps.—Heresey, 510656 Act. Sgt. J. A.
Army Medical Corps.—Badeau 32561 E.
Forestry Corps.—Malone, 2183341 E. J.; Roy, 2497704 A.

* *

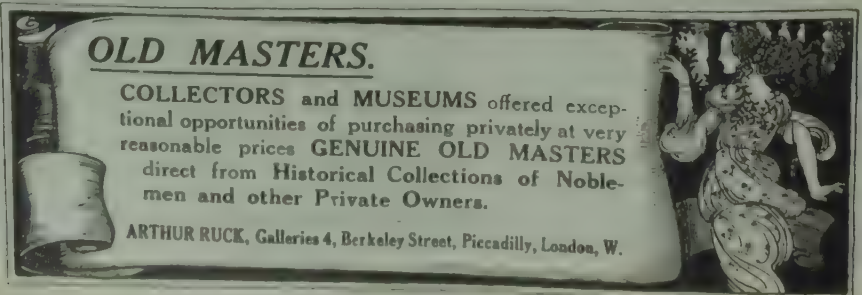
N.B. OFFICER'S BRAVERY.

Sec. Lt. Irvine Berton Rouse, 1/4 Bn. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt., who was recently awarded the Military Cross, belongs to Corn Hill, King's County, N.B., and before enlistment in the Nova Scotia Highlanders, in 1916, was a student at Acadia University. He was in France seven months, and, following severe wounds this year, had to have a foot amputated. The gallant young officer is at present at Moat Hall, Hadleigh, Suffolk. The deed for which he was awarded the M.C. appeared in the London Gazette for Sept. 16, and reads as under:—

> During an attack this officer showed great ability and initiative in holding his position against great odds. With one non-commissioned officer he went out to the wire in front of his trench and captured nine prisoners, including one officer. When the enemy had worked round his flank he organised a bombing attack, and ejected them from a strong point Throughout the day his coolness and disregard of danger inspired his men with confidence.

* *

The V.C. awarded recently to the late Sergt. Arthur Knight, of the 10th Bn. (whose Cross was handed to his parents by the King recently), brings the total to fourteen Victoria Crosses conferred on members of the Church Lads' Brigade, Sergt. Knight being formerly connected with the Reigate Company of the Brigade. Some 200,000 members and ex-members of the C.L.B. have taken an active part in the war, and 500 of them won honours.



OLD MASTERS.

COLLECTORS and MUSEUMS offered exceptional opportunities of purchasing privately at very reasonable prices GENUINE OLD MASTERS direct from Historical Collections of Noblemen and other Private Owners.

ARTHUR RUCK, Galleries 4, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

POPULARITY OF THE 'LITTLE GREY BOOKS.'

'MY BIBLE OF MENTAL EFFICIENCY.'

Remarkable Letters from Professional and Business Men and Women.

Thousands of applications for enrolment are daily pouring in to the Pelman Institute. Men and women of all classes are hastening to enrol as Pelmanists, urged thereto by the imperative need for greater mental efficiency in the period of reconstruction and renewed effort now upon us.

Most of those who are enrolling for the Pelman Course naturally have their personal advancement in view. This keenness on individual progress is so widespread and is displayed by so many different classes that it cannot but react beneficially on the Nation at large.

From those who have already enrolled comes every day the warmest testimony to benefit received. One man makes the remarkable statement that Pelmanism is "My Bible of Mental Efficiency."

Every post adds to the testimony in favour of Pelmanism. And as nothing can be half so convincing as the statements of those who have taken a Pelman Course, we propose to print brief extracts from a few of the thousands upon thousands of letters we have received. The entire issues of CANADA for weeks to come could easily be filled with expressions of satisfaction similar to those below without making any great inroads on the files of documentary evidence of the real and practical value of Pelmanism.

I have a wider outlook and a grip on business matters that I did not possess before, and my seniors have recognised it by

a substantial increase in my salary.

I thank the lucky chance that brought me into contact with the PELMAN Institute.

Ref. D 6109 (Accountant).

Within eighteen months I put on

50 per cent. to my salary.

The PELMAN books are my source of inspiration—my "Bible of mental efficiency."

Ref. B 6132 (Shipping Clerk).

My thanks are due to the PELMAN Institute for a strengthened memory, greater ambition, increased self-confidence, a wider and more helpful outlook on life,

advancement at work,

and an increase of salary of 50 per cent.

Ref. B 6104 (Engineer).

Although I have been in business years I made but little progress, but since my course of PELMAN training

I have doubled my business,

and I have not finished yet.

Ref. H. 6005 (Retail Shopkeeper).

I have found "PELMAN" a real investment; have

Increased turnover and salary

to correspond. All my future success will be attributable to PELMAN teaching.

Ref. T 6043 (Provision Manager).

The Course has already

paid for itself several times over,

and will continue to do so.

Ref. T 6007 (Farmer).

I am doing so well for my firm that

my turnover recently has beaten all previous records.

I still find pleasure and profit, also recreation, in reading the PELMAN books.

Ref. E 6034 (Manager).

The PELMAN Course is an excellent investment. Since taking it I

have been promoted

to the rank of Sergeant. The system is invaluable in the Police Service, especially the Detective branch.

Ref. F 6035 (Sergeant of Police).

I take more interest in my work, and consequently am able to do it quicker and more efficiently. As a result, the

business has increased considerably.

All this is due to the PELMAN training.

Ref. B 6204 (Master Farrier).

I found the PELMAN Course most fascinating. It opened an entirely new outlook for me, and it has been the direct means of enabling me to pass into a closer confidence with my employers. Quite recently I

received a £50 advance.

Ref. B 6994 (Textile Designer).

Since completing the Course I have obtained a position with a

salary exactly double

that which I was previously in receipt of, and I am still cheerfully advancing with more confidence in myself than I ever dreamed of possessing.

Ref. E 6063 (Clerk)

By means of the PELMAN system I have gained increased powers of deduction and increased self-confidence. Owing to a reputation for extreme accuracy, reliability, and knowledge, in certain quarters I can

command my own terms.

Ref. H 6006 (Journalist).

Since completing your Course I

added £80 to my commission.

account in ten months. My memory for prices and facts is most perfect.

Ref. K 6029 (Salesman).

Since I went through the Course I have had a

40 per cent rise!

I have so improved my mental capacity.

I can safely say that "PELMAN" has been one of my safest investments. It

benefits me more and more

each day. In a word, it has discovered me to myself, and I have been able to turn all my dormant powers to account and realise on them financially.

Ref. B 6295 (Musician).

I have obtained an important position with one of the largest and finest business houses in this country, commencing at a

salary £50 in advance

of the position held before. The fact that I was a PELMAN student gained me an interview and consideration right away.

Ref. S 6242 (Clerk).

When I commenced the PELMAN Course I was a common clerk: now I am Head Book-keeper, and

my salary has risen

accordingly. My superiors marvel at the way I handle the books. My investment in your Course has yielded the maximum percentage on the premium.

Ref. A 6021 (Head Book-keeper).

Since I have enrolled I have received great benefit, memory strengthened considerably, increased self-confidence, greater mental power, work a pleasure; and I have received an

advance of 50 per cent. in wages

Ref. M 6106 (Railway Electrician).

I took up the PELMAN Course shortly after the war. The printing trade was, and is, badly hit. I was working in a small room with plant valued at about £60. Firms were being sold up; how could I expect to get through? A chance came, and I took it; moved to larger premises, put down a large machine and paid for it in six months. I next put down another machine, and am once

again contemplating larger premises

and more machinery. I feel I shall '[illegible] there." PELMAN has done it!

Ref. N 6001 (Master Printer).

To add anything to the many testimonials you have received I consider superfluous; nevertheless, I express my opinion in a short way, I will say that had I been able to follow your Course some thirty years ago I

would willingly have paid £1,000.

and this with lasting gratitude.

"S. 6461."

"I have detained this last paper until now in order to be able to tell you in it that I have gained the position that I stated in the first paper was the object of my ambition, and

nearly doubled my salary.

I am sure I owe my success very largely to the training this Course has given me. I did not take up the Course expecting such immediate results in my case."

W. 1021."

It may interest you to know that as the DIRECT result of the Course I have received a

£50 increase in salary

since sending in my first lesson.

P. 9044 (Exhibitor and Exporter).

The Course has been the means of giving me greater confidence and concentration. My memory has improved, and I am much more observant to details.

I may say your system has fetched me out, and

my salary has been increased by 50 per cent.

I consider the Pelman training a good investment.

6370 (Clerk, Asst. Manager).

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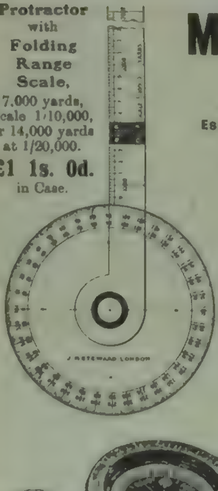

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M.C.s' GALLANTRY.

(Continued from page 172)

Lt. Francis Eugene Hinds, 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C. (Hamilton).
In the attack on Boiry on Aug. 28, when the infantry this officer was supporting were caught in a heavy barrage and most of their Lewis guns destroyed, he pushed forward his battery and brought it into action in front of our troops in Lady Lane. Though most of his men became casualties, he reorganised the crews and effectively held his position.

Lt. Douglas Black Holman, 4th Divl. Sig. Coy., Engrs
For conspicuous gallantry from Sept. 2 to 5 in the vicinity and forward of Triangle Wood. He was in charge of the line of communications in the forward area. He established the report centre at Triangle Wood From these points he superintended the laying and maintaining of the forward lines to brigade headquarters. Throughout the operation he displayed great coolness under shell fire and bombing, and by his energy and devotion to duty set a fine example to his men.

Lt. (Act. Capt.) William James Horne, R.C.R.
During operations commencing Aug. 26, when almost surrounded by an enemy counter-attack, he dashed forward at the head of a party, shooting four enemy himself, causing considerable casualties and checking their attack. His courage and initiative saved an awkward situation.

Lt. George Franklin Honey, 8th Bn.
On Sept 3, during the attack on the Canal du Nord, he went out with a contact patrol to establish an advanced post, working his party forward under intense fire from artillery over open sights. When near the objective he was wounded, but continued to direct his men, sending back reports and remaining till the support troops came up. His endurance and judgment were most praiseworthy.

CAPT. A L. W. SAUNDERS, M.C.
7TH BN.
Photo: F. A. Swaine.

NURS. SIS. F. M. CLARK, C.A.M.C.
Photo: F. A. Swaine.

N./S. Frances Mildred Clark, No. 4 Canadian C.C.S., of Ingersoll, Ont. (daughter of Major J. M. Clark, Assistant to the Agent-General for Ontario), has been awarded the Medaille des Epidémies (First Class), for valuable services rendered in the care of French sick and wounded soldiers and civilians. Miss Clark has been nursing in France for two years, was in the Etaples raid, and was shelled out of two casualty clearing stations.

Lt. Pharic Donald Innes Honeyman, 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).
During operations against the Drocourt-Queant line, near Dury, between Sept. 1 and 3, after the capture of the battalion objective, this officer led his platoon forward in the face of heavy machine-gun fire and organised an outpost line. From the positions selected he was able to inflict many casualties on the enemy. His position was subjected to heavy shell and machine-gun fire from the flank, causing his platoon severe casualties. In spite of this, he continued to encourage his men, and maintained his positions.

Lt. Edwin Howell, 75th Bn. (Jerseyville, Ont).
During an attack on Sept. 2, east of the Queant-Drocourt line, under intense fire he went forward during a check in the advance, and made a valuable reconnaissance. Though twice wounded, he accurately located the enemy position which were holding up the advance, and his information enabled the advance to continue. His courage and initiative were an incentive to all ranks.

Lt. John Allan Hughes, 116th Bn. (Toronto).
During the attack against Boisy Village on Aug. 28, he took command of and organised men of various units who had become scattered through their officers becoming casualties. With these he captured some machine-gun nests and filled a gap between two battalions. His determination had great influence with the men.

Lt. Samuel Arthur Hutchinson, 7th Bn., Engrs. (Ottawa).
On Aug. 28 he, accompanied by a N.C.O., made an examination of the bridge over the Sensee River on the Cambrai road east of Vis-en-Artois, under very heavy shell fire, and in face of machine-gun fire at a range of about 200 yards. Finding the bridge mined, he destroyed the leads. The next day he, with a non-commissioned officer, returned and removed the explosives. Although the bridge was in "No Man's Land" at the time, and being subjected to a continuous bombardment, he worked for two and a half hours under these conditions, removing the explosives. He and the non-commissioned officer, in spite of very heavy machine-gun fire, then carried in a severely wounded man who had been out for one and a half days.

Lt. William Kennedy Hyslop, 54th Bn.
On Sept. 5, in the operations in front of Arras, he went forward in daylight, and under heavy fire, and reconnoitred the bridge over the Canal du Nord to find out whether it was demolished and the amount of water in the canal. He brought back full information which was most valuable.

Lt. Franklin Chavett Jackson, 4th Bn., C.R.T.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on Sept. 27, in reconnoitring the Canal near Marquison with a view to establishing a crossing. To gain time he went over with the infantry, and made his reconnaissance while fighting was going on all round. At one point he was bombed by a party of the enemy, but he and another officer drove them out. He has always set a fine example, and inspired his survey party with confidence.

Lt. D'Arcy Drummond Jameson, 1st Bn.
During the operations at Upton Wood, on Aug. 30, he led his platoon with great gallantry and dash against enemy machine guns, and cleared out a nest which was holding up the advance. After his company commander became a casualty he took command and beat back a determined counter-attack with heavy losses, re-establishing our line, which had slightly given way. He showed a splendid example to his men throughout the operations.

Lt. Kennap Brookes Jenckes, 24th By., 8th Bde., C.F.A. (Sherbrooke).
On Sept. 3, near Enterpigny, he displayed great gallantry and coolness when in charge of an officer's patrol, pushing far into the enemy's positions and acquiring information of very great importance. His boldness and initiative were conspicuous

Lt. Henry William Wray Johnston, 1st Bn., Engrs. (Russell, Man.).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2 he was sent forward to reconnoitre the approaches and bridges on the Canal du Nord to ascertain the possibilities of crossing at night. He had to advance beyond the infantry outposts, and came under heavy machine-gun fire from the enemy on the further bank. In spite of this, he made a thorough report, with inventory of the material on the spot, and also gave useful information of the infantry situation.

Lt. Walter John Mone Kavanagh, 42nd Bn. (Montreal).
During operations at Boiry Notre Dame on Aug. 28, he led his company with conspicuous dash and gallantry, and captured Boiry Trench. After organising his company in the objective, he kept on pushing forward with a patrol through the village of Boiry Notre Dame until he was wounded by a sniper. His initiative and coolness under heavy shell and machine gun fire were most marked during the whole operation.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Eric Oscar Keeler, 38th Bn. (Belleville).
During the operations against the Drocourt-Queant line near Dury between Sept. 1 and 3, seeing large bodies of the enemy approaching his outpost positions, he organised a successful offensive against them, killing several, capturing two machine guns and one prisoner, and giving new identification. Next day he led his company with great dash, and having taken his first objective, he immediately reorganised it and pushed forward to the final objective in time to reinforce the company in advance. After all senior officers with the companies had become casualties, he took hold of the situation and showed great ability to command.

Lt. Albert John Kelly, P.P.C.L.I.
During operations, Aug. 26 to 28, south of the Scarpe, he accompanied a bombing party which penetrated some 1,200 yards into enemy territory, and sent back valuable information. Later, after an attack on Jigsaw Wood, he went forward under heavy fire, and, though gassed, brought back a clear report of the situation. He has at all times shown marked courage and devotion to duty.

Lt. Frederick Garfield Kemp, 4th Bn. (Powassan, Ont).
On Sept. 2 and 3, at Cagnicourt and at Buissy Village, he led his platoon forward in most exposed positions with great gallantry and skill, which enabled the advance to be made with comparatively few casualties, in spite of intense machine-gun fire and artillery firing at point-blank range. He rendered valuable service in patrolling the Canal du Nord, and his example was at all times a great encouragement to his men.

Lt. Clement King, 45th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A. (Ottawa).
On Aug. 29, near Monchy-le-Preux, noticing a creeping bombardment coming towards his wagon lines, he commenced to clear them, but before the clearing was completed the bombardment burst on them, wounding a number of men and horses and the only other officer present. By his coolness he kept the men steady, and passing several times through the barrage, led out horses and wounded, eventually clearing the lines.

Lt. Walter Harold Kirchner, D.C.M., 50th Bn.
During the operations in front of Dury from Sept. 2 to 4, finding a party of the unit on his left without officers, he took them in hand, organised them, and led them to their objective with his own men. He personally led a party which rushed a machine-gun nest on the left flank of the battalion, killing or capturing the entire crews, undoubtedly saving the battalion many casualties. Later, when the senior officers of his company were knocked out, he took command of the company and showed great skill in reorganisation and tactical handling.

Lt. Joseph McKay Knight, 72nd Bn.
During the operations against the Drocourt-Queant line between Sept. 1 and 3, he displayed the utmost coolness and daring, and led his platoon forward to the final objective under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. By directing the fire of his platoon on hostile machine guns, he enabled the left flank of the division on his right to advance. Later, when the situation was not clear, he made a personal reconnaissance and got in touch with the left flank of the division on his right, thus connecting with them and protecting their flank

Lt. Charles Francis Lalor, P.P.C.L.I. (Toronto).
On the night of Aug. 11 and 12 he remained on duty, directing and clearing traffic as well as the removal of wounded at great risk to his own life during the explosion of an ammunition dump at Domart, and by his prompt and energetic action saved many lives and prevented the destruction of property, especially in directing the removal of lorries loaded with ammunition

Capt. Thomas Francis Lamb, M.M., 58th Bn.
Throughout the operations near Monchy-le-Preux, on Aug. 27 and 28, he did excellent work in ensuring uninterrupted communication between division, brigade and artillery. He was ubiquitous in clearing up obscure points in the line, in directing units in front line or reserve, and seeing that flanks were secure against counter-attacks.

Lt. George Henry Goff Lash, 47th Bn. (Toronto).
In front of Dury, on Sept. 1 and 2, he showed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. Although being in a very weak condition from sickness, he insisted on carrying on, and led his platoon through to their objective. Under exceptionally heavy fire and gas he did everything possible at great personal risk for the comfort and safety of his men, and was at all times of great assistance to his company commander.

Lt. Louis David Lawson, 1st C.M.R.
At Monchy-le-Preux, on Aug. 26, when held by an enemy strong point, he got his Lewis gun round to a flank and led forward a bombing party, which overcame the resistance and cleared the way for the advance. His powers of leadership inspired his men with confidence.

Lt. Robert Onebye Leach, 5th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership of a small party against enemy machine-gun posts east of Hendicourt Les Cagnicourt-Dury roads on Sept. 1. His judgment and resource in approaching and outflanking these posts resulted in the capture of a number of machine guns, and eased the advance of the infantry. This disregard which he showed for his own safety had a great influence on his men.

Capt. Harry Tremaine Logan, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Vancouver).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, on Sept. 2, he was in command of a battery of machine guns following the infantry. He showed great gallantry and determination in getting his guns forward, supporting the infantry advance by fire on several occasions He made a personal reconnaissance when the situation was obscure, and at all times showed a complete disregard for enemy fire, and set a fine example to his men.

Lt. Warren Peter Loggie, D.C.M., 5th C.M.R.
At the capture of Monchy, when his company commander became a casualty he took command and handled his men with great determination until the enemy positions were overcome On one occasion, accompanied by only a runner, he met twenty of the enemy, shooting two and capturing the remainder. He did fine work.

Capt. Harry Allan Love, 85th Bn. (Lunenburg).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2, although severely wounded in the shoulder at the jump off, this officer continued to lead his company through the heaviest machine-gun fire, and directed the attack. It was not until the second objective was reached that he unwillingly consented to be evacuated. His fine courage was an inspiring example to his men

Lt. Charles William Lowman, 8th Bn., Engrs. (Winnipeg).
When detailed to make a reconnaissance of the area captured from the enemy in the attack of Aug. 26, he went over with the attacking waves in the morning, and, working continuously for twenty-four hours under

shell and machine-gun fire, he examined dug-outs for mines, and located wells and tram lines, sending back most important information. Next day he made a reconnaissance as far as Vis-en-Artois, reporting accurately on the condition of roads and bridges. Throughout he did excellent work.

Lt. George Pearson MacAgy, M.M., 3rd Bn. (Toronto).

In the attack on the Drocourt-Queant system on Sept. 2 and 3, he led his platoon forward with conspicuous gallantry when our attack was held up by enfilade machine-gun fire; and, handling his men with skill and determination, he captured the machine gun and its crew. His example inspired his men with great determination

Lt. Allan MacAulay, D.C.M., 49th Bn.

During operations east of Arras from Aug. 26 to 29, when the officer in charge of the bombing attack was killed and the advance held up, he immediately went forward, reorganised the attack, and personally led it, bombing down the trench and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Throughout the whole time he displayed great courage and determination, and his fine example did much to bring about the complete success of the operation

Capt. Alexander Edward MacDonald, C.A.M.C., attd. 3rd Bn. (Toronto).

During the attack on Upton Wood on Aug. 30 and 31, he worked in the open, under heavy fire, attending to and dressing the wounded, remaining at his duty until all the wounded were cleared, in spite of the heavy shelling. On one occasion a shell fell close to him, killing two men and severely shaking him, but he at once pulled himself together and went on with his work. His gallantry and composure were most marked.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Walter James Macdonald, M.M., 44th Bn.

Near Palluel, on the night of Sept. 3 and 4, he led a patrol consisting of one officer and twelve other ranks, to obtain contact with the enemy posts near river crossings. He came under heavy machine-gun fire, but proceeded in the task until enemy posts had been located. He succeeded in regaining our lines with information, although intercepted by a party of the enemy. He showed fine leadership, and inspired all ranks by his gallantry.

Capt. Herbert Bruce MacEwen, C.A.M.C., attd. 5th C.M.R. (Montreal).

Near Monchy, from August 26 to 28, he kept in close touch with the battalion in the advance, attending to the wounded in the open under heavy shell fire. He worked continuously, mostly in the open, for thirty-six hours, and was largely responsible for the small percentage of killed in the unit.

Lt. Ronald Alexander MacGillivray, 85th Bn. (Halifax).

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2, he organised and led forward scattered remnants. On finding strong opposition which threatened the flank of his company, he organised an attack on these positions, and led his men some 300 yards over the open under heavy machine-gun fire. He succeeded in dislodging the enemy, and, though wounded, continued to rally and encourage his men until again seriously wounded. He showed fine courage and leadership.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Stormont Green Mackenzie, 78th Bn., secd. 12th L.T.M. By (Kenora).

On Sept. 1 and 2 he was untiring in his work of getting his mortars into position to closely support the infantry, and during the battle for Mont Dury and beyond had mobile mortars in support of each battalion, and moved from one section to another, ensuring that his mortars were well sited. Throughout he displayed marked courage and initiative.

Capt. Roderick French Maclauchlan, N.B., attd. 78th Bn. (St. John).

During the operations of Sept. 1, against the Drocourt-Queant line, he led his company through the intense shelling, keeping them organised. It was owing to this officer's skilful manœuvring that his company suffered very few casualties. He was severely wounded, but remained at duty until too weak to go further. By his splendid example of aggressiveness in going forward, even though wounded, he set an example to those under him which accounted for the work of his company.

Lt. Malcolm MacRae, 1st C.M.R. (Saskatoon).

At Monchy-le-Preux, on Aug. 26, he led his platoon through intense machine-gun fire across the open, intercepting a strong party of the enemy, whom he forced to surrender after inflicting heavy casualties on them. But for his initiative this party would have escaped by a communication trench.

Lt. James Alexander Mann, 102nd Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during operations west of the Canal du Nord from Sept. 2 to 5, especially on Sept. 3, when his company was ordered to effect a hurried relief and to send out patrols to get in touch with the enemy. In the absence of his company commander he carried out this order most ably, and patrolled the whole battalion frontage and advanced a mile, displaying such good leadership that his men passed through heavy fire with a minimum of casualties.

Lt. Hugh Christie Manning, D.C.M., 2nd C.M.R.

On the Scarpe front, August 26 to 29, he took command of the company when the commanding officer became a casualty, and led it in the dark to its objective, capturing a field gun and several machine guns, with few casualties. Two days later he led his company in support of another battalion, and after establishing it on Leventy Ridge, went on to the front line to place his company at the disposal of the senior officer.

Lt. Lawrence Delmar McClintock, 7th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A. (Montreal).

Near Buissy, on the night of Sept. 2 and 3, from an observation post on high ground held by the infantry, he sent back information several times during the night, enabling the S.O.S. lines to be changed, and the next morning directed most accurate fire on the enemy retiring across a canal. His determination and foresight ensured most efficient artillery support.

Lt. John Rome McColl, 11th Bn., Engrs. (Caledonia, Ont.).

In making a reconnaissance of the Canal du Nord for the purpose of building infantry bridges across the canal on Sept. 4, he with one runner worked his way up to the canal bank in daylight and made sketches and plans for the construction of the bridges, and marked out a route for transport to be brought up. This reconnaissance was especially difficult owing to the opposite bank of the canal being manned by enemy snipers.

Lt. Samuel Garfield McConnell, 50th Bn. (Pine Lake, Alta.).

In front of Dury, during operations on Sept. 2 to 4, his company commander being killed, although suffering from the effects of enemy gas, he reorganised and consolidated the captured positions under heavy fire. The day following he ably controlled his company throughout the advance despite severe shelling, and finally brought his company out. His confident bearing and gallant conduct could not fail to have their influence on the very fine behaviour of his men

Capt. (A./Maj.) Benjamin McDiarmad, 54th Bn. (Victoria).

On Sept. 2, on the Arras front, when the attack was delayed, he went out under heavy machine-gun fire and established liaison with the battalions on the right and left, making several trips, on one of which his runner was killed, thus enabling his commanding officer to co-ordinate the attack. He never faltered in his duty, and it was undoubtedly in a great measure due to his gallant conduct that the attack was so successful.

Lt. George Duncan McDermid, 2nd C.M.R. (Pritchard, B.C.).

On Aug. 26, at Orange Hill, owing to the senior officers of the company having become casualties, he was called on to take command. He led the company in a difficult flanking movement in the dark, capturing a number of prisoners and machine guns. His left flank was threatened by a large party of the enemy that had been passed in the dark, but collecting a few men, he attacked them, killing or capturing the majority.

Lt. Francis Ian McDonald, 5th Bn.

East of Hendecourt-Les Cagnicourt-Dury road on Sept. 1, shortly after a successful attack the enemy counter-attacked, forcing back our left flank company and wounding the officer in command of it. He at once took charge, and under a hail of shell and machine-gun fire, rallied the men, re-established the line, and captured about sixty prisoners. He was wounded in the hip by shrapnel, but on the way to the dressing station reported the situation to battalion headquarters. His coolness and confidence restored a critical situation.

Capt. John Neil McEachern, C.F.A., attd. T.M. Bty., 5th Divl. Art. (Souris, P.E.I.).

For conspicuous gallantry and capable leadership in getting his mortars mounted on lorries into action near Villers-les-Cagnicourt on Sept. 2. He reconnoitred the front, and directed the fire of his mortars under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire destroying machine-gun emplacements and dispersing infantry

Lt. Joseph Whitford McGrath, 58th Bn.

During the fighting near Bois du Sart, on Aug. 27 and 28, he led his platoon with dash, capturing several machine guns, killing or taking the crews prisoners, consolidating rapidly, and breaking up attempts at counter-attack. He was always in the thick of the fighting encouraging his men.

Lt. George Burden McKean, V.C., M.M., 14th Bn. (Calgary).

As scout officer during two days' heavy fighting, on Sept. 1 and 2, he with his scouts led the battalion forward and sent in accurate reports, and rallied men who had lost their officers. He was early wounded, but pressed forward and entered Cagnicourt with three men, and observing a party of the enemy over a hundred strong retiring from the village, he dashed to a flank and headed them off, and caused them all to surrender. Had these enemy troops been allowed to gain the high ground east of the village, they would have inflicted heavy casualties on our troops. He continued to send in reports until exhausted by loss of blood. His conduct throughout was magnificent.

Lt. Vincent McKenna, 19th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A. (Victoria).

He acted as forward observation officer during the attack on Mont Dury, advancing as far as possible with the infantry under extremely heavy machine-gun and shell fire. When the batteries advanced after the barrage, he sent back valuable information as to positions of hostile forces and our infantry, and engaged machine guns holding them back. The following day he again went forward and secured valuable information. Throughout the operations he showed great disregard for danger, and set a splendid example to those under him.

Lt. Charles Harwood McKimm, 2nd Bn. (Smith's Falls).

During operations on the Canal du Nord, on Sept. 3, a determined counter-attack by the enemy developed unexpectedly, with a very severe bombardment. He acted with great promptitude and gallantry, and collecting what men he could, he led them against the enemy, whom he repelled, and finally routed. He was accompanying his commanding officer round the lines at the time the counter-attack started, and the latter was severely wounded in the first line of the assault. Lt. McKimm dressed him under intense shelling and directed him to the advanced dressing post. Lt. McKimm's courage and initiative undoubtedly helped to save a critical situation.

Lt. Harry Clarence McLean, 52nd Bn.

At Bois de Vert on Aug. 27, when his company commander was wounded he jumped on to high ground and rallied the company round him, and under extremely heavy machine-gun fire carried the final objective with great dash.

Capt. Henry John Gibsone McLean, 4th Bn. (Brantford).

During the counter-attack, on Aug. 30, he led his platoon forward with great gallantry through an intense barrage to the place of assembly, and then took them through Upton Wood, in spite of thick undergrowth. On emerging from the wood he rushed a nest of machine guns, capturing four guns and over forty prisoners. His coolness and skill and good leadership inspired his men with great confidence, and enabled the advance to be made with very few casualties.

Lt. Ernest Victor Mcmillan, 4th C.M.R.

During the assembly for the attack on Aug. 28 he was severely wounded, as well as four other officers and five N.C.O.'s, and the company became disorganised. In spite of his wounds he rallied them and led them with cheers through violent shell, rifle and machine-gun fire to their objective. In the end he was only able to crawl on his hands and knees, but remained at duty until support arrived.

Lt. Robert Drummond McMillan, 5th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.

On the night Sept. 1 and 2, near Hendecourt, while his battery was being heavily shelled when in action at close range, an S.O.S. was sent in from the infantry, who were being counter-attacked in strength. He showed great gallantry and coolness in going from gun to gun controlling the fire and checking lays. One gun received a direct hit, wounding the entire crew. These he helped to remove to a place of safety, and continued to encourage the gunners by his cheerfulness and courage.

Lt. Henry Belfrage Miller, 11th Bn., Engrs.

On Sept 3, when engaged in a reconnaissance of water supply in the captured area east of the Drocourt-Queant line, he with a party of six men, proceeded through Dury to Ricourt and Ecourt St. Quentin. In these two villages they located twelve wells which had been repaired by the enemy. They repaired these and put up signboards. During this reconnaissance the enemy shelled the villages very heavily, and two of the party were wounded.

Lt. Kenneth Dow Miller, 43rd Bn.

In the attack north of the Cambrai road, on Aug. 28, when all other officers of the company had become casualties, he led the remnants of the company, fifteen strong, through intense machine-gun fire and shelling and cleared Remy Wood and the valley beyond, beating off counter-attacks on his flank and consolidating. His captures included forty prisoners and ten machine guns.

Lt. James Milne, 2nd Bn.

On Aug. 31 he was in command of the company, as all the other officers had become casualties. When the enemy pressed in our posts near Hendecourt he at once grasped the situation and led his men with great gallantry and determination against the advancing enemy, whom he completely routed after a sharp fight. His coolness and ability inspired his men with great confidence in a critical situation.

Lt. William Hobart Molson, 42nd Bn. (Montreal).

During operations near Monchy, on Aug. 26, he commanded the leading platoon of an attacking company during six and a half hours' hand-to-hand fighting through a maze of strongly-held enemy trenches. His courage and determination in leading his platoon over exposed places under intense direct machine-gun fire, in spite of heavy casualties, was largely responsible for the manner in which his company got forward.

Lt. James Baird Thorneycroft Montgomerie, M.M., 42nd Bn. (Montreal).

During operations near Monchy, on Aug. 26, he commanded the leading platoon of the right attacking company with conspicuous gallantry during six and a half hours' hand-to-hand fighting through over a mile of enemy trenches. He exposed himself fearlessly under intense direct machine-gun fire at close range, and when his company commander was wounded he took charge and organised the defence of an exposed flank with outstanding skill and initiative.

Lt. Herman Gladstone Morrow, 4th Bn. (Galt).

On Aug. 30, during the counter-attack on Upton Wood, he led his company forward with great gallantry and skill in spite of intense fire, and attacked and captured the enemy trenches with four machine guns. The success of the operation was largely due to his promptitude and energy and the tactical ability with which he handled his men.

Lt. James Wilson Neill, 1st C.M.R. (Maple Creek, Sask.).

On Aug. 26, at Monchy-le-Preux, with the assistance of a N.C.O., he worked to the rear of a machine-gun crew and bombed them before they could come into action against a battalion which had passed over them. His prompt action and initiative averted many casualties.

Lt. Randall Sinclair Nickerson, 85th Bn. (Clark's Harbour, N.S.).

During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, on Sept. 2, though wounded at the start, he led his men forward and rendered great assistance in clearing the enemy's strong point, which seriously threatened the initial advance. Although again wounded, he continued not only to his company's objective, but went on with the following wave, which had suffered heavily, and greatly assisted in the successful attack, and remained at duty until consolidation was complete. He behaved splendidly

Lt. Frederick James North, 78th Bn.
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, on Sept. 1 and 2, although wounded in the arm early in the morning of the 1st, he carried on his duties as signalling officer, whose duties were increased owing to heavy casualties in his section. His lines had been broken by heavy shelling, but he personally went over them and established signal stations, thus maintaining communication with all units, and throughout he showed absolute disregard for personal safety

Lt. Richard Roe Oliver, 38th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A. (Toronto).
During the attack on and capture of the Drocourt-Queant system on Sept. 2 he was forward observation officer in charge of brigade signallers and communications. He went forward with the infantry, and keeping touch with the most forward elements under very heavy fire, sent back information of great importance. His gallantry and coolness under circumstances of stress were worthy of high praise.

Lt. William Earl O'Neil, 47th Bn. (Clinton, Ont.).
In front of Dury, from Sept. 1 to 3, he showed the utmost skill and gallantry in command of his platoon. After he had led his platoon over in the first attack, and reached his objective, he quickly and coolly reorganised them for a counter-attack in the midst of a very heavy high-explosive and gas barrage with very gallant disregard for his personal safety. His gallantry and endurance throughout the action were outstanding.

Capt. Hugh Walter Oxenham, 52nd Bn. (Brookfield, P.E.I.).
At Bois de Vert, on Aug. 27, he took command of the company after his company officer was killed, reorganised it, and with only one officer to help him, led it forward with success until he was badly wounded.

Capt. Laurel Cole Palmer, 15th Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Toronto).
During operations from Sept. 2 to 4, near Arras, while in charge of squads evacuating wounded, he kept close up to the advancing infantry, directing the collecting and dressing of casualties. The enemy shelling and machine-gun fire was intense, but time after time he went through the barrage with a total disregard of personal safety. On the night of Sept. 2 the relay post was heavily shelled with gas, but he kept at his work, protected his wounded, and got them to a place of safety. He showed great courage and devotion to duty.

Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) James Dunlop Paterson, 1st Bn., Engrs.
On the Drocourt-Queant line, on Sept. 2, he commanded a company working on roads in an attack. Several trees had been blown across the road by shell fire, which was intense, but he kept his men at work and soon cleared the way for motor machine-gun traffic. His example under shell and machine-gun fire inspirited the men in their task.

Capt. John Rowland Paton, 16th Bn. (Charlottetown, P.E.I.).
In the second battle of Arras, on Sept. 2, he was indefatigable in organising the attack, and advanced with the battalion to the assault, reorganised the men at the first objective, and pushed forward to the final objective under intense machine-gun and shell fire. He never faltered in his duty, and set a great example of energy to the men.

Capt. John Paterson, D.C.M., 14th Bn.
During the attack near Cagnicourt, on Sept. 1 and 2, although wounded the day previously, he remained at duty, assembled his men under extreme difficulty, and successfully led them forward to their objective. Although again wounded and unable to stand, he refused to be evacuated, directed the consolidation, held his position all day and night, and made all arrangements for the attack the next day. His gallantry and self-sacrifice had a most inspiring effect on his men.

Lt. Orville Clifton Pease, 75th Bn. (Toronto).
During the attack east of the Queant-Drocourt line, on Sept. 2, his company commander having become a casualty, he took command and led them forward under very heavy fire over some 600 yards of open country, rushing the strong enemy position. Though severely wounded, he remained at duty until the position was organised. Through the attack his courage and able leadership were most marked.

Capt. Seth Bernard Pepler, E. Ont. (G.S.O. III., 5th Div.) (Toronto).
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in operations near Benquatre from Aug. 26 to 28, as brigade-major. When orders were given for an attack on Benquatre he carried out a reconnaissance of our own and the enemy positions under very heavy fire, contributing much to the success of the operation. Later, he made another daring reconnaissance and was wounded. Throughout the operations he did fine work.

Lt. Percy John Philpott, D.C.M., 46th Bn. (Rouleau, Sask.).
In the assault before Dury and Ecourt-St. Quentin, Sept. 2 to 4, he led his platoon brilliantly and mopped up the area in Dury Wood allotted to it, capturing over 100 prisoners and inflicting severe casualties on the enemy. After the objective had been made, he rescued a fellow-officer who was wounded under very heavy enemy machine-gun and rifle fire and carried him across the open to a place of safety. On Sept. 3, he, with another officer and two scouts, made a daring and difficult reconnaissance of the enemy's positions on the Canal du Nord, advancing to within 100 yards of the enemy's outposts and coming under their machine-gun fire. The information he obtained and brought back was of the utmost value.

Lt George Robert Poley, 5th C.M.R.
Between Remy and Long Woods, on Aug. 28, although gassed previous to jumping off, and very sick, he led his platoon through heavy machine-gun fire to its final objective. He then led a patrol forward, keeping touch with the enemy, and sending back useful information. He set a fine example to those with him.

Lt Victor Pratt, 6th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.
On Sept. 2, near Hendecourt, he acted as forward observation officer with the advancing infantry. He displayed great gallantry in moving about the front under artillery and machine-gun fire, gathering information, which he succeeded in sending back promptly to his battery. By this means the guns were able on several occasions to deal quickly with machine-gun nests that were delaying the advance.

Lt. Harold Brant Preston, 54th Bn. (Brantford).
On Sept. 2, in the battle of the Arras front, all the officers in his company having become casualties, he took command, reorganised it, and successfully led it in the attack, capturing the sunken road at the point of the bayonet. This was not one of his company's tasks, but seeing that the company in front was held up and unable to get forward, causing a check to the whole line, he immediately grasped the situation and made his dispositions accordingly.

Lt. Robert Walter Francis Price, 54th Bn.
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, Sept. 3 and 4, he carried out two daring daylight reconnaissances on the bridges spanning the Canal du Nord. These reconnaissances were made in the face of heavy hostile fire, but by his courage and skill he was enabled to secure information of vital importance as to the situation. He remained at this dangerous task till it was fully accomplished

Lt Frederick Pye, 2nd C.M.R. (Cranbrook, B.C.).
During operations at Orange Hill, on Aug. 26, he led his platoon round the flank of a machine gun in action and compelled the crew to surrender. On two other occasions he volunteered to go on patrol and brought back valuable information. His work throughout was an inspiring example to his men

Capt. Victor Quelch, 14th Bn.
During an attack near Cagnicourt, on Sept. 1 and 2, his company commander becoming a casualty, he at once assumed command and led the company forward with the greatest gallantry, and although suffering intense pain from a shattered arm, continued by his fearless leadership to set an example to all ranks. His courage in both days' fighting was admirable

Lt James Maxwell Reid, 16th Bn. (Vancouver).
During the second battle of Arras, on Sept. 2 he assembled his company for the attack and made sound dispositions under harassing fire, then led the assault in the face of intense machine-gun fire and captured a strong point. Although wounded in the right thigh, he carried on for some time until overcome by weakness. His example won the admiration of all his men

Lt. Gordon Thomas Roach, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Powassan, Ont.).
During the night Sept. 1 and 2, while in the assembly area for the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, his battery was subjected to severe bombing, causing several casualties to personnel and transport. He immediately in complete darkness reorganised the remnants into a half battery and had the wounded evacuated and was ready to start by zero. Throughout the operations following he displayed great gallantry in handling his guns at all times, setting a splendid example to all ranks.

Lt. Montie Joseph Robb, P.P.C.L.I. (Winnipeg).
On Aug. 26 to 28, in vicinity of Jigsaw Wood, he led a bombing party 1,200 yards into enemy territory, killing many enemy and successfully repelling an attack by superior numbers. He told the gunner to mount his Lewis gun on his shoulder, and supported it in this way until the gunner was killed. He showed the greatest coolness under very trying circumstances.

Capt. Wesley McConnell Robb, C.A.M.C., attd. 2nd C.M.R. (Toronto)
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the Scarpe front from Aug. 26 to 29. Shortly after zero his advance dressing station was blown in by shell fire Though dazed and partly buried, he immediately dug his orderly out. He then followed the battalion in the attack, organising stretcher squads from prisoners, and evacuating serious cases with the least possible delay. He several times attended serious cases in the firing line.

Lt. Albert Ernest Warden Roberts, 49th Bn., attd. 7th T.M. Bty.
During operations south of the River Scarpe, near Pelves, on Aug. 28 when heavy machine-gun fire was hindering the advance, he turned fire on the machine gunners with an enemy minenwerfer. He did this under heavy fire and direct observation of the enemy until the machine guns were respectively silenced. By his courage and initiative he rendered very valuable services

Capt. Robert Archibald Rogers, 10th Bn., Engrs.
On the night of Sept. 3, in front of Sauchy-Cauchy, he was in command of a company detailed to repair the road from the Arras-Cambrai Road to Sauchy-Cauchy, the route by which material for bridging the Canal du Nord would go forward. He made a daring reconnaissance and brought back information which enabled him to dispose his company so as to complete all necessary repairs within the time allotted. Throughout the reconnaissance the enemy was shelling the whole length of the area through which the road passed.

Lt. William Burns Ross, 85th Bn. (Middleton, N.S.).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, on Sept. 2, after his company commander had become a casualty, he assumed command and led the company forward to their final objective. He organised a section of grenadiers under very heavy fire, thus silencing machine-gun nests and saving casualties in the final rush. His work during consolidation was excellent, and throughout the operations he showed great coolness and ability to command.

Lt. Alvyn Cormie Scott, 46th Bn.
During the period Sept. 2 to 4, as intelligence officer of the battalion during the assault, he established connection with the units on flanks and with companies in forward areas under heavy fire. He later made valuable reconnaissances of the situation, enabling quick and necessary action to be taken. Though stunned by a bursting shell and feeling unfit he remained at duty until two days' active operations were completed, displaying the greatest ability and rendering very valuable services.

Capt. Joseph Gregor Shaw, 12th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C. (Victoria).
During operations near Dury, Sept. 2 to 6, he was in charge of stretcher-bearers. During the whole period he was constantly on duty. On several occasions he reconnoitred areas which were under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, dressing wounded and arranging for their evacuation in the open. In the vicinity of the windmill he came under heavy fire while attending to his duties. His work throughout was admirable, and his coolness in danger was an excellent example to his stretcher squads.

Capt. Joseph Tweed Shaw, 46th Bn. (Calgary).
On reaching the objective he supervised consolidation and the establishing of posts under intense fire in direct view of enemy posts 200 yards distant. Later, when the enemy pressed in his posts he launched a sudden attack, which routed them and re-established the line. In this attack two machine guns and nine prisoners were captured and many casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Lt. Ralph Frederick Sheppard, 3rd Bn. (Windsor, Ont.).
During the advance on the Drocourt-Queant system, on Sept. 2 and 3, he personally supervised the laying of lines to maintain telephonic communication between the brigade and companies, performing his duties as intelligence officer under fire of the heaviest description with a gallantry and devotion to duty worthy of the highest praise.

Lt. Albert George Smellie, 8th Bn.
During an attack on Olive and Ostrich Trenches, on Aug. 31, he established outpost lines in "No Man's Land" under most severe fire, and then helped in reorganising a company in the front line which had lost nearly all its officers. Two days later he worked his company forward with great skill and few casualties to the canal bank in the face of artillery fire over open sights. His coolness under fire and sound judgment were most inspiring.

Lt. Harold Archibald Smith, 5th C.M.R.
During the attack on Monchy, on Aug. 26, in command of his platoon, he cleared Vine Avenue, which was held by numerous pockets of the enemy, killing or capturing the garrisons, together with four machine guns.

Lt. Stanley George Smith, 43rd Bn. (Estevan, Sask.).
On Aug. 27 and 28, in the attacks on Vis-en-Artois and Remy, he led his platoon to each successive objective. On the following day, when all other officers of his company were "hors de combat," he led the remains of the company—thirteen strong—into Remy. By his dashing leadership he accounted for sixty prisoners and over twenty machine guns.

Lt. Thomas Allen Smith, 116th Bn.
On Aug. 29, although wounded, he led his platoon into the village of Boiry, encountering strong opposition amongst the ruins and over and over again rushed forward single-handed against enemy snipers. He remained with his platoon, energetic and cheerful, until again wounded in the afternoon

Lt. Henry Gordon Spohn, 66th Bty., 14th Bde., C.F.A.
During an attack on a wood, on Aug. 26, he went forward with a bombing party as liaison officer, and observing a concentration of the enemy in preparation for a counter-attack, he grasped the situation with great promptitude and presence of mind, and giving the necessary directions to the artillery, enabled them to pour in a concentrated fire that effectually dispersed the enemy. His untiring efforts and gallantry in action have always enabled the artillery to render immediate support to the infantry when required.

Lt. Francis Paul Steers, 2nd Bn., Engrs. (Ottawa).
For great gallantry and devotion to duty during attack on the Queant-Drocourt line east of Arras. More especially on night of Sept. 1, when in charge of 100 sappers called out for work in consolidating front line. Though warned that a counter-attack was imminent, he delivered shovels to the infantry in the front line under trying conditions. The following day he led his men through with the infantry and worked all day under heavy shell fire on the roads, enabling ambulances and guns to go forward

Lt John Stevenson, 11th Bn., Engrs.
For gallantry and initiative, on Sept. 3, in making a reconnaissance of the road east of the Drocourt-Queant line through the villages of Dury and Saudemont and up to our outpost line at Ecourt-St Quentin. He went over the entire length of the road, organised the working party, and in spite of heavy and constant shelling was able to get the road into condition for traffic, enabling rations and ammunition to be brought by lorry to within 500 yards of the outpost line. There were several casualties in his party, and it was only through his example that the work was successfully completed.

(*Continued on page* 185)

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Authorised Capital £41,450,000 . 0 . 0 Subscribed Capital, £34,428,948 . 0 . 0

Paid-up Capital, £7,172,697 . 10 . 0 Reserve Fund, £7,172,697 . 10 . 0

DIRECTORS.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman and Managing Director.

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HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Joint General Managers: S. B. MURRAY, F. HYDE, J. F. DARLING, E. W. WOOLLEY, R. RICHARDS.

Dr. LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1918. Cr

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Paid up, viz.:— £2 10s. 0d. per Share on 2,869,079 Shares of £12 each	7,172,697	10	0
" Reserve Fund ..	7,172,697	10	0
" Dividend payable on 1st February, 1919	451,879	18	10
" Balance of Profit and Loss Account, as below	675,097	14	7
	15,472,372	13	5
" Current, Deposit and other Accounts	334,898,435	12	6
" Acceptances on account of Customers	13,145,849	2	11
	£363,516,657	8	10

Cr.		£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand (including Gold Coin £8,000,000) and Cash at Bank of England		63,756,371	2	5
" Cheques on other Banks *in transitu*		2,001,486	12	7
" Money at Call and at Short Notice		65,809,169	12	4
" Investments:—				
War Loans, at cost (of which £432,979 15s. is lodged for Public and other Accounts) and other British Government Securities		57,463,594	19	3
Stocks Guaranteed by the British Government and Indian Railway Debentures		468,383	12	0
British Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks, British Corporation Stocks		1,112,725	19	8
Colonial and Foreign Government Stocks and Bonds		1,410,465	18	10
Sundry Investments		1,145,481	1	6
" Bills of Exchange		39,249,296	3	2
		232,416,975	1	9
" Advances on Current and other Accounts		99,213,614	15	6
" Advances on War Loans		14,218,201	2	1
" Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances ..		13,145,849	2	11
" Bank Premises, at Head Office and Branches		3,762,327	6	7
" Belfast Bank Shares:—				
50,000 £12 10 0 Old Shares £2 10 0 paid				
150,000 £12 10 0 New Shares £2 10 0 paid				
Cost	£1,237,500 0 0			
Less part Premium [illegible] Shares issued	477,810 0 0	759,690	0	0
		£363,516,657	8	10

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1918 Cr

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Dividend at 18 per cent. per annum for the year ending 31st December, 1918, less Income Tax ..	919,885	10	5
" Reserve Fund for future Contingencies	600,000	0	0
" Salaries and Bonus to Staff serving with H.M. Forces and Bonus to other Members of the Staff	489,132	14	7
" Bank Premises Redemption Fund	100,000	0	0
" Officers' Pension Fund	100,000	0	0
" Staff Widows' Fund	50,000	[illegible]	0
" Reserve Fund	500,000	0	0
" Balance carried forward to next account	675,097	14	7
	£3,434,115	19	7

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Account	733,785	5	8
" Net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1918, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts	2,700,330	13	11
	£3,434,115	19	7

EDWARD H. HOLDEN, CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
W. G. BRADSHAW, A. H. GOSCHEN, } DEPUTY-CHAIRMEN.
R. McKENNA, W. S. M. BURNS, } DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

In accordance with the provisions of sub-section 2 of Section 113 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, we report as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet in detail with the Books at Head Office and with the certified Returns from the Branches. We have satisfied ourselves as to the correctness of the Cash Balances, Cheques on other Banks *in transitu*, and the Bills of Exchange and have verified the correctness of the Money at Call and Short Notice. We have also verified the Securities representing the Investments of the Bank, and having obtained all the information and explanations we have required, we are of opinion that such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
Auditors.

LONDON, *14th January*, 1919.

THIS BANK IS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Lt. Valentine Maurice Stevenson, 58th Bn. (Sault Ste. Marie).
In the attack on Bois du Sart, on Aug. 27, he controlled his platoon with great determination, putting out of action nest after nest of enemy machine guns, and materially assisting in the capture of a field gun. Even when seriously wounded in the legs, he kept on directing and cheering his men.

Lt. Frederick Stuart Stowell, 13th Bn.
On Sept. 2, when the battalion attacked the Drocourt-Queant system, this officer's company commander was severely wounded early in the engagement. He immediately took command, and though the only officer remaining, led the company through the village of Cagnicourt, in spite of very heavy machine-gun fire from both flanks and point-blank shell fire. On coming on to the ridge in front of the Buissy switch the company came under a murderous machine-gun fire, but by exposing himself recklessly he worked forward his men and established a line. He behaved splendidly.

Lt. Dalton Strype, 75th Bn. (Toronto).
In the attack, on Sept. 2, east of the Queant-Drocourt line, he led his platoon with great dash, and when, after his company had captured the sunken road south of Dury, all other officers were casualties, he assumed command and led his company forward, establishing posts in advance, and by his Lewis gun fire helped the battalion on the right to come up. He did fine work.

Capt. Henry Dermot Thomas, 44th Bn. (Dundas, Ont.).
At Dury, Sept 3, he was sent into the line to take command of a company four hours previous to the attack when his former officer commanding had become a casualty. He reorganised and assembled his company most ably. At Recourt, on Sept. 3, he led a reconnaissance of the river crossings, and, in spite of heavy casualties to his party, succeeded in obtaining most valuable information.

Lt. Frank Clifford Thomson, 4th C.M.R. (Winnipeg).
On Aug. 28, near Boisy, he led his platoon to its objective in the teeth of fire of all descriptions. Though wounded in the face and gassed, he assisted in breaking up a counter-attack, and reorganised his own men as well as the elements of two other battalions. Later, when all the officers of two companies had become casualties, he took command of the entire front line, and held on until relieved the following morning.

Lt. John Turnbull Thomson, 43rd Bn.
On Aug. 28 he was the only officer left in the company. He led his men with great courage to the objective, and held the position. Throughout the day and night he patrolled, often alone, over ground unoccupied by our troops, to watch the flank and bridgehead at Vis-en-Artois under continual sniping and machine-gun fire from Haucourt Ridge.

Lt. Henry Thorpe, M.M., 58th Bn.
For conspicuous courage and leadership during the operations near Bois du Sart, Sept. 27 and 28. In face of intense machine-gun fire he led his men to the objective, killing and capturing many of the enemy. Single-handed he captured an enemy machine gun and crew.

Lt. Thomas George Tilly, 75th Bn. (Toronto).
During the attack, on Sept. 2, east of the Queant-Drocourt line, when his company came under extremely heavy fire from both flanks and from the sunken road south of Dury, he led his platoon forward over some 600 yards of open ground to a position from which the enemy in the sunken road could be rushed. He then dashed forward at the head of his greatly weakened platoon, and in doing so was seriously wounded.

Lt. John Ellsworth Tudhope, 1st Motor Bde., C.M.G.C. (Orillia, Ont.).
On Sept. 2, near Dury, he pushed ahead of his battery with some machine guns and engaged at close range some limbers concealed amongst trees, stampeding the horses and causing heavy casualties. He was later very badly stunned by a bursting shell, but, after being treated, returned to his guns and continued to direct with coolness and grit.

Lt. (A./Capt.) John Joseph Vandersluys, 3rd Bn. (Thorold, Ont.).
During an attack near Hendecourt, on Aug. 30, when the advance was held up, he organised a bombing party, and working up a communication trench, he cleared it of the enemy. Throughout the action his gallantry and fine powers of leadership inspired his men and carried them forward in spite of all difficulties.

Lt. Norman Vincent Waddell, 4th C.M.R. (Toronto).
Near Monchy, on Aug. 26, while engaged in establishing a relay of signal stations, close up with the attack, he noticed that the men were beginning to give under the fierce machine-gun fire. He took charge, and leading them by sectional rushes, he dislodged the enemy, killing several and capturing a machine gun which was causing the trouble. His prompt action restored a critical situation.

Lt. William Earling Walker, 75th Bn. (Toronto).
On Sept. 2, east of the Queant-Drocourt line, when the two front companies came under very heavy fire from both flanks and from the sunken road south of Dury, he went forward with another officer and made a valuable reconnaissance. He proceeded some 600 yards over the open under heavy machine-gun fire at close range, located the enemy positions which were holding up the advance, and returned and made his report to battalion headquarters. Later, he made another daring reconnaissance, located an enemy trench mortar and returned and silenced it with a Lewis gun. He rendered very valuable service.

Lt. Royland Allin Walter, 49th Bn. (Goderich).
During operations east of Arras from Aug. 26 to 29, when the company commander and second in command had become casualties, he took command of the company and handled his men with skill and judgment. When the company was held up by heavy machine-gun and shell fire, he personally reconnoitred the ground, being continually in the open in doing so, and by his energy, courage and initiative placed his company in a position from which they were able to continue the advance.

Capt. Henry Gold Ware, 44th Bn.
At Dury, on Sept. 2, he commanded a company which had to advance through enemy barrage. He retained excellent control of the men throughout. Later, he hold trench system under heavy fire, and inspired all ranks by his personal example and continued presence. At Recourt, on Sept. 3, by rapid advance he drove out enemy rearguard and captured a number of prisoners. He showed fine leadership and enterprise.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Thomas Weir, 3rd Bn.
He was battalion intelligence officer in the attack on the Drocourt-Queant system on Sept. 2 and 3, and worked with untiring energy in directing companies to their jumping-off places. The commanding officer was wounded, and he rendered invaluable assistance to his successor in establishing the positions and in reorganising the battalion. His gallantry and composure under fire were an example to all.

Lt. Ernest Christie Whitehead, 52nd Bn. (Brandon).
At Bois de Vert, on Aug. 27, when his company commander was killed and another company was left without an officer, he organised a composite company and led it forward, capturing the wood. Except for his prompt initiative the attack would have failed, as there was no one else available to take command.

Lt. Frank Clayton Whitehead, 21st By., 4th Bde., C.F.A.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on Sept. 2, near Mount Dury, when detailed to go forward with the infantry in charge of a party to man and bring captured guns into action. He found three guns, and commenced firing over open sights at an enemy battery, silencing two guns. Shortly afterwards an enemy battery obtained a direct hit on one of his guns. His dash and initiative were a great help to the infantry.

Lt. Charles Wilcox, M.M., 4th Bn.
On Aug. 30, in the counter-attack on Upton Wood, he led his platoon with great gallantry and skill in the face of heavy fire, and covered the advance of another company with such good effect that they reached their objective without casualties. He routed 150 of the enemy from their trenches with heavy losses, and subsequently beat off a determined counter-attack. His energy and devotion to duty inspired all his men with great confidence.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Marvin Wallace Williams, 38th Bn. (Burlington, Ont.).
During the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, near Dury, on Sept. 2 when his company were within 700 yards of the final objective, he assumed command, owing to casualties, and, as his company was in advance of other units, he extended them on a wide front, and, under very heavy fire, held the ground and consolidated. Later, finding his force very greatly diminished, he made his way back to the Drocourt line and brought up sufficient men to make his position secure, and held on until relieved. He showed marked courage and ability to command.

Lt. James Duncan Wilson, Corps Cyclist Bn.
On Sept 2, during the attack on cross roads near Villers-les-Gazincourt, though partially gassed, and after two other officers had become casualties, he led two platoons forward under intense shell and machine-gun fire. He sent back good information and maintained his position until relieved.

Lt. Joseph Ross Wilson, 102nd Bn.
On Sept. 3 and 4, during the advance from Dury to the Canal du Nord, he disposed his men with such skill, under heavy fire, that his company came through with a minimum of casualties, and he was enabled to establish an outpost line some 400 yards west of the canal. At dusk he accompanied a reconnoitring patrol, which came into contact with the enemy outside Lock Wood, and returned with valuable information. He showed great initiative, and set a fine example to his men.

Lt. John Ruthven Wilson, 55th By., 13th Bde., C.F.A. (Toronto).
On Aug 26 he was forward observation officer, and, following closely the first wave of the infantry, he directed the fire of his section on to the enemy machine guns; he also captured a 77 mm. gun, which he turned on the enemy. When the position which he occupied near Dury was heavily shelled, and he was seriously wounded, he steadied the men by his example of coolness and courage, and cleared the position with the utmost order and regularity.

Lt. John Samuel Wilson, 51st By., 13th Bde., C.F.A. (Kamloops.)
At Dury, from Sept. 1 to 3, he was conspicuous for his gallantry and devotion to duty, establishing observation post under heavy fire and sending back information of great value On one occasion he had to shift his observation post seven times owing to the intense shelling. His determination and disregard of danger were a very fine example to all.

Lt. Selwyn Hamilton Wilson, 13th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A. (Ottawa).
Before Arras, this officer, as F.O.O. for the composite battery, on Sept. 4, went forward ahead of the infantry, and established and maintained an observation post under intense shell and machine-gun fire. He not only arranged the battery on opportunity targets, but also two other batteries. He directed the fire of three batteries, and was responsible for inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. He showed conspicuous gallantry, and did splendid work.

WORKERS AT THE BEAVER HUT.

Mrs. George Davidson (left) and Mrs. White have done excellent work. The former is in charge of the information bureau, the telephone exchange, and the "shop." Mrs. White is dormitory superintendent.

Capt. Claude Llewellyn Wood, R.C.R. (Halifax).
During an attack on Bois de Sart, Aug. 26, he led his company through very heavy fire to his objective, where he found both his flanks in the air. Though almost surrounded by an enemy counter-attack, he held on to his position, and broke up the counter-attack. Throughout he showed marked courage, and set a very fine example to his men.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Frederic Frank Worthington, M.M., 1st Motor Bde., C.M.G.C.
Near Villers-les-Gagnicourt, on Sept 2, he led his battery beyond the infantry, his one aim being to press on, and with great cunning brought them into action against some gun limbers, causing the horses to stampede. He moved amongst his men when the shelling was at its height, inspiring all under his command with his coolness and determination.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Herbert George Wright, 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).
During operations against the Drocourt-Queant Line, between Sept. 1-3, when his commander had been wounded on the day preceding the attack, he took charge of the company, and completed the arrangements for the attack. By means of his coolness and splendid example he successfully gained all objectives, and was instrumental in saving his company many casualties.

Capt. Harvey Gordon Young, D.S.O., C.A.M.C., attd. 49th Bn. (St. Mary's, Ont).
During operations east of Arras, from Aug. 26 to 29, he was M.O. to the battalion, and throughout the whole operation followed up the attacking troops. Under heavy machine-gun and shell fire, he attended to wounded, and organised stretcher squads of prisoners. He worked unceasingly, and it was entirely due to his personal energy and disregard of personal danger that all the wounded were evacuated before relief.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE.

BAR TO M.C.

2nd Lt. Albert Taylor, M.C., D.C.M., 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt.

MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Charles Sydney Frost, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt.
During the advance east of Ypres, on Sept. 29, he led his company with dash, and kept battalion headquarters well informed as to the situation. When the advance was held up at Keiberg Ridge by a 6 in. gun and two machine guns, he pushed his Lewis guns out to either flank, and made a direct attack by short rushes with a platoon, capturing the gun and both machine guns. His prompt action led to the capture of the ridge.

2nd Lt. Harry Williamson, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt.
On Sept. 29, after the capture of the Keiberg Ridge, a machine gun opened fire from about 80 yards in rear. With one runner he dashed towards the spot, and opened fire with his revolver, shooting both the gunners. Later in the day, when his company commander had been killed, he took command, and led the company to its final objective. He did fine work.

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LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Paid-up Capital	5,476,884	0	0
Reserve Fund	4,850,000	0	0
Current, Deposit and other Accounts, including rebate on Bills not due, provision for bad and doubtful debts, contingencies, &c.	200,864,639	4	11
Acceptances, Endorsements, &c.	3,891,342	18	9
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward to 1919	487,317	11	1
	£215,570,183	14	9

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, at Call and Short Notice				46,797,593	5	11
INVESTMENTS:—						
British Government Securities	38,653,513	11	10			
Other Securities ..	6,031,737	16	0			
				44,685,251	7	10
Bills Discounted, including Treasury Bills . ..				39,060,648	9	1
Loans, &c.				78,298,859	5	5
Lloyds Bank (France) and National Provincial Bank (France), Ltd., 12,000 Shares of £50 each, £20 paid				240,000	0	0
Liability of Customers for Acceptances, &c., as per Contra				3,891,342	18	9
Bank Premises				2,596,488	7	9
				£215,570,183	14	9

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The War Story of the C.A.M.C., 1914-15" (Vol. I.), by Col. J. G. Adami, M.D., F.R.S., C.A.M.C. Canadian War Records Office (Colour, Ltd., and Rolls House Publishing Co.).

"The Book of the Machine Gun," by Maj. F. V. Longstaff and A. Hilliard Atteridge. Hugh Rees.

"Two Years' Captivity in German East Africa," by Surgeon E. C. Holtom, R.N. (6s. 9d.).—Hutchinson and Co.

"Birds of a Feather," by Mrs. Horace Tremlett" (6s. 9d.); "An English Family," by Harold Begbie; "Wild Youth and Another," by Sir Gilbert Parker; "The Elstones," by Isabel C Clarke (6s. 9d. each). Hutchinson and Co.

"The Roll-Call," Arnold Bennett's latest novel, has in the hero, George Cannon, a young architect, a personal link with his earlier Five Towns series, but its scenes are laid in London, and, to a slight extent, Paris. The theme of the first part is his love for Marguerite Haim: that of the second, the appeal of duty when the Great War comes. It is a clever achievement full of masterly passages. (London: Hutchinson & Co.; 6s. 9d.)

* *

General Sir Alexander George Montgomery Moore, K.C.B. (85), who died at Worthing recently, was G.O.C. in Canada from 1893 to 1899

NOW READY.

ALL INVESTORS should read the introductory article to the January, 1919, Quarterly Supplement (price 4d. post free) of

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

General Staff.—G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Temp. Maj. W D. Adams, M.C., Que. R. relinquishes his appt. (January 8).

A.G.'s and Q M G.'s Staff.—D.A.Q.M.G.—Temp. Capt. T. W. Lawson, Man. R., and to be temp. Maj. (December 8).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—D.A.D. of T.O.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. P. J. Ferguson, M.B.E., Forestry Corps, relinquishes his appt. (December 2). A.D.D.S.—Temp Maj. B. L. Neiley, C.A.D C., and to be actg. Lt.-Col. while so empld. (November 19). A.D. of S. and T.—Temp. Maj. W. H. Robinson, O B.E., C.A.S.C. (January 12). D.A.D.M.S.—Temp. Capt. R. M. Gorssline, D.S.O., C.A.M.C. (February 23, 1916); Temp. Maj. E. L. Warner, C.A.M C. (August 9, 1918); Temp. Capt. H. C. Hall, C.A.M.C., and to be actg. Maj. whilst so empld. (October 14, 1918).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Brig. Maj.—Temp. Maj. S. Robson, C.F.A., vice temp. Maj. H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O. C.F.A. (November 10, 1918). Asst. Camp. Comdt.—(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl.):—Temp. Capt. A. L. Brick, Alta., vice temp. Lt. R. G. Saunders, Engrs. (June 1, 1918).

Special Appointments.—Temp. Lt. H. Aird, Man. R., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (October 15). Temp. Maj. H. S. Clark, B.C., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 19, on ceasing to be Comdt. Can. Musketry School (December 28). Cease to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl. and cease to be secd. for duty on L. of C.:—Temp. Lt. J. A. McKenzie, Alta. (October 16); Temp. Capt. A. E. McIver, N S (November 16); Temp. Capt. J. R. F. Stewart, 1st C. Ont. (January 3); Temp. Maj. W. Joyce, 2nd C. Ont. (January 4); Temp. Capt. J. I. Grover W. Ont. (January 6); Temp. Capt. G. H. Lounsbury, N.B. (January 18).

Memoranda.—Temp. Brig.-Gen. J. W. Stewart, Corps. Can. Rly. Troops, to be temp. Maj.-Gen. (December 20, 1918). Temp. Brig.-Gen. (temp. Maj.-Gen. whilst spec. emp'd.) A. D. McRae, C.B., C.A S C. ceases to be secd. for duty with the Imperial Government (December 2). To be Orderly Officers:—Temp. Lt. (now Capt.) H. Webster, M.C., Art. (February 18, 1918); Temp. Lt. D. A. Guildford, Art. (November 4).

QUEEN MARY'S VISIT TO THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The central figure is that of Mrs. F. Tyrell Godman, of Little Ote Hall, Burgess Hill (formerly Miss Josephine Ellison, of Victoria, B.C.), President of the Sussex Federation of Women's Institutes. Mrs. Godman has been associated with Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., the founder of Women's Institutes in this country, since the beginning of the movement here. A great deal of the success of the Sussex Women's Institutes is due to Mrs. Godman's enthusiasm and organisation. Her husband, Capt. F. T. Godman, 9th Sussex Regiment, died a year ago as a prisoner of war in Germany.

Cavalry.—Temp. Capt. (A/Maj.) H. J. Woodman to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. G. F. Berteau to be temp. Capt. and Adjt. Temp. Lts. A. H. D. Sharp and G. A. Brinton to be temp. Capts. To be temp. Lts. (January 21, 1919):—47202 Corpl. A. F. Mynott, 551133 Pte. J. A. J. Illington, 2000170 Lce.-Sgt. F. E. Gallagher, 112174 Pte. E. B. Balfour, 117486 Reg. Sgt.-Maj. J. S. Price, 114811 Lce.-Corpl. J. S. Dick, 15033 Sgt. R. Bacon, 112137 Sgt. J. W. Suffield, 14445 Sgt. C. H. Atcherley.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Temp. Maj. (actg. Col.) F. S. Morrison, C.M.G., D.S O., to be temp. Lt.-Col., to retain the actg. rank of Col., and to remain secd. Temp. Maj. T. Newcomen, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col., and to comd. the Regt

Canadian Light Horse.—Temp. Capt. H. M. Campbell, M.C., to be actg. Maj.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. B. K. Johnston is secd. for duty with the War Office, without pay and allces. from Can. Funds (December 3). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—F. R. May, M.C., H. A. West, E. Hart, M.C., J. E. Lean. Temp. Capt. W. E. Steacy to be actg. Maj. while comdg. a Batt. Temp. Lt. B. E. Scott, M.C., D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 3). Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—N. P. MacLeod. M.C., H. P. MacKeen. Temp. Capt. L. C. Ord to be actg. Maj. while comdg. a Bty. (November 23, 1916, to February 15, 1917 and February 19, 1917, to April 22 1917). Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) G. T. Cassels, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—H. Jardine, M.C. (January 9), A. B. Dewberry (January 13). Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) H. W. L. Doane ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 14). Temp. Lt.-Col. E. T. B. Gilmore to comd. a Divnl. Ammn. Col. Temp. Lt. W. J. E. Griffiths resigns his commn.

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Lt. J. I. Bundy ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 3). Temp. Maj. J. W. H. G. H. Van Den Berg, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 10). Temp. Capt. H. T. Logan to be actg. Maj. Temp. Lt. W. A. Woodward to be actg. Capt. Temp. Lt. C. G. Frost to be actg. Capt.

Engineers.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) K. M. Campbell to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt.-Col. C. W. Allen, D.S O. from W. Ont., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Maj. H. W. Tate, from W. Ont., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capt. H. E. Taylor from W. Ont., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts., from W. Ont., to be temp. Lts (May 24, 1918):—G. W. Ghewy, J. S. Leete, N. L. Powell, S. G. Haxell, W. H. A. Hamilton, R. W. Gouinlock, W. H. Hunter, C. W. Scott, D. H. Balmain, M. B. Alexander, L. M. Larsen, G. C. P. Montizambert, I. W. Soloway, R. H. Goodchild, H. J. Marshall, W. Youngman. Temp. Lts., from 1st C. Ont., to be temp. Lts. (May 24, 1918):—T. L. Bruce, L. R. Parsons, F. G. Price, W. C. Warren, G. W. Suter, A. E. Fisher, F. A. Upper, R. F. McIntosh, F. E. Steel, H. S. Parkinson. Temp. Capts. cease to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry: E. S. Hill (January 1), M. S. Parnell-Smith (January 6). Temp. Lt. J. S. Godard ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 4). Temp. Capt. G. H. Whyte, M.C., to be actg. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts.:—C. H. Balm, G. W. Nicholson G. H. Hambly, C. S. Speirs, C. J. Fox, M.C. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—C. B. Handcock, G. O. M. West, R. M. Henning. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—A. A. Page (A/Capt.) G. A. Bennet, W. B. Steers, R. G. Sneath, D. H. Balmain, M.C., W. Youngman. Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts.:—L. I. Easton, H. B. Miller. Temp. Lt. H. D. Serpell to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. R. H. Neilson. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) H. S. Cooper ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 16). Temp. Lt. A. P. M. Barclay to be actg. Capt. while comdg. a Co. (August 6 to August 30, 1918 and from October 1, 1918). Temp. Majs. to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—F. O. Hodgins, D.S.O., R. P. Rogers, D.S.O.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) E. W. Pope to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. J. C. B. Inkster to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with the hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) G. S. Hopkins ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 9). Temp. Lt. L. A. Naylor ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 29). Temp. Lt. W. L. Watt to be actg. Capt.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. L. W. Townsend to be temp. Capt. (March 11). Temp. Lt. R. G. Brightman relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. A. S. Robertson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 12). Temp. Lt. L. McC. Ritchie ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 8).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—W. H. Scott D.C.M., A. F. Mott, M.M. Temp. Lt. B. J. Goodswan to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with the hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. N. P. Slanin is secd. for duty with the War Office (January 11). Temp. Maj. H. A. R. Gagnon ceases to be secd. for duty with the Imperial Forces (December 20). Temp. Lt. F. S. Stowell, M.C., to be actg. Capt. Temp Lt. F. Higginson to be temp. Capt., and to be secd. for duty with the War Office (November 26). Temp Lt. B. W. Newsam ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 3). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—J. McDonald (January 3), C. A. Brown (January 10), (actg. Capt.) G. Milner and A. R. Oliver (January 12). Temp. Capt. A. M. Dewar to be actg. Maj. Temp. Capt. G. S. Stairs to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. L. W. W. Slack. Temp. Lt. N. P. Slanin to be actg. Capt. while empld. with British Military Mission. Vladivostock (January 11). Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 12):—Temp. Capt. W. I. Bailey, temp. Lt. A. W. H. Arundell. Temp. Lt. C. Carmichael resigns his commn.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) G. S. Macfarlane, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. J. R. Zieman ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 8). Temp. Capt. V. R. Ullman, M.C., is secd. for duty with the War Office (January 11). Temp. Lt. R. G. Michaelson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 10). Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) D. A. Cameron, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. A. G. Pearson, D.C.M., to be actg. Lt.-Col. whilst comdg. a Bn., vice temp. Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Stewart, D.S.O. (October 15 to November 21, 1918, and to be actg. Maj., December 8)

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—R. H. Wilson, R. H. Bradfield, M.C. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—(Actg. Capt.) T. S. Creswicke, D. Strype, (actg. Capt.) W. A. McMaster, M.C. Temp. Lt. D. Dall ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 7). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—W. E. Bottrill (January 12), R. H. V. Scherk (January 13). Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Lt. A. L. Galbraith (December 18), temp. Capt. G. H. S. Campbell and temp. Lt. J. M. Ashby (January 16)

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. S. H. Okell, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—(Actg. Capt.) J. G. Knight, V. C. Brimacombe, C. H. Seaman, R. G. Wilson, M.C., J. A. Mann, T. S. McLanders. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts., and remain secd. as Adjts.:—W. W. Dunlop, M.C., O. D. Peat. Temp. Lt. E. E. Heath ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.(January 4). Temp. Capt. H. B. McKinnon ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 10). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—(Actg. Capt.) E. E. Showler (January 9), H. K. Thompson (January 10), J. L. Sutherland (January 12).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. Sattin ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 31). Cease to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions:—Temp. Capt. J. S. Beaumont (January 4), temp. Maj. C. H. Pollen (January 6). Temp. Lt. R. P. Collyer to be actg. Capt. Temp. Lt. G. S. Routhier, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 8). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—(Actg. Capt.) G. E. Wait (December 12), G. L. Ziegler (January 9), D. W. Stewart and D. M. Layton (January 10), C. S. Hall (January 12) Temp. Capt. C. J. Jackson is secd. for duty while spec. empld. Temp. Lt. (now temp. Capt.) W. B. Adams relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. 1263479 Gnr. J. H. Brownlee to be temp. Lt. (January 1). Temp. Lt.-Col W. N. Winsby ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 9).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. C. N. F Jeffery ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 2). Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts.:—H. A. Fraser (September 18 to December 12), G. F. Honey. Temp. Lt. R. W. Donaldson, M.C., to be actg. Capt. while empld. with Gas Servs (December 13). Temp. Lt. A. K. Harvie to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. S. J Cragg. Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) G. M. Thomson ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (November 30). Temp. Lt. (actg Capt.) W. L. Petrie ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Special Mission) (January 12). Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. F. G. Mathers (November 22), temp. Lt. W. Hay (December 11), temp. Lt. A. L. Stovel (December 13). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—S. L. Dowswell and C. P. Thursby (January 10). Temp. Capt. J. W. Skinner to be actg. Maj. while spec. empld. Temp. Maj. F. F. Montague C.M.G., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (December 3). Temp. Capt. W. A. Carrothers ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 16).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. A. L. Taylor ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (January 9). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—A. D. Keith (November 18), T. W. Laybourne D.C.M. (January 2), J. A. McGinnis (January 3). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—B. A. Whitmore and G. F. Hollington (January 10), J. Lorimer (January 12).

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. G. Nolan to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. A. P. Chattell, D.S.O. who relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj. Temp. Capt. H. Andrews, M C., to be Adjt. (December 3, 1917, to March 14 1918). Temp. Lt. A. E. McKay, M.C. relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. The *Gazette* notification January 11, 1918, concerning temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) W. M. Harris is cancelled. Temp. Lt. G. I. Carr ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 4). Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Maj. D. A. MacRae and temp. Lt. J. F. Clement (January 10), temp. Capt. M. K. Ryan (January 12). The *Gazette* notifications March 8 and June 1, concerning H. C. Ferguson D.S.O. are cancelled. Temp Capt. W. Jewitt, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. H. B. Forbes to be temp. Capt. and to be secd. for duty as L.G. Officer. Temp. Lts. (actg. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—D. Murray, M.M., W. M. Harris, M C. Temp. Lt. B. A. Cooke ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 13).

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British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. W. N. MacLean, M.C., relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj. Temp. Maj. C. H. D. Robertson ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (November 13). Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. J. P. Alexander (December 5), Temp. Lt J. F. Lewall (January 9). Temp. Maj. E. E. Hutton ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 9). Temp. Capt. J. A. Jackson, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 9). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 12): H. E. Johnston, T. D. M. Christie, B. A. Wilson R. H. Schroeder.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) H. E. Hanwell to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. R. Brown ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (December 29). Temp. Lt. J. M. Sharpe to be actg. Capt. Temp. Lt. G. S. Roden ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 10). Temp. Lt. H. B. W. Smith to be actg. Capt.

Cyclist Corps.—Temp. Capt. G. E. Scroggie, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp Capt. W. C. Smith.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. T. W. Sutherland to be actg. Maj. while empld at No. 8 Stationary Hospital. Temp. Col. H. A. Bruce, F.R.C.S., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (November 29). Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—S. L. Walker, F. W. Manning. Temp. Capt. D. A. Clark to be actg. Maj. while empld. at No. 9 Stationary Hospital. Temp. Capt. A. Collins to be actg. Maj. while empld. at Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood (December 8).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. H. B. Verge to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capts. (actg. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—J. Fee, G. A. MacNaughton Temp. Lt. R. G. Gordon to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. N. D. Ayer resigns his commn. (December 31). Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts. while 2nd in comd. of a Co.:—I. E. Cross. E. N. H. Fyles. C. M. Young. Temp. Lt P. E. Browne to be Adjt. Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) J. D. Cameron to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) T. S. Jewell to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. F. Vaillant ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 12) Temp. Lt. L. Clark resigns his commn. Temp. Lt. (actg. Maj.) E. Adamson to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capt. G. S. Grimmer to be temp. Maj Temp. Lt. O. L. Leigh Spencer relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. V. H. Graham to be actg. Maj. (November 22 to December 8, 1918). Temp. Lt. W. H. Donovan to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with the hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. J. Bourke to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Asst. O. i/c Accounts (October 12). Temp. Lt. P. E. Biggar ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 17).

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Lt. J. R. Carpenter to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Ordnance Officer.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capt. H. W. Burnett resigns his hon. commn. Hon. Capt. W. A. R. Ball resigns his commn. (January 15).

Army Pay Corps.—Temp. Lt. G. L. Marshall, from 1st Cent. Ont., to be temp Lt Temp Lt H. Sykes, from Nova Scotia Regt to be temp Lt Temp Lt H G Gonthier from Que, to be temp Lt Temp Capt J E Evans to be actg Maj while empld. as Asst. Acct.-Gen (October 20)

Army Dental Corps Temp Lt A Kennedy from 2nd Cent. Ont, to be temp Lt

General List. Hon Lt W H Barnes ceases to be secd for duty with the War Office (January 15 Hon Lt H. G Bartholomew resigns his commn Temp Capt (actg Maj) H I Hellmuth ceases to be secd for duty with the War Office (January 6 Temp Lt G J Dodd from Royal Engrs, to be temp Lt Hon Lt Col C G Bryan ceases to be secd for duty with the Ministry of Information Hon Lt. C A Allen to be Hon Capt

Imperial Forces.

Royal Canadian Navy.—Lt. T. S. Critchley is apptd. to "Caradoc."

R.A.F.—Flying Branch. Lts. to be Lts. (A), from Observer Officers: J. H. Kirk, H. B. Lilley. Capt. N. M. Scott and Sec. Lt. C. B. Gibson are transfd. to unempld. list. Capt. A. H. Allardyce relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is permitted to retain the rank of Capt. Lt. G. A. Good (Sask. Regt.) relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health. Sec. Lts. relinquish their commns. and are permitted to retain their rank:—E. A. Copp on account of ill-health contracted on active service; G. B Harper, on account of ill-health. Administrative Branch.—Sec. Lts. B. C. Budd and H. B. Hudson, M.C., to be actg. Capts. whilst empld. as Capts. Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) A. R. Evers (Lt., C.F.A.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld. Technical Branch. Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) C. H. Macnutt is transfd. to unempld. list. Sec. Lt. C. F. Sweatman relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld. Memorandum.—Capts. are confirmed in the rank of Capt.:—J. A. Glen, D.S.C., A. L. Taylor, A. G. Woodward

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. to be actg. Majs.:—G. P. Armstrong, M.D. (to October 6, 1918); J. N. Humphrey, M.C., M.B.; J. L. Wilson, M.B. Temp. Capt. S. C. W. Morris, M.D., relinquishes his commn. and retains the rank of Capt. Lt. (temp. Capt.) W. J. Knight, M.C., M.B., to be Capt.

R.E. Temp. Lt. C. W. Gage to be actg. Capt. (to December 14, 1918). Temp. Lt. G. J. Dodd relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Can. Forces. Temp. Sec. Lt. H. H. Hancock to be temp. Lt.

R.H. and R.F.A. Capts. to be Majs.:—F. A. Wanklyn, M.C. (Lt.-Col., R.A.F.), and to remain secd. with R.A.F.; H. A. S. Wurtele, M.C.

R.G.A. Lt. A. McB. Bell-Irving, Spec. Res., to be actg. Capt. (to October 25, 1918).

Tank Corps. Temp. Lt. (now actg. Capt.) G. E. Carveth to be temp Capt.

East Lancashire Regiment. Temp. Sec. Lt. E. H. Burr to be temp. Lt.

Indian Army. Lt. G. R. Matthewman, 112th Inf., attd., to be actg. Capt. (with pay and allces. as for Lt.) whilst holding the appt. of Adjt.

* *

In addition to the list of Canadians serving in King Edward's Horse already given in *Canada*, the following are also serving with that unit: Q.M.S. Wood, L/Cpl. Meade, Troopers Clay, Weir, Ritchie, Laurence and Ross

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

LEAVE IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of Canada.

Dear Sir,—There are various rumours as to the amount of leave to be given to Canadian soldiers—some say five days, whilst others say the maximum is to be one month.

Many of the Canadians have friends and parents scattered all over the country, and many have looked forward all during the war to having a really good holiday in England when the war is over, and just previous to returning to Canada. Many have married over here, and still have their wives over here, so have many things to arrange previous to returning to Canada.

It is therefore surely just that after fighting with the Canadians all during the war, that these soldiers should be permitted to have two or even more months' leave in England *if* they so desire it.—Yours truly.

France.

Scotch Canadian.

LEAVE FOR NURSING SISTERS.

To the Editor of Canada.

Dear Sir,—In the interest of Canadian Nursing Sisters *re* returning to Canada, why is it that officers and men before returning to Canada are granted leave? Is it fair for a sister who has been in England six months or more, on applying at Headquarters as to why her leave has not come through, being told with a number of others that she is to be ready to sail within three days? whereas numbers of sisters who have applied to be sent to Canada for personal reasons are still waiting and unable to obtain any satisfaction.

Is it not possible that something might be done towards giving the sisters equal rights?—Yours, etc.,

Canadian Sister.

* *

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Maund, D.S.O., R.A.F. (Capt., Manitoba Regt.), has been mentioned in despatches for valuable and distinguished services rendered in connection with the operations in North Russia. Lt.-Col. Maund, who also holds the Croix de Guerre, formerly resided at North Battleford, Sask.

Lt. George Hargreaves Greenwood, R.N.V.R. (North Kamloops, B.C.) (For services in action with enemy submarines.) *London Gazette* Supplement, January 17.

Lt. Frank Alton MacCallum, R.N.V.R., of Montreal, is "mentioned" in Sir Roger Keyes' despatch dated July 24. Through an error, his name was incorrectly stated in the *London Gazette* of August 28

For Services in Salonika.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, January* 30.)

Major and Bt. Col. (T/Maj.-Gen.) G. N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O., R. Dublin Fus. (Toronto); Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (T/Col.) W. H. S. Nickerson, V.C., C.M.G., M.B., R.A.M.C. (who was born in Nova Scotia); Major (T/Col.) G. D. Rhodes, D.S.O., R.E. (Vancouver); Major D. Neil Hossie, R.F.A. (the first Rhodes Scholar of Saskatchewan); Lt. (A./Capt.) J. H. L. Johnstone, M.B.E., Can. Eng., attd. R.E.; Lt. G. M. Galbraith, Worcestershire Regt.; Capt Geoffrey L. Hoggen, Oxs. and Bucks. L.I. (formerly of F.G.H.); Lt. R. T. Robinson, Middlesex Regt. (Winnipeg); Lt.-Col. F. E. A. Webb, M.B., O.B.E., 1st Eastern Gen. Hosp., R.A.M.C.; Lt. and Hon. Capt. G. M. Brawley, Can. Local Forces and R.A.F.; Lt. J. P. Cavers, R.A.F. (Toronto) (killed in action); Lt. (A/Capt.) A. G. Goulding, M.C., D.F.C., Can. Local Forces and R.A.F. (Toronto); Lt. C. B. Green, D.F.C., 1st C. Ont. and R.A.F.; Lt Walter Ridley, D.F.C., Can. Eng. and R.A.F.

For Services in East Africa.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, January* 31.)

Major O. E. Smith, M.C., R.G.A. (R.M.C., Kingston); Lt. K. Mitchison, 20th Bn., London Regt., attd. King's African Rifles (Penticton, B.C.)

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Feb. 12.	Thurs, Feb. 13.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has preserved a cautious attitude during the past week owing to the labour unsettlement in many directions. Prices have moved narrowly and uncertainly, as a rule, but there has been little pronounced weakness.

In the Canadian section business has been light, and the tone rather unsettled elsewhere. Among the gilt-edged issues the 4½ per cents. have fallen a point to 96, but the Fours at 85 are 1 better, and the 3½ per cents. hold at 73. Municipal securities have been hard. Calgary Fives at 83½ are 1 better, but there is little further quotable change.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics have been dull around 175 throughout. The company's December statement showed a decrease of $1,100,000 in net earnings. Grand Trunk issues register many declines, which range from 1 to 2 points in the case of senior descriptions.

Land shares have been sluggish, and Hudson's Bays have weakened ⅛ to 8 5-16.

Industrials have been quiet and without much quotable change. Lake Superiors have added a point at 21. Dominion Steels at 61½, Canada Cements at 73½, and General Electrics at 114½ are steady at previous levels. Cockshutt Plow Pref. have further advanced and marked as high as 90¾. City Services Common has been lifted 8 to 340.

Brazilian Tractions have rallied a fraction to 55¼. Mexican Light and Power Pref. has risen a point to 49, but Mexico Trams bonds at 63½ are 2½ down. Business has also been recorded in a number of other Miscellaneous issues, including Canadian Cotton bonds, Ogilvie Flour Mills Common, Canadian Western Lumber, Canadian Western Natural Gas, and British and Canadian General Invest. There has been quite a large number of markings in Forest Mills of B.C. issues.

There has been some further show of briskness among Canadian silver mining shares, but prices have been irregular. Mining Corporation of Canada at 11s. 9d. has lost the turn, but Casey Cobalts have added 6d. at 4s.

The Victoria correspondent of the *Financial Daily America* says that "tenders will be shortly invited for $3,000,000 bonds, with which to pay off the loan of that amount obtained from the Dominion Government last June, for which the Province has been paying 6½ per cent. interest. The rate of interest and terms of the new bonds will be decided by the Minister of Finance in the near future." There is no intimation in the message as to whether the new loan is to be floated in the Dominion or in this country, and nothing is known in regard to the operation in usually well-informed financial circles here.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 18.

Conditions in the Canadian security markets continue much the same as when I wrote you last week. With speculation at a minimum, business in stocks, though at times covering a fairly wide range, is comparatively small in volume, and price movements, in most cases small, are too irregular to warrant any general deductions being drawn. Meanwhile, that there is a strong underlying feeling of confidence is evidenced by the continued active buying of bonds, and by the ready absorption by investors of offerings—which are comparatively small—of high-class industrial stocks. The War Loans have been markedly active by reason of steady demand for the bonds of the various maturities, and in this I hear that buying orders from the West participate. The demand for bank shares still continues at the higher prices which have been reached during the past few weeks' activity. Molsons Bank shares, feeling the effect of this, advanced sharply from 179⅞ to 201. Another instance of the investment situation has been a strong demand in Montreal for Montreal Tramways debentures, which easily absorbed all offerings. Among stocks Ogilvie showed strength at the end of last week, a small lot changing hands at 224½, and Dominion Canners came in for a rise of 4½ points to 39. An active demand for Smelters carried the shares up to 26. This week a demand developed for traction shares, in which both Brazilian and Barcelona featured, while Winnipeg Railway also secured some small attention. Ames-Holden Pref. and Common have advanced owing to continued enquiry. Other stocks to show strength include National Steel Car Pref., Maple Leaf, Shawinigan, and Montreal Cottons. Steamships weakened on it becoming known that consideration of the dividend question would be deferred for another month, but are now firmer again. Canadian Car has been slightly weaker, and the Steel stocks have been quiet.

Among latest prices are Dominion Steel, 62; Steel of Canada, 63; Canadian Car, 29, Pref., 84; Cement, 66; Loco., 63½; Steamships, 44, Pref., 79; Canadian General Electric, 104; Dominion Textile, 101¾; Montreal Cottons, 60; Montreal Power, 86; Brompton, 60¾; Laurentide, 195; Spanish River, 17½; Wayagamack, 52; Riordon, 117¼; Abitibi, 49½; Lake of the Woods, 165; Maple Leaf, 134; Ogilvie, 225; St. Lawrence Flour, 194½; Ames-Holden, 28½, Pref., 74; Smelters, 25¾; Asbestos, 45; Dominion Canners, 37. The three old War Loans are quoted, 1925 and 1931, 96½; 1937, 97; Victory Loan, 1922, 100; 1927, 100¾; 1937, 103.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial

Alberta.—4 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 96¾; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 83½.

British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 68; 4½ p.c., 1941, 89¾.

Canada, 3½ p.c. Rep., 1909-34, 80⅝*; Reg., 80½; 3 p.c., 1938, 73⅞*; 3¾ p.c., 1914-19, 99¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 96⅞; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 73⅝; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 84⅞*

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 97½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 86.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941, 73¾; 3 p.c., 1947, 63⅝; 4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 83; 4 p.c., 1935, 85; 3½ p.c., 1950, 82.

Ontario, 3 p.c. Reg., 1946, 73; 4 p.c., 1947, 78½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 84½; 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 72½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 83⅝.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 1923, 93½; 5¾ p.c. scrip, 99⅞; Reg., 100.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 82; 1928-37, 80; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 83½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1917-48, 76-83½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88¾.

Hamilton.—4 p.c., 1930-40, 82½.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 1952-3, 84½.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm. Deb. Stk., 56; 4 p.c., 1932, 84¾; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75⅞; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 85¾.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 88½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1958, 66.

Regina.—4½ p.c., 76½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 82½.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 80.

Toronto.—5 p.c., Con. Debs., 1919-20, 99¾; 4 p.c. Bds., 1922-8, 86½; 3½ p.c. Gen. Con. Debs., 1929, 82; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 85.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 80; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 83.

Railways

Alberta & Gt. Western.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Gtd. Alta., 84.

Algoma Cent. & H.B.—1st Mt., 5 p.c. stamped, 64.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. 1st Mt., 68.

Atlantic & St. Louis.—6 p.c., 107½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—81 3-16.

Canada N. Ont.—3½ p.c. 1st Mt. Gtd. Ont., 74¾; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Deb., 1961, 71½.

Can. N. Pacific.—4 p.c. 1st Gtd. Debs., 68½;* 4½ p.c., 1st term Debs., 75¾.

Can. N. Que.—4 p.c. Perp. Gtd. Deb. (Gtd. Can. N.), 65

Can. N.—4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 67¾; 1st 3 p.c. Deb., 64; 4 p.c. Cons. Deb. Gtd. Man., 80; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Land Gt. Bds., 95; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Alta. Gtd. Deb., 74; Gtd. Sask., 74; 4 p.c. Deb. Gtd. Dom. of Can., 84½*; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 48¾; 5 p.c. Land, 93½.

Can. N. West.—1st Mt. 4½ p.c. Alta., 75⅞; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes (Sec. B.), 100¾

Can. Pacific.—172*; 4 p.c. Pref., 76; 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 80½*; Algoma Branch, 5 p.c., 1st Mt., 91.

Cent. Ont.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., 90½.

Duluth, Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1st Mt. Deb. (Gtd. C.N.R.), 68¾.

Edmonton, Dun. & B.C.—1st Mt. 4 p.c. Gtd Debs., 72.

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines.—4 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds. (Gtd. Sask.), 74.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c. 1st Mt. (Gtd. Dom. Govt.), 63*; 4 p.c. Deb. Mt. Prairie, 64½; Lake Superior Brnch., 4 p.c. 1t Mt., 1955, 69¾; 4 p.c. Deb., 64; 7 yr. 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 95½.

Grand Trunk.—Com., 10^5 Gtd., 50½; 1st Pref., 57½; 2nd Pref., 46½; 3rd Pref., 22; 5 p.c. Deb. Stk., 87½; 4 p.c. Deb., 66½; Gt. West. 5 p.c. Deb., 85¾; 5½ p.c. 5 yr. Notes, 1920, 97¾; 6 p.c. 3 yr. Sec. Notes, 1921, 97½.

Gt. Northern. 1st Mt. Gtd., 4 p.c., 62½.

Ont. & Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 106½; 5 p.c. Deb., 93.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—1st Mt. 4½ p.c. Gtd. Deb. (Gtd. B.C.), 80½.

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Sask.—Gtd. 4 p.c. Deb., 1936 (Gtd. Can. N.), 71¾.

St. John & Que.—1st 4 p.c. Deb. (Gtd. N. Bruns.), 66½.

Temiscouata Bndhldr. Com. Certs.—6 p.c. Inc. Bds., 26½.

Que. & Lake St. J.—Prior Lien, 64.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—1st Deb., 95½.

Bank of Montreal (London Reg.).—43½.

B.C. Fruit Lands.—6½d.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—9/10½; 18/- pd., 7/3: 6 p.c. Debs., 58.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—43⅜.

Can. N. Prairie.—35/-.

Can. N.W. Land.—43½.

Hudson's Bay.—8 5-16; Pref., 96/3.

San Antonio Land.—1st Mort., 28.

S. Winnipeg.—Deb., 22.

Trust & Loan of Can.—Deb., 71.

Western Canada Land.—3/6; 5 p.c. Deb.

Tramways, Light and Power

B.C. Electric.—Def., 43; Prefd., 46; Pref., 64: 1st Deb., 83½; 4½ p.c. Deb., 61½.

Brazilian Traction.—55⅝; Pref., 93¾.

Br. & Can. Gen. Invest.—49/8½.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. 1st Mt., 66½.

Kaministiquia Power Cap. Stk.—108 xd.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cap.—87.

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Debs.; 2nd iss., 95.

Shawinigan Water & Power.—1st Mt. Debs., 98¾: 4½ p.c. Cons. Deb., 87.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Deb., 81¾.

Winnipeg Electric.—4½ p.c. Deb., 69½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—75; 1st Mt., 72¾.

Can. Iron.—1st Mt., 56.

Can. Vickers.—1st Deb., 104.

Dom. Steel.—Pref., 85.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 78*.

Lake Superior.—20; Inc. Bds., 70

Mining.

Burnside.—11/3.

Casey Cobalt.—3/9¾

Kirkland Lake Prop.—47/6.

Mond Nickel.—81/-; 7 p.c. Pref., 23/-; Non-Cum. Pref., 21/3.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—12/1½.

Rossland Kootenay.—6d.

Sudbury Syndicate.—30s.

Tough Oakes.—13/9.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—Pref., 64½; 1st Mt. Sinking Fund, Gold Bds., 78½.

Bell's United Asbestos.—40/7½.

Canadian Cottons.—Bonds, 78¾.

Can. Steamship Com.—63½; Voting Trust Certs., 63½; Pref., 83; 1st Mt., 84⅝.

Can. West Lumber Com.—1/10½; Def. Int. Wts., 17¾; Deb., 46½; Inc. Deb., 17½.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 90¾.

Can. Cement.—73; 7 p.c. Pref., 99½; 1st. Mt. Bds., 98

Can. Car.—73; 7 p.c. Pref.. 106½.

Can. Marconi.—12/-.

Can. West. Nat. Gas.—5 p.c. Deb., 77.

Furness Withy.—67/6; Pref., 8 15-16

Forest Mills of B.C.—3/3; 5 p.c. Deb., 45/-; 6 p.c. Inc. Deb., 21.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—25/1½; Pref., 20/6.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 221.

Riordon Pulp & Paper.—Deb., 95½.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—19⅞; 6 p.c. Bds., 86½.

6½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND	215,753
TOTAL ASSETS	831,049

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.

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FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—It is proposed to add an aeroplane section to the R.N.-W.M.P., many of whose members have returned from the Front experienced in aviation. It is regarded as feasible to replace long-trail patrols by an air service.

——A report issued by the Department of Indian Affairs shows that more than 3,500 Indians enlisted in the Canadian Army, representing 35 per cent. of the male Indian population.

——Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., formerly Cost of Living Commissioner, has been appointed special counsel to the Soldier Land Settlement Board.

——The Electric Railway Co. has offered to sell the system to the city for $6.500,000.

——Big Ben, on the new Parliament Buildings, will have the Westminster chime attachment. The chimes will be suspended from metal tubes instead of bells.

TORONTO.—This city in three days raised $260,000 for work among soldiers, the care of soldiers' orphans, etc.

——The trans-atlantic freighter steamer *General Currie* has been launched from the yards of the Dominion Shipbuilding Co.

——Last week 500 persons left Toronto for the United Kingdom, chiefly English and Scottish who worked on munitions during the war.

——Ontario's lumber interests in Britain will be represented by Mr. A. C. Manbert, who is proceeding overseas at once with a view to securing orders.

KINGSTON.—Sir Edmund Walker, a member of the Canadian War Memorials Committee, addressing the Canadian Club here, suggested that a chapel be erected overlooking Nepean Point, Ottawa, in which all the Dominion's war records be placed, including the names of all Canada's soldiers.

WINDSOR.—Capt. A. R. Minard has been appointed secretary of the Windsor branch of the Great Veterans' Association at a salary of $2,500 a year. He was formerly Chief Inspector of the Dominion Police in Western Ontario.

The Mayors elected for the current term in cities and towns in this Province are as follows:—

Alliston, Dr. Cunningham; *Amherstburg*, Dr. Fred Park; *Arnprior*, Mr. Thomas Church; *Aylmer*, Mr. H. H. Wright.

Belleville, Mr. Platt; *Blenheim*, Mr. J. J. Cookson; *Bothwell*, Mr. W. D. [illegible]; *Bracebridge*, Mr Joseph Myres, *Brampton*, Mr L. T. C. Bow; *Brantford*, Mr. M. M. McBride; *Brockville*, Mr. W. A. Lewis; *Burlington*, Dr. Peart; *Carleton Place*, Mr. R. W. Bates; *Chatham*, Mr. W. A. Hammond; *Clinton*, Mr A. T. Cooper; *Cobalt*, Mr. M. McKinnon; *Collingwood*, Dr Reeve, *Cornwall*, Mr A. C. Fetterly; *Dresden*, Mr. E. B. Madden; *Ford*, Mr Chas A. Moutreuil; *Forest*, Mr Robert Bair.

Galt, Mr. A. W. Mercer; *Guelph*, Mr. K. E. Carter; *Hamilton*, Mr. Booker; *Hanover*, Dr. Taylor; *Hespeler*, Mr. L. E. Weaver; *Huntsville*, Dr. Paget; *Kingston*, Mr. G. W. Newman; *Kingsville*, Dr. D. Wigle; *Lindsay*, Mr. L. R. McLean; *Merritton*, Mr. Thomas Hastings; *Midland*, Mr. J. McDowell; *Milton*, Mr. E T. Earl; *Mount Forest*, Mr. A. G. H. Luxton; *Niagara Falls*, Mr. H. P. Stephens; *North Bay*, Mr. John Ferguson; *Ottawa*, Mr. Harold Fisher.

Pembroke, Mr. W. R. Beatty; *Perth*, Mr. J. T. Conway; *Peterborough*, Major C. O. Fairbanks; *Port Colborne*, Mr. A. D. Gross; *Prescott*, Mr. Isaac P. Wiser; *St. Catharines*, Mr. J. M. Elson; *St. Mary's*, Mr. Wm. Dale; *Sandwich*, Mr. Edward H. Donnelly; *Sarnia*, Mr. William Nesbitt; *Simcoe*, Dr. A. T. Sinter; *Smith's Falls*, Mr. J. S. Gould; *Stratford*, Lt.-Col J. L. Young; *Thornbury*, Mr. Hy. Pedwell; *Toronto*, Mr. T. L. Church; *Windsor*, Mr Winter.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. Two new railways will be built shortly into Ungava in the northern part of this Province. One of the roads will be built from St. Lucien in the Lake St. John district to Petit Sikapu, and the other from Seven Islands, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, to Lake Melnikek in the far north.

Cardinal Bégin has announced himself as opposed to the proposal to institute compulsory education in this Province.

——The population of the Province in 1917 was 2,380,042, showing an increase of 71,288 over 1916, according to municipal statistics furnished by the Hon. J. Decarie, Provincial Secretary. The population of Montreal is 700,000, irrespective of the suburbs, an increase of 62,156.

——The Province has a net surplus of $1,509,558, according to a financial statement presented to the Legislature by the Hon Walter Mitchell, the Provincial Treasurer. The revenue for the year totalled $13,806,390.

MONTREAL.—Inland revenue for 1918 in Montreal reached $22,259,485, which was an advance of $6,565,774 on 1917, when the figures were $15,698,711.

——As recognition for the fine exhibit installed at the Canadian National Exhibition, Mr. H. R. Charlton, general advertising agent of the Grank Trunk Railway system, has been awarded a gold medal by the committee in Toronto.

THREE RIVERS.—The cessation of the war has been followed by a big demand for lumber. Companies operating in the St. Maurice Valley have vast limits and are seeking men for the woods. All mills show increased activity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The total yield of potatoes in this Province in 1918 was 9,077,000 bushels, as against 6,891,000 in 1917. Turnips, 1918, 6,477,500 bushels; 1917, 2,314,000 bushels. Hay and clover, 1918, 1,111,000 tons; 1917, 909,000 tons. Fodder corn, 1918, 15,600 tons; 1917, 770 tons. Alfalfa, 1918, 1,800 tons; 1917, none. The total estimated value of the 1918 crops, as above, was $30,005,100; 1917, $18,557,600.

——The Provincial Legislature has been summoned to meet on March 6.

ST. JOHN.—The Chief of Police, Mr. David Simpson, has resigned and accepted the inspectorship of the Prince Albert division of the Saskatchewan police.

—Capt. George Earle Logan has been elected president of the G.W.V.A. here.

——Mr. R. B. Emerson is the new president of the Board of Trade; Mr. W. F. Burdett vice-president.

——Sergeant John J. Smith, after 36 years' service, has been appointed chief of the police force.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Harry Lauder was a guest of the Rotary Club at luncheon, and was presented with a ring of Nova Scotia gold set with an amethyst, also found in Nova Scotia. He was also the guest of Lt.-Governor Grant.

——With a view to the extension of business in South America, Mr. Hector McInnes announced at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade that some financial institutions are prepared to establish a Chair of Spanish at whatever educational institution is considered best.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—In the Speech from the Throne, Sir James Aikins, Lt.-Governor, at the opening of the Legislature, stated that amendments would be submitted eradicating certain clauses from statutes which prevented the political equality of women.

——At the Broadway Methodist Church a memorial tablet was unveiled to the memory of the late Lt. John McCreary Elliott, of Strathcona's Horse, attached Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Elliott, of Winnipeg. General H. D. B. Ketchen, C.B., C.M.G., performed the ceremony.

——Owing to the impossibility of securing rails, the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway will be delayed; 840 miles of track have been completed, leaving 92 miles to be finished.

—The following local branches of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association have recently been granted charters:—Vernon, B.C.; Trail, B.C.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; Weyburn, Sask.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Victoria, B.C.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Fort Frances, Ont.; and Montreal.

——Mr. A. S. Maclean, formerly of the Canadian Northern, has been appointed superintendent of the hotels of the Canadian National Railways, with headquarters here.

(*Continued on page* 193.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

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TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

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The Province of Ontario is eight times the size of England and twice the size of Germany. With a land surface of 230,000,000 acres in extent, there has so far been brought under cultivation only 13,500,000 acres. On this area are produced crops and stock yielding $750,000,000 per annum.

Everything will be done to encourage settlers after the war. Free gifts of 100 or 200 acres of land; cash advances by Government; Government building of highways; liberal aid for the erection and maintenance of schools; Government experimental farms and agricultural colleges, etc.

Millions of acres of the most perfect soil are simply waiting for the plough. Ontario's enormous harvests could easily be trebled.

No country in the world offers such wonderful agricultural opportunities as the Province of

ONTARIO

Ontario is the MOST BRITISH Province in Canada, and the newcomer enjoys all the advantages of social life. Electric light is in general use in most private houses and on many of the farms.

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CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,530,000.

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PRESIDENT:

J. T. GORDON Esq.

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Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid ...	$1,000,000
Reserve	500,000
Total Assets	15,000,000

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates in Canada for British clients and Estates of deceased soldiers a specialty. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net.

WM. HARVEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up - - - - -	$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - -	7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

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AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

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"CANADA" is the only newspaper which has always published each week since the outbreak of war the **full official lists of rank and file casualties, without any mutilation or curtailment.**

"CANADA'S" biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its **records of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.**

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

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C. R. HOSMER.
WM. MCMASTER.
LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
A. E. HOLT, *Manager.*

CAPITAL:
FULLY PAID ... $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND $1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

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C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

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F. T. Walker, C. E. Mackenzie, & J. A. Beatson, Agents.

Established 1869.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *Managing Director.*
D. C. Macarow, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND.

Lord Inchcape, presiding at the annual general meeting held on Thursday of last week, in London, said that the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue National War Bonds instead of raising a loan was continued all through 1918, and up to January 18 the total applications amounted to the gigantic sum of over £1,600,000,000. The bank's applications for National War Bonds on behalf of their customers amounted to something over 7 per cent. of the total, or £113,000,000.

Referring to the amalgamation with the Union of London and Smiths Bank, he said that everything was working perfectly smoothly, and to-day the deposits of the combined institutions exceeded £200,000,000, while the reserve fund stood at £4,850,000. In view of the increased deposits the directors had felt it necessary to take power to increase the nominal capital of the bank from £36,000,000 to £51,000,000 in 250,000 shares of £60 each, and it was now proposed to issue 131,093 of these shares, 130,402 of which would be offered to the existing shareholders at £24 per share with £12 paid up. As the shares at present were worth £34 to £35 in the market, he had no doubt they would all be applied for. The premium on the shares would amount to £1,563,116, which would be added to the reserve fund. The paid-up capital of the bank would then be £7,050,000 and the reserve fund £6,423,116. Within the last few weeks the directors had had the opportunity of acquiring the business of the Bradford District Bank, which had a valuable connection in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The report was unanimously adopted.

* *

YOUNG HELPERS' LEAGUE AND BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The Duke of Somerset presided at the Albert Hall at the annual patriotic fête in support of the Young Helpers' League in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Homes. A large audience was entertained by children from the Girls' Village Homes, the Naval Training School, and the Boys' Garden City, representing the varied interests and activities, as well as the industries and recreations, of the Homes.

The Duchess of Somerset received a large number of purses, distributed badges and bars to members of the League, and presented several banners.

Mr. William Baker, hon. director of the Homes, announced that it was hoped to raise £250,000 in commemoration of the jubilee of the Homes. The total membership of the League was 60,238, and there were 2,137 habitations and 1,772 lodges. Since the outbreak of war 7,085 children had been admitted, a large proportion of whom were children of sailors and soldiers.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

MANITOBA—(*Continued from page* 190.)

——After nearly four years of inactivity the Stock Exchange here was re-opened for business on New Year's Day.

——At St. Boniface Cathedral a special celebration was held to commemorate the work of Father Damase Dandurand in the Province, who is now in his 101st year, having been born at La Salle, Quebec, March 23, 1818.

LE PAS.—Indians of this district protest against the proposal to charge them a special trapping licence. Chief Constant declares that the proposal is a violation of the treaty made with them by Queen Victoria in 1876, when the Queen's representatives told him that so long as the sun shone in the skies, and so long as the Saskatchewan River flowed, the White Queen would protect the Indians.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—By a unanimous vote the Provincial Legislature has asked the Dominion Government to fix the price of Canadian wheat for 1919 at a figure to approximate as nearly as possible to the price guaranteed in the United States.

——A resolution has been adopted by the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association in favour of such amendments to the School Law as will ensure that the English language shall be the only language studied in any primary school in the Province.

In the four years ended December 31, the Saskatchewan branch of the Red Cross Society disbursed $2,750,000.

——A resolution has been adopted unanimously by the Legislature in favour of a substantial reduction of tariff and freer trade with the United States.

- Pasqua Hills and Porcupine Forest reserves are to be turned over to the Soldier Settlement Board of the Province for use by returned men.

SASKATOON.—The number of automobiles registered in this city in 1918 was 40,879.

——The establishment of a district operating headquarters here for the Canadian Northern Railway, part of the Government Railway system, is announced. Saskatoon is about halfway between Edmonton and Winnipeg and the district is among the best on the Western lines of the system. Proposed lines north and east of Saskatoon, opening up the Carrot River country, have been surveyed, and their early completion is hoped for. Another line from St. Brieux to Humboldt is also planned, which will open a rich district tributary to Saskatoon.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A statement of the yield and value of agricultural products of the Province shows the yield and value of grain, hay and root crops for 1918 is estimated at $128,595,000; animals slaughtered and sold, $50,000,000; dairy products, $27,500,000; wool clip, $1,625,000; game and furs, $2,250,000; poultry products, $4,000,000; horticultural products, $200,000; grand total, $214,170,000. The output of coal in 1918 is estimated at 6,250,000 tons, valued at $18,750,000.

——Mr. H. W. Wood has been re-elected president of the United Farmers' Association of Alberta.

——The Hon. C. P. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, announces that Alberta is offering $1,000,000 worth of 20-year bonds at 5½ per cent.

——The Knight-Watson Ranching Co., of Cardston, shipped 6,000 head of beef cattle last fall.

——This city is promised natural gas by the Franchise-Holding Co. by next September. The company, however, wants the city to increase the charges to the public called for in the charter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—A Bill will be introduced in the Provincial Legislature to disfranchise all males subject to the Military Service Act who failed to get exemption and absented themselves from military duties.

——The third session of the 14th Provincial Legislature was opened on February 3. Two new soldier members were introduced: Private Frank Giolma, M.P.P. Victoria, and Major E. D. Burd, D.S.O., M.P.P., Alberni. Private Kenneth Duncan (Independent), who has been elected in Cowichan by a majority of 71 over Major F. B. Edwards, has not yet arrived from overseas.

——The salmon output in the Province is calculated at 1,616,000,000 tins, most of which has been purchased by the British Government.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Sir Edward Holden's Analysis of War Finance.

It is eminently gratifying to find that our leaders in the domain of finance are fully mindful of their great responsibilities to the Empire at this critical juncture in its history. Last week we referred to the timely warnings uttered by Mr. Goodenough at the meeting of Barclays Bank. Since then the most notable utterances on the complicated financial and economic problems created by the war—some of which are already beginning to attract unpleasant prominence in the alarming labour unrest in this country—were those of Sir Edward H. Holden, the Chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank. Whether to the student of finance, the economist, or the publicist this prominent financier's views on the war and its causes, and the many problems which have followed in its train, offer much food for serious reflection. This prominent banker's keen criticisms of the Currency Committee's report have appealed to the financial world, and these will no doubt receive the attention they deserve in the Canadian banking world, especially his comments on American war finance, and the operation of the Federal banking system. In this country Sir Edward's remarks on the working of the archaic Bank Act, and his suggestion that the issue and banking departments of the Bank of England should be amalgamated have aroused widespread interest and discussion. Sir Edward's arguments on this thorny subject and his views with regard to the questions of currency notes, gold reserves and industrial reconstruction, all deserve the most careful attention, and the first of these will, without doubt, meet with much opposition, as will also probably his suggestion that the joint stock banks should hold larger gold reserves. But whatever may be the views of the old school of bankers with regard to Sir Edward Holden's drastic remedies to deal with the shortcomings of our own banking system, the public at large owe him a debt of gratitude for the enlightenment he has thrown upon many phases of finance which to even the average business man are as Greek to the Aborigine. In conclusion we would like to call the attention of our Canadian banking readers to an important prospective innovation, viz., the utilisation of the bank's surplus staff—due to the return of those who have been on military service—in employment abroad in foreign banks, with the object of acquiring the languages of other countries and also a better knowledge of foreign banking. This is an experiment which will be watched with keen interest by banking communities the world over.

* * *

C.P.R. and C.N.R. Results.

With the December statement we now have the complete results of the C.P.R. for 1918, viz., gross earnings $157.538.000, or $5.149.000 over 1917. How seriously the ever-expanding working expenses are affecting the fortunes of Canada's largest railway may be gathered from the fact that this substantial gain has been wiped out and its place taken by a net decline of no less than $12.044.000, expenses having risen in the year by $17.193.000. The excellent showing made for December—a gain in gross of $2.680.000—has met the same fate, being obliterated and converted into a net decrease of $1.100.000. It is not a pleasant outlook for even C.P.R. stockholders, and the constant alteration in the prices of Grand Trunk Railway securities is in the circumstances, not surprising nor likely to be arrested until something more definite is known as to the future of this important undertaking. The Canadian Northern has distinguished itself by keeping its working expenses for December in hand and retaining $544.900 of a gross increase in receipts as addition to net revenue. For the six months, however, the results are gloomy enough, for the whole of a gross increase of $4.764.600 has been lost and converted into a net decrease in revenue for the period in question of $526.500.

* *

THE WAR STORY OF THE C.A.M.C.

"The War Story of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, 1914-15," is the first volume of a worthy record. It is from the skilled pen of Col. J. G. Adami, A.D.M.S., of whom Sir Robert Borden justly says, in the introduction, no one is more qualified for the purpose, whether by experience, by service, or by the truest ideal of duty. Col. Adami tells his story in such a way as to make it not only valuable to the professional reader, but also interesting to the layman. The rise of the C.A.M.C., its methods, and its experiences on Salisbury Plain, and at the Second Battle of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, and "Plugstreet" are graphically described, and the results clearly set forth. The task is a notable contribution to the history of the war, and Col. Adami's succeeding volumes will be awaited with interest. One or two printer's errors in respect of initials should be corrected in a later edition. London: Canadian War Records Office (Colour Ltd., and Rolls House Publishing Co.). 5s

* *

During the war nearly 250.000 tons of meat, dairy produce and eggs were purchased by the British Ministry of Food in Canada.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

C. D. F. (Witley).—The date of joining the C.E.F. in Canada.

MANITOBAN.—Free passage for dependents includes rail fare to destination in Canada.

A. T. (Taplow).—(1) Yes. (2) It is not yet clear. (3) No.

A. F. K. (Seaford).—Apply to your C.O., stating your special reasons in writing.

J. D. (Seaford).—You are entitled to the same gratuity as the man who has served in France.

R. M. S. (Seaford).—Sorry we cannot help you. Policies must be framed to meet the majority, not individual cases

E. H. (Clapton Square).—If you have put in the service you will be eligible for the gratuities for such period.

A SOLDIER'S WIDOW.—There is little chance of the Government paying the gratuity in addition to the pension.

C. C. A. (C.F.A.) and F.E.S. (Basingstoke).—You can obtain a copy of the photograph for 9d. from the Canadian War Records Office, 15, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.

L. N. (Belgium). — The amounts of the gratuities to be paid to Warrant Officers, Class I., are given in our issues of January 25 and February 1.

P.P.C.L.I. (Buxton).—The matter is still vague. *Canada* will publish a statement as soon as a clear definition is given by the Overseas Ministry.

J G. (Belgium).—Apply in writing to your paymaster, requesting him to forward your application to the Paymaster-General, Millbank, London.

A. C. T. (St. Omer).—Ranks below W.O., Class I., with three years' service, will draw £86 6s. where no separation allowance; with S.A., £123 4s. 3d.

FED-UP (Shorncliffe).—Your service in the O.M.F.C. will be credited to you. The policy has not yet been published. As soon as it is, *Canada* will publish the terms.

A. E. S. (Lyminge).—Your C.O. certainly has the power to refuse; but you can appeal, if you think you have a legitimate grievance, to The Secretary, Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Street, W.

A. W. R. A. (Ripon).—The scale of war service gratuities was tabulated in our issues of January 25 and February 1. The scale is the official one; we cannot say on what basis it was arrived at.

M. R. (CLAPTON).—Write to the Deputy Minister of Education, Edmonton, Alberta, with reference to appointments for school teachers, giving full particulars of qualifications. It would probably be necessary to accept a subordinate position to start with, as naturally Canadian teachers have the preference.

J. D. C. (Cranwell).—You are doubtless entitled to gratuity for the time served in Canada, but you must apply to the Department of Militia and Defence at Ottawa for particulars.

W. A. S. H.—One of our stipulations is that name and address of enquirers should be enclosed as a sign of good faith. The reply is :—Colonist, but the difference between that and Tourist or first-class may be paid.

C. B. (Seaford).—Apply to your C.O. for the information, and, in case of non-success, write, through your C.O., to The Secretary, Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Street, London, W.

J. H. B. (Seaford).—We cannot say how long it will take, but surely you would not object to wait a little longer, and allow the veterans of the Service to get their discharge? The matter was fully referred to in last week's issue.

A. J. A. I. (France).—(1) The wife would continue to draw separation allowance if she remained in England and the husband returned to Canada, and for so long as the latter remained in the Army. (2) The gratuity is payable only to the husband, in practically monthly instalments.

H. G. C. (Herts.).—(1) If entitled to separation allowance, £161 19s. 6d. ; if not, £112 13s. 2d. (2) It has not yet been made clear. (3) The question of R.A.F. officers being discharged on the basis of consolidated pay is now under consideration by the War Office and the Overseas Ministry.

H. O. E. (Birmingham).—(1) If you served in France in 1915 you are entitled to the 1914-1915 Star, and can wear the ribbon. (2) Your gratuity will doubtless be based on lieutenant's rates for the three years; the Order says it will be paid "on the rank held at the date of discharge."

J. F. (Bramshott).—The general policy of demobilisation has not been changed. Men in the reserve units will be demobilised by the group system, and the Divisions in the field by units. There are bound to be individual cases of hardship, but policies must naturally be framed for the majority, and not the minority.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 128.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st March next, to Shareholders of record on 13th February, 1919.

The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE,
London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
20th January, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 683. Feb. 8, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 8th February, to Friday, the 28th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interest for the Half-year ending 28th February, 1919, will be forwarded on that date to all Proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 8th February, 1919.

By Order,
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary,
London Committee.
Dashwood House,
9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2,
31st January, 1919.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-60, AND TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st April, 1919, on the above-mentioned Loans, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st March, 1919, after which date the Stocks will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
1st February, 1919.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC THREE PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants, due 1st April, 1919, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st March, 1919, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
February 1st, 1919.

"THE 100 BEST INVESTMENTS."

The British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, have just published the quarterly supplement of "The 100 Best Investments." price 4d. (post free), thus bringing that annual work of reference up to date; besides the usual features, the work contains an informative article entitled, "Invesement Under Present-Day Conditions," which is mainly devoted to the consideration of investment during and after the period of transition from war to peace, and a number of useful tables and hints of value to everyone concerned with the remunerative employment of capital. The book is arranged in convenient form, the securities being set out alphabetically and also in order of yield

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"Rosculon, London."

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Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

From Liverpool to St. John

Saturday, February 8—*Metagama*
Saturday, February 15—*Scotian*
Friday, February 21—*Melita.*
Tuesday, March 4—*Grampian.*
Friday, March 7—*Corsican.*
Wednesday, March 12—*Tunisian*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, February 15—*Lapland.*
Wednesday, February 26—*Adriatic.*
Thursday, February 27—*Celtic.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Saturday, February 8—*Canada.*
Friday, February 21—*Megantic.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, February 8—*Royal George.*
Saturday, February 22—*Caronia.*
Saturday, March 1—*Orduna.*

London to New York.

Saturday, February 15—*Pannonia.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Thursday, February 13—*Manchester Brigade.*
Saturday, February 15—*Manchester Shipper.*
Thursday, February 20—*Manchester Hero.*

* *

CANADIAN BANKS.

(*From our Toronto Correspondent.*)

TORONTO, January 18.

Among the Bank stocks I note recent transactions in Canadian Bank of Commerce at 214; Merchants, 190 xd; Molsons, 200; Montreal, 216½; Nova Scotia, 257; Royal, 213; Standard, 215; Toronto, 200¾. I think that in recent letters I have mentioned that the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal have both put their dividends on a regular 12 per cent. per annum basis by including the 2 per cent. bonus in the regular dividend, the Merchants' Bank has increased its dividend rate from 10 to 11 per cent. per annum, and the Union Bank from 9 to 10 per cent. per annum. Meanwhile, the Royal Bank, the Union Bank and the Bank of Hamilton have announced new issues of stock to their shareholders at considerable discounts from the market prices. Thus bank shareholders have been receiving considerable benefit of late. You will have noted the remarkably strong features of the Canadian Bank of Commerce's report for last year. At the annual meeting of the Bank, held last Tuesday, Sir Edmund Walker most ably and interestingly reviewed the development in finance and production in Canada during the war period, the situation to-day, and the foundations for future prosperity.

Mr. Edward Hay has resigned the general managership of the Imperial Bank, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. Moffat, assistant general manager. Mr. Hay will continue to be a director of the bank.

* *

An early dissolution of the Canadian Food Board is foreshadowed by notice to 50 employees that their services are no longer required.

B.C. MINERAL PRODUCTION

A cablegram has been received from the Minister of Mines, Victoria, B.C., by Mr C. F. Wade, Agent-General for the Province, giving the following approximate estimate of the mineral production during last year:—Gold, $3,560,000; silver, $2,601,000; lead, $2,945,000; copper, $15,682,000; metallic zinc, $2,500,000; coal, $11,460,000; coke, $1,335,000; miscellaneous, $1,000 000. Total, $41,083,000.

* *

CONCERTS.

Miss Zoë Addy gave a successful first violin recital at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday, Miss Helen Guest contributing pianoforte solos and Miss Ethel Cook being accompanist.

Miss Edith Finch and Miss Irina Mayrick gave a song and pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

MR E. L. PEASE,

Vice-President and General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, now in London.

This (Saturday) afternoon, at 3, Miss Katie Goldsmith will give a violin recital at the Wigmore Hall, assisted by Mr. Harold Craxton at the pianoforte.

Owing to the demand for tickets for Mr. Lamond's Beethoven recital, it will be given twice at the Wigmore Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 5.30, and on Monday at the same hour.

Mr. C. Budden-Morris, the well-known Australian pianist, is giving a third pianoforte recital at the Wigmore Hall on Wednesday, February 12, at 8 p.m.

* *

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Pathlow, Sask., St. Brieux, Sask., and sub-branches at Ituna, Sask., and Bass River, N.S.

Canada's imports from the United Kingdom for 1918 were $73,000,000, as compared with $91,000,000 in 1917, and the exports $594,000,000, as compared with $874,000,000 in 1917. The imports from the United States for 1918 were $758,000,000, as compared with $829,000,000 in 1917; while the exports were $433,000,000, as compared with $401,000,000 in 1917 (says Reuter).

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days Ended January 31.

Canadian Northern, $1,466,000; inc $517,800 Canadian Pacific, $4,101,000; inc $566,000 Grand Trunk, £293,444; inc £90,119. G.T.P., Prairie Section (seven days to January 21) £18,985; dec. £1.078.

* *

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for January aggregated 162 acres, at an average price of $10 per acre.

* *

The activities of the British Dominions Exhibition, which were temporarily suspended owing to the war, are now about to be vigorously resumed, and it is hoped to hold the British Empire Exhibition in the spring of 1921.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

TRENCH AND REGIMENTAL JOURNALS.

The Listening Post, the only "original" trench journal of the First Division to have an uninterrupted run from its inception in August, 1915, until the signing of the Armistice, recently published a bright 32nd (Christmas) number. Major Philpott has been replaced as editor by Major A. C. Nation, M.C., but the duties of news editor are still being discharged by Sergt. J. W. Campbell. Cpl. Hugh Farmer, the artist of the 1st B.C. Bn., has a drawing on every one of the 32 pages.

La Vie Canadienne, the magazine of the Canadian Section, G.H.Q. (Editor, Lt. W. V. Ross Winter; Sub-Editor, Capt. R. J. Irwin), has as its leading feature a synopsis of the war on the Western Front (August, 1914—October, 1918) by Major Sir Charles Piers, Bt. The history of the Canadian Section, 3rd Echelon, is also told, being illustrated by group photographs.

The Tank Tatler is the name given to the magazine of the 1st Tank Bn., whose training activities have been put a stop to by the signing of the Armistice. The editorial staff is composed of Cpl. J. G. Johnston (Buffalo *Express*), Pte. Ben Fox (Toronto *News*), and Pte. F. S. Chalmers (Toronto *World*).

* *

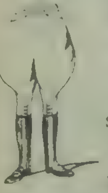
The Albert Medal has been awarded to Sergt. Victor Brooks, Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance, for gallantry in saving life, or endeavouring to save life, in France last June.

SPECIAL OFFER
To Soldiers Returning to Canada.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE O.M.F.C. may, before their return to Canada, send subscription orders for "CANADA" to the Publisher, in London, AT THE BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION RATE. Then, if before they actually depart from England they will advise us by postcard of their Canadian addresses, "CANADA" will be sent to them regularly *without any extra charge for postage.* By this means subscribers will make sure also of not missing the issues of "CANADA" published during their journey.

AS soon as any reduction in the price of "CANADA" becomes possible through decrease in the cost of paper, etc., subscribers who accept the offer made above will be given the full benefit of such reduction by the proportionate extension of the periods for which they have subscribed.

"CANADA" is the only paper which keeps you in full and accurate touch with the O.M.F.C.



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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Armstrong, Capt. T. Gloster, Fernie, B.C.—Regent Palace Hotel.

B

Balfour, Maj. G. B. (R.G.A.), Toronto—Atherton Grange, Somerset Road, Wimbledon.
Barron, Lt. O. R., Prince Rupert—R.N. Engineers—Southwood, Sussex.
Batchelor, A. T., Kamloops—102, Oxford Gardens
Bayliff, Lt. J. S., Chilcoten—c/o C. S. Peel, 7, Alexander Square, S.W.
Bayly, Lt. T. A., Vancouver—Stonehenge.
Bell-Irving, Capt. A., Denman Island — St Michael's, Torquay.
Bernier, Capt. J. E., Quebec—Windsor Hotel.
Betts, H. C., Vancouver—46, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.
Blakey, Sgt. H. A., Victoria—41, Calais Gate.
Bond, Lt. G. H. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—Regent Palace Hotel.
Boultbee, Maj. F. W., Vanvouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

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Boucher, Capt. T. X. (C.A.M.C.), Regina—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Boulton, Lt.-Col. A. H., Vancouver—No. 5 Officers' School, Ballykinden, Ireland.
Brett, Midshipman R. B. (R.C.N.), Toronto—34, Chester Square, S.W.
Burgess, Lt. D. L. (R.A.F.), Prince Albert—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Butler, R. W., Grande Prairie—Stitchcombe, Marlborough.

C

Cameron, Lt. Chas. A. (R.A.F.), Edmonton—Moor Court, Sidmouth.
Campbell, Capt. MacIver, Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club
Cantley, Thos., New Glasgow, N.S.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Carsley, W. E., Nelson—53, Penge Road, S.E.
Cassady, Lt. G. L., New Westminster—64, Hampstead Way, N.W.
Cassap, Capt. (Rev.) W. H., Quebec—10, Pathfield Road, Streatham.
Chisholm, Duncan, Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
Chown, Rev. S. D., Toronto—Charing Cross Hotel.
Clarke, C. R. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden
Congdon, E. Pierce, Hamilton, Ont.—c/o G. W. Largen, 39, Great Tower Street, E.C.

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Corey, E. G., Brantford, Ont.—c/o Cox & Co., St Martin's Lane.
Cowan, N./S. Jean (C.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—Kitchener Hospital, Brighton.
Cox, Capt F. E. (R.W. Rifles), Ottawa—Junior Army and Navy Club, Whitehall.
Crane, K. H., Peterborough, Ont.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Creelman, J. J., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

D

[illegible] R. O., Napanee, Ont—National Hotel.
[illegible], Capt. J. J. (C.A.M.C.), Ottawa—Regent Palace Hotel
Dean, Lt. A. S. (R.C.N.), Toronto—Charing Cross Hotel.
Dempster, Mrs. M. E., Victoria—1st London General Hospital, Camberwell.
Desmarais, J. P., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel
Devereux, K., Victoria—Norfolk House, St James' Square.
Dickinson, C. W., Winnipeg—62, Mansfield Road, Wanstead, E.
Dighton, Capt. S. D. (West Yorks Regt.), Duncan [illegible] Seymour Street, W.
[illegible] G. T., Amherst—Cobourg Court Hotel, Bayswater
Dufresne, Mr. and Mrs. O., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
[illegible], Lt. J. T. (Eng.), Lethbridge—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

E

Evans, Comdr. F. W., Vancouver—H.M.S. *Ganges*, Harwich.

F

Fenn, E. T. (R.N.), Montreal—11, Querrin Street, Fulham.
Fernie, Lt. W. L. (7th Bn.), Kamloops—10, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
Fernie, Lt. F. C., Kamloops—Y.M.C.A., Belgrave Street.
Francis, E. W., Montreal—Somerville Hospital, Oxford.
Fraser, Fred, Vancouver—General Hospital, Tooting.
Fuller, F., Humboldt—125, Burton Road, Brixton, S.W.

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G

Gilbet, N. H. and M., Quebec—Windsor Hotel.
Goodhugh, Ethel, Westmount — 66, Ennismore Gardens.
Godman, J. E. (V.A.D.), Victoria—Little Ote Hall, Burgess Hill.
Gonnerson, Lt. C. A., Victoria—75, Harrington Gardens, S.W.
Gornall, W. T., Calgary—Berkeley Court Hotel, Leinster Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
Graves, A. Perceval, Vancouver—1, Lauriston Road, Wimbledon.

H

Hanbury, Lt. L. M., Vancouver—Imperial Hotel.
Harris, T. E., Winnipeg—Woodcote Park Hospital, Epsom.
Hartness, Lt. H. D. (R.A.F.), Victoria—c/o Jones & Lamson, 109, Queen Victoria Street, S.W.
Hatchard, Lt. O. B. (R.N.V.R.), Vernon—Bonnington Hotel.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.
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Hayter, Lt. W. D. (R.A.F.), Halifax—c/o Cox & Co., St. Martin's Lane.
Heil, Phyllis (V.A.D.), Victoria—66, Ennismore Gardens.
Holman, Capt. R. C., Summerside—45, New Cavendish Street, W.
Hopkins, H. R. (R.A.F.), Truro, N.S.—20, Kensington Gardens Square.
Howard, N./S. Molly (C.A.M.C.), Fort Kent, Maine—Kitchener Hospital, Brighton.
Hughes, Lt. R. L. (R.F.A.), Toronto—46, Wilton Road, S.W.

J

James, Lt. L. R. (29th Can., attd. R.A.F.), British Columbia—78, Windmill Street, Gravesend Point.

K

Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Vancouver—67, Guilford Street, W.C.
Kingsmill, Lt. J. A., Toronto—Park House Wimbledon, S.W.

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L

Law, C. F., Vancouver—Hyde Park Hotel.
Lester, Mrs. J. W., Toronto, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel.
Lewis, Capt. A. L., New Westminster—Jermyn Court Hotel, S.W.
Light, Lt. J. W., Toronto—18, Downside Crescent, Hampstead.
Little, C. E., Regina—6, Crediton Hill, West [illegible]
Locke, Maj. and Mrs. R., Cowichan—c/o A. S. Thomson & Sons, 37, Warwick Lane, E.C.
Luke, Lt. A. C. F. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—The Bungalow, Denehurst Gardens, Acton, W.
Lumb, Maj. and Mrs., Brockville, Ont.—Flat "D 6, Maida Vale, W.

Mac, Mc

Mackay, Maj. M. (13th Res.), St. John—Strand Palace Hotel
Mackay, Mrs. Colin (V.A.D.), St. John—66, Ennismore Gardens.
Maclaren, Winifred (V.A.D.), Buckingham, P.Q.—66, Ennismore Gardens.
McAughey, Maj. J., Saskatoon—Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 1st Echelon.
McBride, Pte. J. F. (8th Bn.), Winnipeg—119, Shacklewell Lane, Dalston, N.E.
McQueen, Lt. J. (R.G.A.), Toronto—5, Great St Mary's, Canterbury
McLeod, Sgt. C. N., Edgewood, B.C.—Maple Leaf Club, Grosvenor Square.
McLeod, Capt. J. K. (C.A.M.C.), Sydney, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

M

Mahoney, Maj. E. C., Vancouver—C.F.C. Base, Sunningdale.
Margeson, Maj. J. W., Bridgewater, N.S.—Grosvenor Hotel.
Menzies, Stewart, Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
Merrifield, Sgt. W. (V.C.), (4th Bn.), Ottawa—c/o Social Officer, Beaver Hut, Strand.
Mills, G. K., Kingston, Ont.—National Hotel.
Moffat, Sgt. A., Montreal—Haslemere, Surrey.
Mooney, S. G., St. John—Cosmo Hotel, W.C.
Morrison, Lt. S. D., Canso, N.S.—130, Melrose Terrace, Liscard, Cheshire.

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Neealer, J. G., Vancouver—5, Billiter Street, E.C.
Neel, Lt. Fred E. (C.E.), Toronto—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Norman, Sec. Lt. (R.G.A.), Ottawa—10, Kensington Gardens Square

P

Parker, Lt. R. F. D., Canning, N.S.—70, Cadogan Square.
Patchell, Lt. R. T. (25th Bn.), St. John—"F" Wing, C.C.C., Bramshott.
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Seale, T. E., Tofield, Alta.—Forest Row, Sussex.

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Tilt, E. B., Montreal—9, Princess Square, Bayswater.
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Vigor, Lt. E. R., Vancouver—Forest Lea, Leytonstone.
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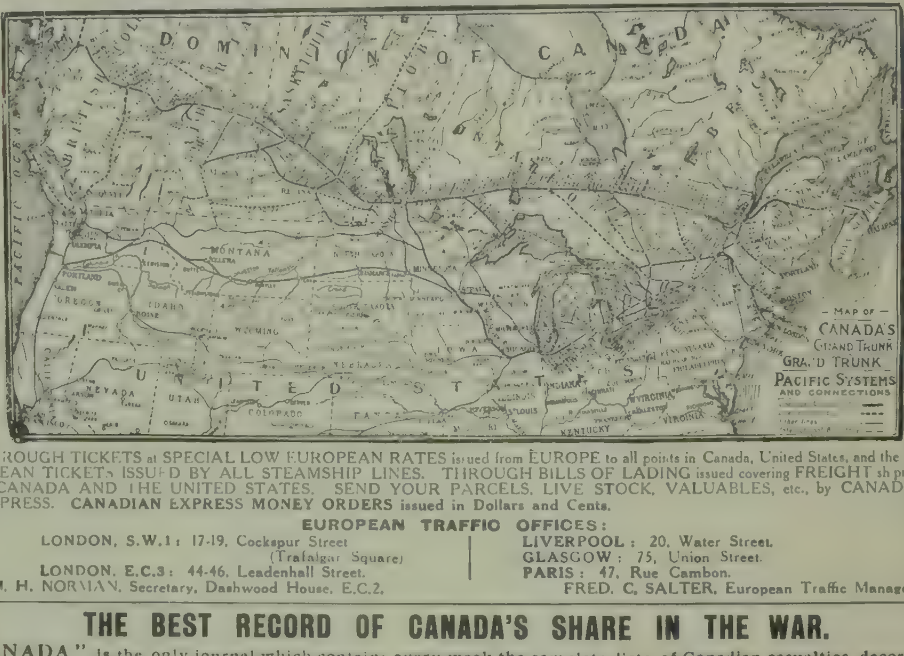
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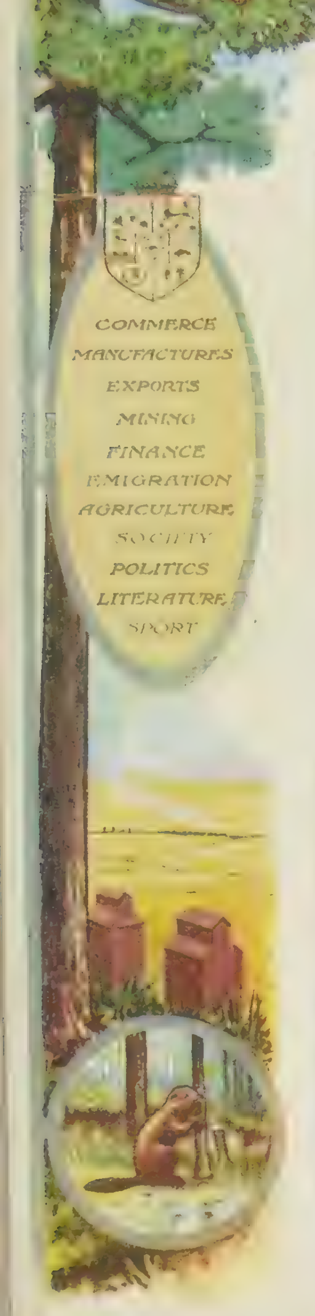

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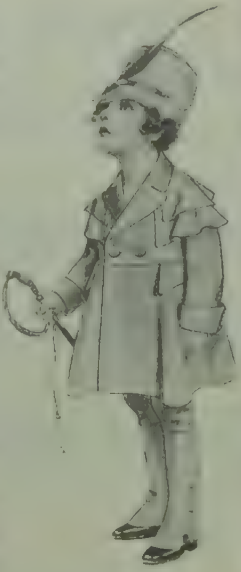

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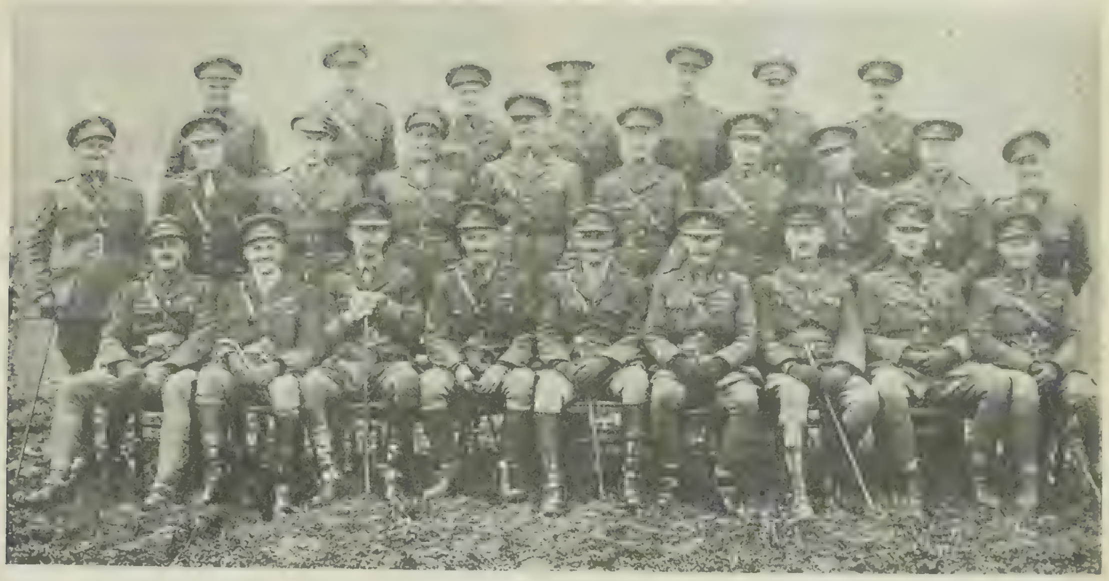

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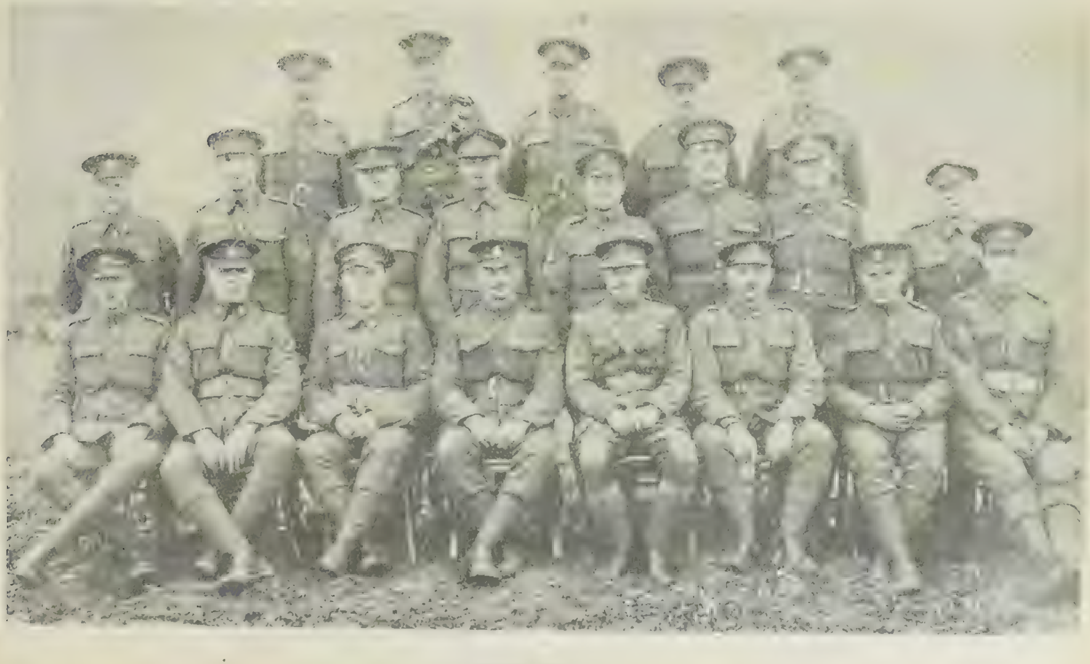

SOME OF THE N.C.Os.

Canadian War Records Photographs.

CANADA
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

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ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found extracts from two notable addresses which were delivered at Toronto to the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The carefully prepared survey of general economic conditions in Canada which forms the subject of the address of the President on these occasions is always of important interest. Sir Edmund Walker enjoys a very high place among the authorities on national economics and finance, and the shrewd and encouraging statements to be found in his address will be read with increased interest and attention at the present time by Canadians, both at home and abroad.

Standing on the threshold of peace and of a new world movement the Dominion of Canada finds itself in an enviable position among the nations comprising the British Commonwealth. The figures marshalled by Sir Edmund show the prodigious increase in Canada's foreign trade during the past four years of war, resulting in a trade balance so favourable that if it was paid in international currency Canada would be, in his words, "financially rich beyond imagination." When the balance of war expenditure comes to be struck it will probably find Canada in the proud position of having paid her share of the cost of the war out of her own pocket. Coincident with the huge expenditure of Canada in the equipment and maintenance of her great Army across the seas the public deposits in the banks increased since the war by 587 millions—sufficient testimony to the inherent soundness of Canadian economic conditions.

The requirements of Canada as postulated by Sir Edmund Walker consist of extensive road building, a great number of new dwelling houses, a large expenditure on railway betterments and on ocean shipping. These offer great opportunities for the remunerative investment of capital and an assurance of employment for labour.

After passing in review the various and great natural resources of Canada in considering the future the President of this great bank said: "We are able to do many things thought impossible before the war. Our war burden, heavy as it is, is lighter than that of several of the leading nations, and we should be able to attract emigrants more successfully than ever in the past."

Sir John Aird, the general manager, in his address, dealt more particularly with the position of the bank, which was founded fifty-two years ago, and now holds the premier place among Canadian banks in the amount of its earnings. During the year they have been enabled to bring the reserve up to the amount of the paid-up capital, and another statement equally gratifying to the shareholders was the announcement of the recovery of the appropriation of a million dollars set aside in 1915 to provide for depreciation of securities. Turning to the part which the great chartered banks have played in assisting the efforts of the Ministry of Finance to obtain the necessary loans, Sir John Aird laid stress on the importance of the benefit which would come to the people of Canada through the knowledge they had now acquired under the stress of war of how to invest savings wisely. This he described as, except in the increase of the productive capacity of the country, "being, perhaps, the greatest material benefit derived from the war."

This bank, like others, has lost many members of its staff in the war, and Sir John Aird recalled with sorrow that 226 had been killed in action or died of wounds, while 294 had been reported wounded, 7 as missing and 23 prisoners of war. The striking figures and valuable matter to be found in this address we would commend to the special notice of those of our readers who are discussing future business relations with British firms before their embarkation. They will find them a most valuable introduction and a sound and easy path to the confidence which begets good business relations.

**

DEMOBILISATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

IN every country the period of reconstruction is necessarily attended by anxiety. The whole labour market has been reorganised for the purposes of war; now it has once more to be reorganised for the purposes of peace. The situation is complicated by several factors, which in a country like Canada play an important part.

One is the change in the outlook of the returning soldiers. In a large proportion of cases a man's former employment furnishes no key to the work he is likely to take up on his return. Sometimes a change in point of view, the outcome of his experience in the Army, is responsible for this; sometimes some physical disability incurred on the battlefield, making a change of employment imperative.

Another factor is the season of the year at which demobilisation is effected. In many quarters there has been a clamour for immediate and more speedy demobilisation. Even apart from the question of transportation, there are reasons why, from the standpoint of both the men and of the Dominion, this short-sighted view should not be yielded to. This is the season at which the field of employment in the Dominion is most restricted. The spreading out of demobilisation over the spring and summer will enable the returning stream of men to be assimilated into the labour market.

This consideration is all the more important because of the fact—which is apt to be overlooked—that an analogy between the absorption of the returned soldiers and that of an equal number of immigrants is not applicable. In the case of the latter, the greater number are going to work on the land. In the case of the soldiers it is very different, for many of them have in view highly paid or professional employment. As an illustration, Senator Robertson pointed out the other day that of 120,000 men who volunteered for service in the Province of Ontario only 12,000 came from the agricultural classes.

Canada has been fortunate in the fact that, in the words of the Minister of the Interior, in the Dominion "there has not been destruction everywhere; there has been no destruction in industry or finance." As a consequence, Senator Robertson was able to state that the unemployment question at the present time occasions no cause for undue alarm, as the conditions in this respect are much better than in the winter of 1914-15. It is only in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, where the bulk of munition making was carried out, that the conditions are still abnormal.

The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are doing their best to adapt the conditions to the needs of the returning soldier. We notice with satisfaction that the Minister of Labour is making a strong appeal to employers to fill the places of alien workers—whose labour has been a necessity, but is no longer so—from the ranks of the returned soldiers. It is also satisfactory to find, on the other side, that the representatives of the soldiers in the Dominion are urging upon them their responsibilities in this regard. Thus Lieutenant-Colonel Purney, the Dominion President of the Great War Veterans' Association, appeals, with reference to alien workers, to members to uphold the tenets of the organisation, which stands for the maintenance of law and order as among the responsibilities of citizenship; and Pte. Harris Turner, one of the soldiers' representatives in the Saskatchewan Legislature, points out with reference to the Soldiers' Aid Commission: "A great responsibility rests upon the soldier who gets a job through this agency. If he falls down on the job he has accepted he makes it harder for every returned man who comes after him." The situation, it is clear, is in good hands. With patience the difficulties should be successfully surmounted.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Robert Borden at Paris. We hear from many quarters of the wide influence and esteem which Sir Robert Borden has won for himself at the Paris Conference. His opinion is much sought by Allied delegates concerning their own affairs, due to the reputation he has made for wise and prudent counsel. His intimate knowledge of the French tongue has no doubt helped in this success, but his great abilities have always been seen at their best in the Council Chamber, where a judicial mind can function more freely than in the disturbed atmosphere of party strife.

The statement made by the *Daily Express* that Sir Robert has been offered the post of British Ambassador to the United States will not surprise those who are aware of his work in Paris. In many ways such an appointment would be highly beneficial both to the interests and the prestige of Great Britain and Canada.

* * *

Furthering Canadian Interests. The Canadian Ministers at present in Paris are doing good service, not only in connection with various problems relating to the establishment of peace, but in directly furthering the interests of their own country. As Mr. Dafoe shows this week, their attention has been engaged with a number of matters unusually important and diverse. These have entailed conferences with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Col. House, and representatives of several of the smaller nations.

Their result has been exceedingly satisfactory. A large credit has been arranged with the French Government, and arrangements have been come to for the provision to some of the Allied nations of not only foodstuffs but also manufactured articles. This should be a source of satisfaction to both the Canadian agriculturist and the Canadian manufacturer, for whom additional facilities will be provided by the attachment of a representative of the Trade Mission to the Commissioner's office in Paris.

* * *

An American View of the Conference. A series of extremely interesting articles by Mr. Frank H. Simmonds is appearing in the *Times*, in which the policy of the Great Powers at the Paris Conference is discussed with unusual frankness. It may be pleasant for Mr. Simmonds' readers in the United States to be told that British policy at the Conference is so entirely in accord with all Mr. Wilson's hopes and ideals because the Englishman realises that "the costs in men, in money, in prestige of the war have cut very deeply"; or, in other words, that Britain does not feel herself strong enough to withstand the desires of the United States as expressed by its President even if she wished to, which, however, Mr. Simmonds very strongly insists is not the case.

Whether the Western Republic fills the horizon quite so largely as Mr. Simmonds appears to believe either with members of the Conference or in the eyes of the world at large is open to question. We hear, however, that in Canada, owing perhaps to the tiresome exuberance of the American films and somewhat unrestrained boasting of the lesser newspapers, the northern neighbours of the great Republic are almost growing tired of hearing how magnificently and how speedily "America won the war." U to the time of the Armistice there was a more chastened reticence, which might perhaps advantageously have been longer maintained.

* * *

The Confidence of Wealth. The effect of the remarkable and generally unexpected success of the War Loan has naturally broadened the vision of public men in Canada in regard to future borrowing. They argue that if a people of eight millions can subscribe nearly $1,500,000,000 for the purposes of war there should be no difficulty in finding subscribers for a few hundred million dollars for productive national enterprises. Already broad schemes of national betterment are being put forward, and there is no reason to doubt that the money can be raised in Canada for sound and useful projects.

It is estimated that the war (including pensions) has cost Canada approximately $2,000,000,000, and it is realised by economists that the only sound and prudent way to meet this great liability is to develop as rapidly as the man power of the country will permit all the great and natural resources of the country under a carefully planned system of State expenditure.

* * *

Strike Restrictions. In considering what measures should be adopted by the Government to prevent the sudden dislocation of public facilities by sudden strikes, some of our English contemporaries have recollected the experience of Canada. The Lemieux Act was specially drafted to prevent such "lightning" strikes as stopped the tube railways last week. This is another case where the Mother Country may benefit from the experiences of a Daughter Nation.

Under this Act it is illegal in Canada for a strike or lock-out to occur before the dispute has been notified to the Government and sufficient interval has elapsed to give opportunity to effect a settlement. Had such legislation been in force in England the public would not be entirely at the mercy of unscrupulous labour leaders.

* * *

Prisoners of War. A statement has been published in a number of Canadian papers which ought never to have been given currency without verification. It was to the effect that after the Armistice it was discovered that some fifteen hundred Canadians, who had been reported dead or missing, were actually prisoners in Germany.

On enquiry at the Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society we have ascertained that, as we suspected, there is no foundation for such a statement. Of course, there have been some such cases, but the number has been comparatively few—certainly nothing to warrant the circulation of a report which can only have given rise to false hopes and caused anxiety and grief.

* * *

The Triumph of the Medical Service. The beneficent work of the Medical Service throughout the war is recognised by everyone; but it is doubtful if the greatness of its triumph is so widely realised as it ought to be. In surgery, medicine, and sanitation alike wonders have been wrought which have been nothing short of modern miracles; but it will require the completion of a great mass of statistics not yet available to make their full realisation possible.

Some of the wonderful results achieved in the sphere of preventive medicine in particular were indicated by Col. Adami, of the C.A.M.C., in a lecture at the Royal Institution the other day. A terrible epidemic of typhus in Serbia and Roumania was practically stopped by a British

Commission. In the South African war there were 57,684 cases of typhoid; in the present war, among nearly 500,000 Canadians, there have been only 412 cases. When our troops retreated from Mons there was great mortality from lockjaw among the wounded, but the use of tetanus serum has brought this down to under 1 per 1,000. As regards spotted fever—concerning the occurrence of which among Canadian troops Col. Adami says some strong things in his book on the work of the C.A.M.C., which we reviewed last week—serum has now been prepared after the use of which in 83 cases only 12.4 per cent. of the patients died.

* * *

Emigrants for Australia ? The Secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union, writing to the London Press, states that already 12,000 Australian soldiers have taken back with them British wives, assisted by grants from the Australian Governments who have received applications for assistance from 360,000 intending emigrants. We have not heard that the Canadian Emigration Authorities have been favoured with applications of such substantial volume, although Canada is very much closer and is even far more prosperous than her sister Dominion.

The writer of the letter from which we quote suggests that the reason for this large intending emigration to Australia is the resentment against the divorce laws of the Mother Country. As to-day divorce in Canada is more tedious and expensive than in England this might account for the discrimination in favour of Australia. But we should very much like the Canadian Emigration Department to verify these figures.

* * *

English Ice Hockey. The spell of unusually hard weather has afforded an opportunity to Canadians of comparing the merits of the old English game of "bandy" with ice hockey as played in Canada. In the open air the English game is in many ways the more attractive. The use of a cork bung instead of the heavy rubber puck enables a short light stick to be used with one hand, and the game is more open and gives opportunity to quick and clever skating without any of the objectionable features of stick play and body checking of the Canadian game. If the English form of ice hockey was practised in Canada it would, we believe, quickly become popular with skaters of both sexes, who now do not care to attempt the more strenuous and exhausting game as played in Canada.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CHOWN.—On February 4, at the "Coppice," Hindhead, to Maj. and Mrs. S. Gordon Chown—a son.

CHRISTIE.—On December 30, 1918, to Capt. J. H. Christie, M.C., and Mrs. Christie, of British Embassy, Washington—a daughter.

READ.—On February 2, at 267, South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Capt. and Mrs J. E. Reid—a son.

RITCHIE.—On February 5, at "Hindhead Chase," Grayshott, the wife of Lt.-Col. C. F. Ritchie, D.S.O., M.C., Montreal of a son.

WEBBER.—On January 29, at South Gates, King's Lynn, Edith, wife of Capt. H. Fairfax Webber, Canadian Infantry, of a son (Michael Henry).

MARRIAGES.

NEWSAM—VIVIAN.—On February 1, at St. Barnabas Church, Bexhill, by the Rev. Edward Mortlock, assisted by the Rev. G. Eden King, Lt. B. W. Newsam, Victoria Rifles of Canada, to Gladys, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. Guy Vivian, and granddaughter of the late Gen. Sir Robert Vivian, G.C.B.

POWELL—BEER. On January 29, at St. Stephen's, Clapham Park, by the Rev. Canon Curtis, Lt. Charles Harold Ernest Powell, R.G.A., son of F. Barcham Powell, of Bridport, Dorset, to Leonora, only daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Lewis H. Beer, of Ottawa.

DEATHS.

GOOCH.—On February 7, at Hewelsfield, St. Briavels, Glos., Charles Gooch, late of The Bryn, Longtown, Herefordshire, aged 67.

SAVAGE. On February 2, at Montreal, George Arthur Savage, chartered accountant, dearly-loved husband of Katie Louise Savage (née Pipkin).

On Service.

CURTIS.—On November 30, 1918, at Vancouver, B.C., from the result of wounds received in Flanders, Thomas Dillon Curtis, late 29th Canadians, third son of Capt. James D. Curtis, R.N., of 337, Robertson Street, Victoria, B.C.

LEIGH-SPENCER. On December 11, 1918, at Stationary Hospital, Paris, Cyril Leigh-Spencer, aged 23 years, younger son of Mrs. Leigh-Spencer, of Victoria, B.C.

TROTMAN. On the [illegible] inst., despite unstinted skill and care bestowed upon him, at Endell Street Military Hospital, Pte. Leslie Edward Trotman, Canadian Infantry, aged 23 years.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, January 24.

The re-opening of Parliament, after several months' recess, means that there will be a strenuous and busy time for Ministers and members. In the Speech from the Throne, which will be delivered on February 20, it is expected there will be forecasted measures dealing with repatriation of the soldier, general reconstructive measures, building projects, and so forth, and from the Opposition side it is to be expected that there will be a great attack on the War-time Elections Act. There is undoubtedly a strong tendency to split up into the old parties again. The Hon. Robert Rogers has been touring the West, and has received a certain amount of encouragement in trying to revive the old Conservative spirit. On the other hand, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at a big Liberal convention in Ottawa last week of the Eastern Ontario interests, and outlined a programme which indicates that he means to give the Government a lively time this coming session.

The announcement made by the Government that the ocean and railway fares of soldiers' dependents now in the British Isles will be paid, has afforded much satisfaction. Coincident with this, there is much being done in the way of voluntary effort to look after these women and children. The Young Women's Christian Association and the Salvation Army are both providing hostels and women to look after the comfort and well-being of these travellers, many of whom are new to the Dominion. Every effort is being made to overcome the initial inconveniences or discomforts which have attended the journeying of the troops and their families, and things are now getting into better shape.

Repatriation and the Labour Market.

One of the most active Departments at Ottawa in connection with demobilisation is the Repatriation Committee, of which Mr. H. J. Daly is Director. This committee is making a big organised effort to distribute the labour which is being added to the market by the return of the troops. Employment Bureaux are being opened in the chief centres of the Dominion, and through travelling agents, who will keep in touch with the leading industrial plants and commercial concerns, the Government will be kept informed as to opportunities for employment. With this committee both the Federal and the Provincial authorities are co-operating, and every effort is being made to co-ordinate the agencies thus provided. The one obstacle is, however, the lack of the demand, for, unfortunately, this is showing itself already; in fact, some people are of opinion that demobilisation should have been deferred to a later and more favourable date.

One difficulty is that the proportion of professional or high-class employés now in quest of occupation is very much higher than is the case with the average immigrant, so that the comparison with our former ability to handle so many of that type is hardly an applicable contrast. People talk glibly of public works being started, but the returning soldier is not necessarily a navvy. It will probably work out, however, as a matter of replacement, provided that the best firms act as patriotically as certain employers in Toronto and Montreal are doing in discharging foreigners, in whose stead discharged soldiers are being taken. A step in the right direction of meeting some of the inevitable "grousing" of the returned soldier is the appointment of several field secretaries by the G.W.V.A., whose duties will be to act as liaison agents between the Government and men. Among such appointees are:—Lt. Edward Roberts, of Halifax; Tpr. V. R. Brown, Montreal; Sergt. Sydney Whattley, Peterboro, Ont.; Sergt. W. J. Eadie, Winnipeg; and Sergt. "Jimmy" Robinson, Vancouver.

Canada and Labour Unrest.

The attitude of Labour in Canada in relation to the wave of universal unrest is evoking many contradictory opinions and assertions. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, speaking in his home city, St. Catharines, Ont., a few days ago, declared that the leaders of the new revolutionary thought here were not foreigners, but Canadians. There was unrest in Canada, he asserted, not only among workers, but among the heads of many large establishments. Against this, John T. Foster, President of the Montreal body, has repudiated any connection with Bolshevism, so far as their organisation is concerned. On the whole, the situation may be summed up thus: If the Government deals wisely with Labour by stopping petty prosecutions for so-called inflammatory speeches or circulation of seditious literature, it is more likely to avoid trouble than by the restrictive method. Already a climb-down in certain court cases has been necessary, and the Government would be well advised not to subject itself to this sort of thing.

The changed conditions between Capital and Labour are being recognised by many thinking men. A series of lectures on the subject is now being given at McGill University, and they are attracting many of the professional brain-workers who are in the ranks of the employed

FORMING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Canadian Ministers at Peace Conference—Important Trade Arrangements.

(From J. W. Dafoe, Editor of the "Manitoba Free Press," Representative of the Department of Public Information, Ottawa.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 9.

THE task of the Peace Conference will be in four stages, the first of which will be completed when President Wilson leaves for Washington next Saturday. This is the stage of the preliminary consideration of every question to come before the Conference, with the appointment of special Commissions to consider them exhaustively and make definite recommendations. These investigations, which will occupy next month, will mark the second phase of the Conference. Recommendations will then come before the Conference Bureau, and after revision will be considered in a series of plenary conferences.

By the middle of April at the latest, the Conference will be transformed into a Peace Congress by the admission of representatives of the enemy countries. There is no intention to permit a prolongation of the proceedings by re-opening discussions with the enemy delegates. This is to be an imposed peace. The conclusion of the Conference and the signing of the Peace Treaty may be looked for about the middle of May.

A Committee, which has been enlarged to nineteen, to include representatives of Greece, Roumania, Poland and Bohemia, is sitting nightly, and is said to have agreed upon the fundamental principles to underlie the League of Nations. The greatest secrecy prevails as to the character of the deliberations, but it is known that the proposal that a governing body of the League shall comprise the five Great Powers and four chosen Secondary Powers has been adopted. The body representing these principals will meet yearly, or oftener if the need arises, while there will be periodic conferences at which all the members of the League will be represented. The League of Nations will be made one of the Peace terms, and it will come into being with the signing of the treaty, and will take charge of the work of carrying out the conditions of the treaty.

CANADIAN ENGINEER OFFICERS AT SEAFORD, FORMERLY WITH THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS, CANADA.

Back row (left to right): Lts. J. B. Hoiland, C. A. Buck, and A. C. Anderson. *Front row:* Lts. W. G. Blackey, N. T. Binks, N. B. McRostic, J. H. Bradley, A. J. Lawrence, W. A. McInnes, R. L. Flegg, and A. K. Hay.

Photograph: E Hilton.

Organisation of the League.

The secret of the result of the Committee's labours has been well kept, but it is believed that the view that the League should not spring into being as a virtual supernational authority with an elaborate constitution has prevailed, and that it will begin its career upon a basis which will encroach as little as possible upon national prerogatives, while leaving the way open for evolution towards a stronger central organisation as world opinion favours such a development.

The organisation at the outset will be not unlike that of the present Peace Conference. It will consist of a general body made up of representatives of all the nations subscribing to the League covenant, with a smaller central body upon which the Great Powers will have the chief representation. A secretariat with a permanent home, which will probably be Paris, will be established, and there will be a Chairman or President of the League, for which position the names of Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau are being freely mentioned.

There will be special provisions for carrying on the League during the interval which must elapse before the formal ratification of the project by the various national Parliaments can be secured.

It has been proposed that the present Conference should also constitute itself the first Congress of the League of Nations, but this has not met with favour. The Conference will adopt the proposed covenant and provide temporary machinery for carrying on, and after the approval of the scheme by the various Parliaments there will be the convening of the First Congress of the League.

The matters of disarmament, the proposed nationalisation of armament works, and the limitation of navies will be referred to the League of Nations, but it is not probable that there will be any disposition to deal with them at the outset of the League. Among the things that are certain is that Great Britain will stand out against the limitation of naval powers or the modification of blockade rights until such times as the effectiveness of the security furnished by the League is absolutely established.

The discussion of the project of the League by the plenary Conference is likely to be something more than perfunctory. Only fourteen of the thirty-two nations represented at the Conference have had part in the preparation of the draft scheme, and other nations will be heard from in the Conference. Undoubtedly there is a good deal of feeling at the concentration of the Conference powers in the hands of a small committee of Great Powers; and it is also a fact that this feeling is shared to some degree by the Dominions, which recognise that the assumption of the right of control by a Council of Ten has limited their participation in the affairs of the Conference as provided for by original plan of organisation.

Sir Robert Borden as Representative.

The announcement of the appointment of Sir Robert Borden as one of the British representatives upon the Conference Committee to determine the boundaries of New Greece has been made. His colleague will be Sir Eyre Crowe, of the permanent staff of the Foreign Office. France, Italy and the United States will also appoint two representatives each.

The Allied Mission to Prinkipo, upon which Sir Robert Borden was nominated as the chief British representative, is still a very doubtful proposition.

Foodstuffs for Europe.

Apart from their participation in the affairs proper of the Peace gathering, the Canadian Mission has been occupied during the past week with matters economic in character which closely affect the interests of Canada. Dr. Robertson, representing the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Trade Mission, have been here, and in co-operation with the Prime Minister and Sir George Foster have been engaged in a series of important conferences. These included a lengthy interview on Wednesday afternoon with Lord Reading.

A matter of the most pressing interest relates to the arrangements for the sale and distribution of foodstuffs throughout Europe, which has been considered during the past week by the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief. Sir John Beale, who is the active British representative on these bodies, has kept in close touch with the Canadian Ministers and trade representatives, and Dr. Robertson also saw Mr. Hoover in connection with Canada's interests, particularly with respect to the purchase of Canadian meat stuffs. As a result of certain decisions by the Supreme Council, which have been given effect to by arrangements made at Spa with the German representatives, considerable supplies of meats and fats will be sold from the Allied stores to Germany. These will be drawn from the heavily-stocked reservoir of meat supplies in England, and purchases to replace Germany's allowance will be made in Canada and the United States. Canada's proportion of purchases to be thus made will be larger than the rate which prevailed in war time. Additional purchases by Germany will, it is believed, be authorised.

Dr. Robertson, before leaving for London last week, said that immediate resumption of shipments of bacon from Canada to England was to be expected, and that the prospects were that the whole of the exportable Canadian bacon surplus will be taken in the near future.

There is good reason for believing that decisions have been taken by the Council of Supply and Relief which will mean the freeing of the whole Mediterranean region from the control which has hitherto been exercised over trade, and there will be an almost equal freeing of trading conditions between the Allied world and the neutral nations of Northern Europe. Germany will be permitted to buy foodstuffs through the Supreme Council and also, under certain stipulations, through neutral countries. These will be paid for by gold, by exports to be agreed upon, including potash, and by the utilisation of ordinary German credits in Argentina, the United States and elsewhere. There will be no extension of Allied credits to Germany, and they will be served out of the accumulated surplus, first regard being paid to the needs of the Allied peoples. Gold paid by Germany for food will be turned over to France and Belgium to be applied immediately to purposes of reparation, and there will be later an adjustment of these accounts as between the Allies.

An Advance Credit.

Sir George Foster, with Mr. Harris, has been engaged in a series of conferences with the French Government to arrange terms of an advance credit of $25,000,000 granted by the Canadian Government and the distribution of products to be purchased therewith. The object is to find out what is needed here that Canada can supply, and in what proportions these shall be divided amongst food products, raw materials and manufactured goods. Satisfactory progress has been made, and in a few days these preliminaries will be settled and firm orders can then be given.

Similar conferences have taken place with representatives of the Roumanian Government, whose wants are large and include mainly manufactured goods of all descriptions, and cattle for re-stocking depleted herds. Roumanian products are chiefly agricultural and oil, and if credits can be arranged she will buy largely along the above lines.

There have also been interviews with representatives of the Belgian Government along similar lines, and progress has been made towards the settlement of the preliminaries as to the use to be made of the credit granted by Canada to that Government. Belgium's needs are for both manufactured goods and food products, with certain raw materials wanted for reconstruction purposes.

Mr. Harris, in conjunction with Mr. Frank Jones, in both London and Paris, has been conferring with representatives of the Greek and Serbian Governments with reference to their urgent needs for products which Canada can furnish. In these countries the question of credits is all-important, owing to depletion of their financial resources by the war.

The Canadian Trade Mission is to have a representative in Paris in the Canadian Office here under the supervision of Dr. Roy, Canadian Commissioner.

Sir Robert Borden's Busy Week.

Sir Robert Borden was busily engaged during last week. He had two lengthy interviews with Mr. Lloyd George, one in company with Mr. Lloyd Harris, at which the possible removal of the present restrictions on the free interchange of trade between Canada and Great Britain was discussed. Lord Milner, the Colonial Secretary, who has just arrived in Paris, also discussed this and other inter-Imperial questions at a conversation with Sir Robert Borden on Thursday afternoon. Col. House, of the United States Mission, and the Canadian Premier met on Wednesday and talked over certain questions which are to come before the Peace Conference. Sir Robert and his colleague on the Conference Committee on Greek boundaries, Sir Eyre Crowe, went over on Thursday questions which are to come before this body, which begins its formal meetings to-morrow afternoon.

The Canadian Ministers have met daily during the forenoon to consider matters here in which Canada is concerned, and as well as communications from Ottawa, and there was also one meeting last week of all the Dominion Prime Ministers, at the call of the Canadian Premier, to deal with matters of common interest to the Dominions, including demobilisation.

An Economic Council.

The creation of a Supreme Economic Commission by the Supreme War Council is an attempt to cut the red tape which has been strangling the efforts of the Allied Powers to carry out an economic programme as an adjunct to their war effort.

This Economic Council is a war body. It is appointed by the Supreme War Council to co-operate with it during the period of contingent war represented by the Armistice. Its members will advise the military chiefs as to the extent and character of the economic pressure that can be applied to enforce demands of the Allies upon the enemy countries.

The British representative upon the Secretariat of the Committee dealing with war crimes and punishments is Col O. M. Biggar, of the Canadian Mission.

OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

Notes for Officers and Men.

Officers should note that after the issue of a Last Pay Certificate, in anticipation of an early return to Canada of the officers concerned, no further advances of pay and allowances will be made.

The Trench Warfare School was closed on February 7.

The procedure now necessary for a soldier to secure separation allowance on marriage is laid down in Routine Order 5,269, under date February 8.

The 23rd Reserve Battalion moved from Bramshott to South Ripon Camp, Yorkshire, on February 1. The Reserve Artillery and the C.A.S.C. Regimental Depot has moved from Bordon Camp to Witley.

The Third Division in England.

The 7th Infantry Brigade has arrived from France, and is now quartered at Bramshott. The units concerned are the P.P.C.L.I., the R.C.R., the 42nd, and 49th Bns. The 8th Brigade (1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th C.M.R.s) and the 9th Brigade (43rd, 52nd, 58th, and 116th Bns.) are also in England. The 9th Brigade C.F.A. (31st, 33rd, 36th, and 45th Batteries); the 10th Brigade C.F.A. (35th, 38th, 39th, and 40th Batteries); No. 1, 2 and 3 Sections of the 3rd Divisional Ammunition Column; the 7th, 8th and 9th Engineer Bns.; 3rd Pontoon Bridging (Transport Unit); 3rd Divisional Signal Company; the 3rd M.G. Bn.; 8th, 9th and 10th Field Ambulance; No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Cos. of the 3rd Divisional Train; and the 3rd Divisional M.T. Cos., complete the composition of the Third Division. The majority of the personnel will probably be embarked for Canada within a month or six weeks.

On arriving at Bramshott the men of the Third Division are being given eight days' leave.

The documents which accompany the men to Canada are then got into order, and the men, after medical boarding, are to be moved by units to the "staging" camp in the vicinity of the port of embarkation.

The same procedure will be followed in due course in the cases of the First, Second and Fourth Divisions.

Appointments.

Lt. A. Raker, Man., to be Area Signalling Officer, Seaford. Capt. A. M. Brown, C.F.A., to be Adjutant, Canadian Discharge Depot, Buxton, vice Capt. A. McLean, Alta.

Capt. Olin E. Farley, C.A.M.C., has been dismissed the Service for drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Found guilty of the charge of forgery, Lt. F. S. Burrell, 18th Res. Bn., has been cashiered.

Major-General Alex. McDougall, C.B., Director-General of the Forestry Corps, left for Canada on the 14th on two months' leave. In his absence the command will be in the hands of Brig.-General W. B. R. Hepburn, C.M.G., M.P., the Deputy Director-General.

O.M.F.C. Boxing Championships.

The 1919 Championships will be decided at Witley on Thursday, February 27 (afternoon and evening). Each of the Areas will be allowed two entries per weight, and notification of entries should be sent to the Secretary, C.M.A.A., 245, Oxford Street, London, W. 1, not later than February 22. Seating accommodation, at 5s., 3s., and 2s., will be provided for 1,200 spectators.

Extra Clerical Help for C.A.P.C.

Additional clerical assistance is required for duty with the C.A.P.C. Applications will be received from "other ranks" who are not entitled to priority of return to Canada, or who are willing to surrender their claim to such and remain in England until the conclusion of demobilisation. Applicants will be subject to examination as to their clerical abilities.

The Increased Subsistence Allowance.

Operative from January 1 last, subsistence allowance will be provided as follows for those eligible for same:—Officers (all ranks), on regimental pay and allowances, $2; W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men, $1.50. Officers in the United Kingdom, when authorised to provide their own accommodation, will be granted an allowance of 4s. per day in lieu of quarters or billet. (R.O. 5,275.)

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SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD.

Lt.-Col. K. C. Bedson, of Winnipeg, has been appointed Overseas Representative of the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board of Canada. He has opened an office at Parliament Mansions (2nd floor), Victoria Street, S.W., adjoining the High Commissioner's Office. Telephone: Victoria 4082.

Major E. J. Ashton has left for Canada, having received cabled notification of the death of Mrs. Ashton at Ottawa. He had just returned from France.

Mr. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has returned to Toronto, after visiting Canadian troops in France in connection with the settlement of soldiers in the Province of Ontario.

POST-DISCHARGE PAY & WAR SERVICE GRATUITIES.

Policy Regarding Discharges in Great Britain.

All officers and men who have been discharged in Great Britain prior to the date of the Armistice will, we learn officially, provided they have served in France or in any other actual theatre of war, be eligible for the war service gratuity.

All officers and other ranks who have received their discharge in Great Britain on or since the date of the Armistice (November 11, 1918) are eligible for the war service gratuity, irrespective of the nature of their service (*i.e.*, those who have not served at the Front will be entitled to the gratuity).

Officers and men who have not served in a theatre of war, and who received their discharge in Great Britain prior to November 11, 1918, will receive the post-discharge gratuity which obtained prior to its displacement by the institution of the war service gratuity.

All ranks who return to Canada for discharge will receive the war service gratuity, according to length of service.

It will thus be seen that a First or Second Contingent man who obtained his discharge in Great Britain prior to November 11, 1918, will receive a much smaller "bonus" than a draftee under the Military Service Act. Up to the present, according to an Ottawa cable, this anomaly has not been recognised by the Ottawa authorities, no amendments to the Order-in-Council having been put forward.

LATE PTE. C. J. P. NUNNEY, V.C., D.C.M., M.M.
(North Lancaster, Ont.), 38th Bn.

SERGT. W. L. RAYFIELD, V.C.
(Victoria), 7th Bn.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

PTE. J. F. YOUNG, V.C.
(Montreal), 87th Bn.

Although it is understood that payment of the post-discharge pay and war service gratuity respectively to men discharged in Great Britain will be made from Ottawa, application should in the first place be made to the Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., 7, Millbank, London, S.W. Applicants should give their full name, regimental number, unit, and other service particulars.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Margeson, of Bridgewater, N.S., President of the Pay and Allowance Board, Ottawa, who recently arrived in England in connection with the operation of the war service gratuity scheme, left this week for France on duty.

* *

THREE CANADIAN HEROES.

Winners of the Victoria Cross.

On this page we publish the portraits of three Canadian heroes whose V.C.s were recently gazetted :—

The Late Pte. Claude J. P. ("Red") Nunney, V.C., D.C.M., M.M., 38th Bn., who was fatally wounded on September 12 (succumbing to his injuries six days later), was of Irish descent. He was eight years of age when he arrived in Canada, and was adopted by Mrs. D. R. McDonald, of North Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ont., with whom he remained until he enlisted at Alexandria on January 6, 1915 (the date of his attestation was March 8). He proceeded with his unit to Bermuda for duty, spending eleven months in the British West Indies. At Vimy Ridge he won the D.C.M. In this engagement he was hit through the shoulder, taken to a dressing-station and "ticketed" for Blighty. But in a few hours he was back. "Please give me a few men. I have saved a Lewis gun and thirty pans of ammunition," he told his commanding officer, who was preparing to beat off a flank counter-attack. When it was pointed out that he was already wounded, Pte. Nunney tore up the ticket given him at the clearing station. Later, when on leave in England, he saw a school bombed by German airmen and children injured. The atrocity had such an effect on his mind that he went back four days before his leave expired. Pte. Nunney's brother was killed in action last August. Prior to meeting in the Field, the brothers had not seen each other for twelve years.

Sergt. W. L. Rayfield, V.C., 7th Bn., is a fine type of the British emigrant who has made good. Born at Richmond, Surrey, his parents settled in Eastern Canada. He subsequently went to the United States, where he has lived practically all his life, though he has never taken out his papers as an American citizen. By trade he is a milk-tester, and was employed for some years by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He is well known in Los Angeles, Cal., where at the time of his enlistment he was working on the "Lucky Baldwin" Estate Stock Farm, Arcadia. He made two attempts at enlistment before he succeeded in being accepted by the British-American Recruiting Mission. The latter, on his acceptance as a recruit, sent him to Victoria, B.C., and at that place and in Vancouver he attended military schools of instruction before coming overseas. Sergt. Rayfield won his V.C. at the Battle of Arras on September 2, 1918, having joined the 7th Bn. six months' previously.

Pte. John F. Young, V.C., an original member of the 87th Bn. (Canadian Grenadier Guards), is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Young, 376, St. Phillip Street, St. Henry, Montreal, and is 27. Of English birth, he left this country (with his mother) to join his father in Montreal. On arrival there he joined the shipping room staff of employés of the Imperial Tobacco Co., where his father was employed, and remained with the firm until he enlisted in September, 1915. Before joining the Grenadier Guards he served six months with the McGill University O.T.C. He was first wounded in August, 1917, but refused to be evacuated until he was again struck by shrapnel. Six weeks later he rejoined his battalion (as a stretcher-bearer in "D" Company), and went through all engagements until October 2, when he was again wounded in the head. On recovery he returned to his unit. His younger brother, Robt. P. Young, is serving as a signaller with the Canadian Siege Artillery.

* *

FREE PASSAGES FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

The Dominion Government notifies the grant of free third-class passages to dependents of Canadian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Overseas naval and military forces returning to Canada since the Armistice (announces Reuter's Ottawa correspondent under date February 6). Those who desire better class accommodation must pay the difference.

* *

A considerable revival of the influenza epidemic is reported from many parts of Canada, but it is mild compared with that a few months ago.

It is proposed by the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire to raise $200,000 to endow Chairs for teaching the history of the Empire in Canadian universities.

FUNERAL OF SIR SAM STEELE.

Impressive Ceremony at Putney.

The funeral of Major-General Sir Sam Steele, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., took place on Thursday of last week at Putney, the service being held in St. John's Church.

The coffin was borne to the church on a C.F.A. gun-carriage drawn by six horses, and was preceded by a Canadian band.

The pall-bearers were Major-General G. L. Foster, Major-General P. E. Thacker, Brig.-General H. M. Dyer, Brig.-General J. F. L. Embury, Brig.-General J. H. MacBrien, Brig.-General R. Rennie, and Brig.-General J. G. Ross. The chief mourners were Lady Steele, Capt. Harwood Steele, Capt. Frank Harwood, and the Misses Flora and Gertrude Steele. Others present included Sir Edward Kemp (Overseas Minister), Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Sir George Perley (High Commissioner), Mr. J. G. Colmer (representing Princess Louise), and Capt. Donald Howard (representing Lady Strathcona). There was a large attendance of other officers.

A composite battalion of 28 officers and 500 other ranks followed, then an officer and 25 other ranks each from the Royal North-West Mounted Police and Lord Strathcona's Horse; detachments from the Machine-Gun Corps, Railway Troops, Cyclist Corps, Forestry Corps, C.A.S.C., Ordnance Corps, and C.A.M.C.; and representatives from the Chaplain Services, C.A.D.C., C.A.V.C., C.A.P.C., Postal Corps, Records Office, and Y.M.C.A. The Canada Club and the Canadian War Contingent Association were also represented.

The coffin was carried into the church by N.C.O.s of Lord Strathcona's Horse and the R.N.-W.M.P.

The service was conducted by Col. (Rev. Canon) J. M. Almond, Director of the Canadian Chaplain Service, assisted by Major (Rev. Dr.) Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), of Winnipeg, and Canon Thurston Rivington, vicar of Putney.

Dr. Gordon, in an address, referred to the military origin of General Steele, whose father, he said, was a soldier and whose mother was one of that famous fighting clan, the Macdonalds of Islay. After describing the services rendered by General Steele, Dr. Gordon spoke of the Canadians and others who had died in the war. They had, he remarked, done the finest thing that had been given to man to do. They had given their lives as a sacred offering to the world's freedom. The losses and sorrows of the war were too near for us to appreciate its revelations, but the time was coming when it would be seen to be an eternal gain to succeeding generations. The ground of France and Flanders, where their dead lay, would be to future Canadians a treasure-house of ideals and inspiration.

The service concluded with the singing of "O Canada."

Among the wreaths sent was one from the Canadian Headquarters Staff and one from Lord Dundonald, bearing the inscription, "God bless my dear friend. We can ill spare such as he."

* *

AEROPLANES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Uses to Which They Could Be Put.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, points out that there are many ways in which the aeroplane could be utilised to advantage in British Columbia.

In coast guard service and for the prevention of smuggling it should be invaluable. It should also be very useful in answering S.O.S. calls off the coast in cases of shipwreck, and in helping to establish life lines for rescue-parties. It should also be very useful for the purpose of making a general survey of interior valleys and mountain chains in order to run main lines of survey. It should be invaluable in discovering passes in the mountains for the purpose of laying out lines of railway and connecting fertile valleys with one another and with main lines of transportation and in photographing the interior of the country for the purpose of assisting settlement. "British Columbia," says Mr. Wade, "is twenty-eight Switzerlands rolled into one in regard not only to area, but to beauty, and I would like to predict that the airship will be a very potent factor in its future development.

"Above all," adds Mr. Wade, "we need airships for forest ranging. We have seventy-five million acres of the finest timber in the world. It is much the greatest area of timber existing in any British country. The losses by fire have always been and will continue to be very serious unless some good system of forest ranging is discovered. The airship, to my mind, is the solution of the difficulty."

Mr. Wade has been in correspondence with the Air Ministry on the subject, and they state that suitable types of machines would be the F.E.2b. aeroplanes and Short 184 type float seaplanes. They give the assurance that a request for either or both these types would receive the favourable consideration of the Air Council, and six of each kind, with spares and accessories, could be placed at the disposal of British Columbia at a nominal cost, if delivery were taken in this country

* *

The number of Canadians sent home since the signing of the Armistice includes 2,100 officers, 700 cadets, and 45,000 other ranks.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

Dominion Navy League's Demand.

The Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada, at its annual meeting held at Victoria last Saturday, at which all the Provinces were represented, made, from its available funds collected during the past year, the following grants for overseas relief purposes:—King George's Fund, $500,000; Overseas Relief Fund, $120,000; British and Foreign Sailors' Society, $25,000; Merchant Sailors' Rest, Malta, $2,500; Navy League, London, for general expenses, $10,000; Seamen's and Firemen's Union Home, Limpsfield, $200,000; Scottish Seamen's Memorial Institute, $100,000.

The Council resolved "that the time has come when Canada should join the other British Dominions in relieving the overburdened British taxpayer, and should assume her full and fair share towards the cost and responsibility of maintaining a united naval defence."

The resolution also demanded a naval policy for Canada, of which the fundamental idea shall be the defence of the whole Empire; that the Dominions shall retain control of the ships bought or built, that there shall be complete standardisation, and that in time of war all the fleets shall be under one supreme command.

Mr. William G. Ross (Montreal), the founder and first President of the League, upon retiring from the presidency was elected honorary president and a member of the Dominion Council, and was presented by the League with a loving cup in appreciation of his past services. Mr. Æmilus Jarvis (Toronto) was then (says Reuter) elected Dominion President in succession to Mr. Ross.

* *

THE C.P.R.'s WAR RECORD.

Plans for Returning Soldiers.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was last week entertained at a banquet by the Board of Trade of Thorold, his birthplace (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

In the course of his speech Mr. Beatty described the activities of the C.P.R. during the war. Most of the company's ships on the Atlantic and the Pacific were requisitioned by the Government, and over one million troops and passengers were carried to all parts of the world in its vessels, and 4,000,000 tons of freight transported. Thirteen vessels of the company's fleet were lost by enemy action, most of them during the last months of the war. Through the instrumentality of the company the first Railway Construction Corps was raised under Col. Ramsey, and other battalions were later sent across under the command of the company's engineers.

Financially, the company's resources were placed at the disposal of the British and Canadian Governments, while in contributions to patriotic funds, loans to the British Government of securities, and subscriptions to the Victory Loans, the company, directly and indirectly, advanced $100,000,000.

The company was now making every effort to absorb back into the system the 10,000 men who went overseas, and to provide employment for other workers. Every one of those who returned and wanted his job back had only to ask for it.

The directors were considering a plan for establishing a large number of farmers on the system of community settlements, if it was feasible to do so, in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Already several farms of 160 acres each, grouped in communities, had been prepared, so that returned soldiers who took up farming might commence work under the supervision of experts. The settler would be given a house and a barn which would accommodate eight or 10 head of stock, with wire fences erected, and the land ready for cultivation. The plan represented an expenditure of $3,500,000 for the building of 1,000 houses, 1,000 barns, and 1,300 miles of fence, digging 1,000 wells, and getting 50,000 acres of land under cultivation. It was estimated that 20,000,000 ft. of lumber would be required for the buildings.

* *

The number of Canadian naval ratings who will return to civil life is about 4,000.

Approximately 20,000 Canadians are still in hospital in this country. Over 75 per cent. of this number are in Canadian hospitals.

Sergt. Thomas Ricketts, the Newfoundland V.C., was among the 1,100 who returned home last week by the C.P.O.S. *Corsican*.

To enable the Controller of Timber Supplies to continue the production of timber on the withdrawal of the Canadian Forestry Corps, an arrangement for the transfer of the necessary machinery, equipment and stores has been approved.

Sergt. W. Lynnwood Farnam, late organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, and Emmanuel Church, Boston, will give an organ recital in Southwark Cathedral on Wednesday next, at 6 p.m., for the benefit of the Musicians' Y.M.C.A. Gift to the Troops.

GALLANTRY IN THE AIR.

Records of Bravery in France, Flanders, Italy, and Egypt.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, February 8, 1919*).

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Donald R. MacLaren, M.C., D.F.C. (Vancouver.)
Bold in attack and skilful in manœuvre, Capt MacLaren is conspicuous for his success in aerial combats. On Sept. 24 he and his patrol of three machines attacked a formation of six enemy scouts, although the latter were protected by sixteen other enemy aircraft at a higher altitude Firing a burst at point-blank range, this officer shot down one in flames In all he has accounted for forty-eight enemy machines and six kite balloons. (France.) (M.C. gazetted June 22, 1918; Bar to M.C., Sept. 16; D.F.C. gazetted Sept. 21.)

BAR TO D.F.C.

Lt. (A./Capt.) William Ernest Shields, D.F.C. (Lipton, Sask.)
Bold in attack and skilful in manœuvre, this officer is conspicuous for his success and daring in aerial combats. On Sept. 22, when on offensive patrol, he was attacked by fourteen Fokkers; he succeeded in shooting down one. On another occasion he was attacked by six scouts and destroyed one of these In all, since June 28, this officer has accounted for fourteen enemy aircraft. (France.) (D.F.C. gazetted Nov. 2, 1918.)

2nd Lt. (Hon. Lt.) Robert A. Caldwell.
This officer has been conspicuous for his daring attacks on ground targets. On Sept. 28, descending to 400 feet over a town, he found it congested with transport. Flying along the streets, he dropped bombs with excellent results, and also attacked enemy troops with machine-gun fire Later, he materially assisted the advance of our infantry by diving on and engaging the enemy holding a bridgehead. (France.)

GENERAL AND STAFF OF 3RD DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Joseph W. G. Clark (Cen. Ont. R.) (Toronto.)
On Oct. 5 this officer carried out a very successful shoot, causing a fire and an explosion, and completely destroying the position. During the shoot he was continually harassed by eight Fokker biplanes, but, exhibiting marked courage and skilful shooting, he drove down one in flames and dispersed the remainder. (France.)

Lt. Kenneth B. Conn (3rd Res. Bn., C.E.F.) (Toronto.)
On Oct. 18, when raiding enemy troops in retreat, this officer descended to 300 feet and attacked three companies of infantry with machine-gun fire, inflicting casualties. So vigorous was his attack that the troops dispersed Lt. Conn then attacked various other targets, displaying conspicuous skill and initiative. (France.)

Lt. Earl F. Crabb (Chatham, Ont.)
A scout pilot of high merit; he is fearless and skilful. On Oct 27, having himself crashed an enemy machine, he went to the assistance of one of our own that was being attacked, and materially helped to shoot the enemy down In addition to the foregoing, he has accounted for three other machines and has assisted in crashing a fourth. (France.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) Roy E. Dodds.
An officer who possesses high courage combined with great power of leadership. He has taken part in sixty bombing raids far over enemy territory, a large number of which he has led. In addition, he has carried out a number of successful photographic reconnaissances, frequently meeting and overcoming strong hostile aerial resistance. In the course of these flights he has destroyed four enemy machines, and his observer has accounted for three others. A fine achievement, for the machine he flies is designed for heavy bombing and long reconnaissances rather than for aerial combats. (France.)

Lt. Arthur Reginald Fairbairn (Brockville.)
During recent operations this officer's balloon was singled out for attack three times in two days. On the third day he was again attacked by six scouts when at a height of 1,500 feet. He behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry in helping his fellow observer, who was inexperienced, out of the basket before parachuting himself. His determination in pushing his balloon forward during the recent advance has been most praiseworthy. (France.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) Kivas B. Forster (Manitoba R.)
This officer has rendered most valuable service in co-operation with our artillery, displaying in this service keenness and devotion to duty worthy of high praise. He also carried out, during one of the later battles several patrols, obtaining much valuable information. (Italy.)

2nd Lt. (Hon. Capt.) Gordon H. Gillis (Halifax.)
This officer has carried out 18 successful bombing raids, showing at all times complete fearlessness and disregard of danger, notably on Aug. 30, Oct. 9 and Oct. 14, when he rendered conspicuous service, causing heavy material damage to the enemy and bringing back valuable information (France.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) Frank C. Gorringe, M.C.
During recent operations this officer was conspicuous for his gallantry and initiative in attacking enemy troops, transport, etc., notably on Nov. 9, when, locating certain enemy troops dug in, he attacked them from 50 feet altitude, causing numerous casualties. He then landed close behind our infantry and informed them of the enemy's position. (France.) (M.C gazetted March 4, 1918.)

2nd Lt. James H. Grahame (107th Sqn.).
This officer has taken part in 24 successful bombing raids, and has consistently carried out his duties with the greatest perseverance, courage and skill, obtaining a number of direct hits on the objectives, resulting in serious damage to enemy material. (France.)

Lt. F. L. Hale.
A brilliant and very gallant officer who never hesitates to attack the enemy, however superior in numbers. On Sept. 27, Lt. Hale, single handed, attacked a formation of 10 Fokker biplanes who were manœuvring to attack one of our bombing formations; engaging one of the Fokkers, he drove it down out of control, and it was seen to break up in the air By this gallant action the enemy were diverted from their objective In the combat Lt. Hale's machine and engine were badly damaged; despite this, he, on his return journey, attacked a solitary Fokker and drove it down out of control. This officer has accounted for eight enemy aircraft. (France.)

Lt. (Hon. Capt.) Joseph E. Hallonquist (19th Res. Bn.) (Moose Jaw.)
This officer at all times displays the highest skill and courage, setting a fine example to other pilots. He has accounted for five enemy machines, and, during the recent operations, has led four successful bombing patrols at low altitudes. (Italy.)

Lt. N. H. Hamley.
This officer is conspicuous for courage and determination. During the recent operations he has led five bombing patrols, attacking with great success retreating columns of hostile troops and transport, from low altitudes. In addition, on Oct. 29 he destroyed an enemy machine. (Italy.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) William A. Leslie (Toronto.)
This officer has carried out sixty-three successful night bomb raids and nine successful night reconnaissances. On seven occasions he has carried out three raids in one night. Frequently, owing to adverse weather conditions, he has only succeeded in reaching his objective by the exercise of great determination and skill. However severe the hostile fire may be, Capt. Leslie never hesitates to descend to low altitudes in order to make certain of hitting his objective. (France.)

Lt. John M. Mackay (87th Bn.).
Since April this officer has carried out over 130 patrols, and has been conspicuous for his gallantry and devotion to duty, both in attacking ground targets and in aerial combats. In the latter he has accounted for two enemy machines. (France.)

Lt. Maurice A. O'Callaghan (Vancouver.)
This officer has been conspicuous for his excellent work on contact and photographic patrols. Subjected frequently to heavy hostile fire, and handicapped by adverse weather conditions, his reports have invariably been accurate and of great value. On Oct. 8, when on photography duty, he was attacked by seven scouts. In the combat that ensued he crashed one of these but the remainder, pressing home their attack, forced his machine down to crash in "No Man's Land," Lt. O'Callaghan being wounded. He and his observer made their way to our lines after dark. (France.)

Sec. Lt. James Owen.
On Oct. 1, when on contact patrol, this officer displayed marked gallantry and endurance. Flying at altitudes from 500 to 1,000 feet for three hours, he successfully located the enemy defence lines. Frequently attacked by machine-gun fire from the ground, he never refused to engage. Having obtained the information required, he attacked enemy transport that was crowded along a certain road, continuing the attack as far as 7,000 yards behind the enemy lines. (France.)

Sec. Lt. Harley Phillips (Montreal).
An officer of marked courage and perseverance who invariably completes the task allotted him, however difficult. He has displayed conspicuous bravery in carrying out photographic and other reconnaissances, and in attacking ground targets in face of severe hostile fire. (France.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) Robert B. Sutherland (Can. Local Forces).
This officer has done very valuable work during the last year on this front. Between Sept. 17 and 23 he was conspicuous for his gallant and brilliant leadership. (Egypt.)

Sec. Lt. William Spriggs.
On Oct. 17 this officer carried out a contact patrol reconnaissance of the enemy lines in the face of most trying weather conditions. Flying for three-quarters of an hour in pouring rain he located enemy troops, and dispersed them with bombs and machine-gun fire. He also engaged and shot down in flames an enemy two-seater. The courage and endurance displayed by this officer on this occasion deserve very high praise. (France.)

Lt. Kenneth Bowman Watson (Malton, Ont.).
On Oct. 28, when on offensive patrol, this officer took part in an engagement between six of our machines and twenty-two Fokkers. In the combat that ensued four of the latter were destroyed, Lt. Watson accounting for one. In addition to the foregoing he has four other machines to his credit. (France.)

AIR FORCE CROSS.

Lt. Lewis E. Best (Victoria). (For services in Egypt.)

Capt. (A/Major) Harold Spencer Kerby, D.S.C., R.A.F. (Calgary). (*London Gazette* Supplement, January 1.)

AWARDED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Croix de Guerre (with Palme).—Lt. (A/Capt.) Victor S Bennett, R. Newfoundland Regt.; Lt. (A/Capt.) George C. Mackay, D.F.C. (Mimico Beach); Capt. John Robinson, D.F.C. (Toronto).

AWARDED BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Croce di Guerra.—Sec. Lt. Roy H. Foss (Sherbrooke); Lt. Harry De C. McDiarmid (New Westminster); Lt. A. Lorne McLaren (Montreal); Lt. Robert G. Reid (St. John's, Newfoundland).

AWARDED BY BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

Ordre de Leopold (Chevalier).—Capt. John Robinson, 202 Squadron (Toronto); Capt. (A/Maj.) Bert. S. Wemp, D.F.C. (Toronto).

HONOURS FOR CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

(*" London Gazette " Supplement, January* 11, 1919.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Temp. Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) Herbert Thomas Goodland, R. Berks R. Comd. 5th Bn. (Edmonton).

He led his battalion, which had been in reserve, through a heavy enemy barrage, to reinforce the firing line, and by so doing filled up a dangerous gap and stopped the advance of the enemy. He then personally supervised the consolidation of a vital position under direct fire from machine guns and field guns firing with open sights.

Lt.-Col. Wilfrid James Mitchell, 2/124th Baluchistan Infy. (Montreal).

He handled his battalion most skilfully in the attack, and in spite of heavy casualties from a strong point on his flank, succeeded in capturing his objective. His courage and perseverance on this occasion were most marked (Mesopotamia.)

BAR TO M.C.

Lt. John Gunn, M.C., 7th Bn., R. Scots, T.F., attd 2nd Bn.

When infantry attacks, supported by intense bombardment, penetrated both flanks of our position, this officer organised bombing attacks, and succeeded in restoring the situation not only on his own company front but also on that of a neighbouring unit. His prompt handling of the situation got his own battalion and neighbouring units out of serious complications. (M.C. gazetted September 16, 1918.)

Lt. (Temp. Capt.) John Milner Ready, D.S.O., M.C., R. Berks R., Spec. Res., attd. 5th Bn. (Toronto).

By his skill and dash he succeeded in closing a gap in the front line, thus enabling the whole battalion to get into position. It was due to his reconnaissances under heavy fire and fine leadership that the operation was successfully accomplished. (M.C. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

MILITARY CROSS.

Temp. Lt. Henry Ewart Bethune, 12th Bn., H.L.I. (Toronto)—(killed).

The enemy were holding positions the exact location of which were uncertain. He led a daylight patrol with the greatest courage and skill, crossing " No Man's Land," and, pushing on, taking advantage of shell holes and folds in the ground whenever hostile machine-gun fire was directed on him, until finally held up by intense fire. He then skilfully withdrew, returning with the loss of one man only, and with very valuable information.

Temp. Lt. Albert Harry Cartwright, 1st Bn., Tank Corps, attd. 102nd Can. Bn., 2nd Cent. Ont. R.

Although eight direct hits were made on his Tank, he continued to carry on with his work of destroying machine-gun posts, exposing himself with the utmost fearlessness to heavy fire in order to direct the movement of his Tank to the best advantage. He rendered very valuable service and saved many casualties.

Sec. Lt. George Edwin Crain, D/74th Bde., R.F.A. (Ottawa).

Acting as group forward observation officer he displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion in going forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, locating positions and sending back concise reports of the situation. On two occasions during attacks he went forward with the first infantry troops under heavy fire and sniping, moving about the front line, establishing to what place the infantry had got and where they were being held up. His courage and ability were most marked.

Temp. Sec. Lt. Frederick Thomas Edwards, Liverpool R., attd. 8th Bn.

When he reached the objective he found his platoon had been reduced to five men, and his flanks were all covered, but he held on to his position with gallantry and determination, and only when in imminent danger of being completely surrounded he retired, contesting every yard of ground.

Temp. Sec. Lt. James Fisher, 1st Bn., Tank Corps, attd. 102nd Can. Bn., 2nd Cent. Ont. R.

He was in charge of a Tank on the right flank, and rendered valuable service by destroying machine-gun nests which were holding up the advance. On several occasions he left the shelter of his Tank and stood outside under heavy fire in order the better to direct its movement. His skilful and fearless handling of his Tank contributed much to the success of the operation.

Capt. John Gordon Gibson, 14th Lancers (Waterloo, P.Q.).

He constantly carried orders under fire to squadron leaders and other officers. He displayed great coolness and an utter disregard for personal safety in doing so. (Mesopotamia.)

Sec. Lt. William Lawson Hepner, R.F.A. (Spec. Res.), attd. A/223rd (H.C.) Bde., R.F.A., T.F.

During an exceptionally intense period of shelling, when two detachments of his battery had been scattered, he took the place of No. 2 at one of his guns and kept it in action during a S.O.S. call. His example of gallantry and devotion to duty at a very trying moment was most timely, and steadied the men, who were shaken by the heavy shelling.

Temp. Lt. George Rufane Talbot Mayne, R.A.S.C., attd. 56th Divl. Train (Toronto).

This officer was in charge of a convoy, which was heavily shelled as it left camp. He remained at the head directing the movement of wagons in twos and threes, until he was severely wounded, when he refused all assistance and handed over to the senior non-commissioned officer. Thanks to his presence of mind, the convoy was extricated with a minimum of casualties.

Sec. Lt. Hartland MacDougall Paterson, B/75th Bde., R.F.A. (Montreal).

While firing a barrage his battery was continuously shelled, causing casualties. By his cheerfulness and plucky example he succeeded in completing the battery's task. He was severely wounded, but continued to encourage his men until taken away to the dressing-station.

Sec. Lt. Albert Edwin Pickering, R.F.A., Spec. Res., attd. B/165th Bde.

While the battery position was under a heavy bombardment, a shell-burst igniting the ammunition in one of the gunpits, this officer, exposed to enemy shell fire, and exploding ammunition, rushed to the pit and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, saving the remainder of the ammunition and damage to the gun.

Temp. Lt. Walter Darley Staveley, 62nd Fd. Coy., R.E. (Montreal).

This officer was in charge of a party laying a mono-rail every night being subjected to heavy shelling of high explosive and gas, and the line was hit over and over again. He kept his men at work for an average of six hours each night, walking from group to group, helping and encouraging them. Despite many difficulties and prolonged strain he accomplished his task.

The proprietors of "Canada" are open to **receive applications from officers of the O.M.F.C.** for the post **of resident manager in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. This appointment would be quite suitable for anyone** partially **disabled by wounds, but previous knowledge** and experience of **newspaper management is essential. The** post is one which offers **excellent prospects to a suitable man.**

(*" London Gazette Supplement, February* 1, 1919.)

BAR TO D.S.O.

T./Maj. Lawrence N. B. Bullock, D.S.O., 9th Bn., S. Staff. R. (Halifax.)

Prior to the operations on the River Piave, from October 23 to 27, 1918, he was entrusted with arrangements for transfer of troops from the right bank to the Island of Grave de Papadopoli, maintenance of the passage, and control of the crossing of further men and material. His duties were most ably carried out under difficult conditions and considerable shell fire. The success of the division was to a great extent due to his resource and untiring energy. (D.S.O. gazetted February 15, 1917.) (*Italy.*)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

T./Capt. (A./Lt.-Col.) Charles J. de B. Sheringham, M.C., Gen. List, attd. 8th Bn., Som. L.I. (Winnipeg.)

For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership in command of his battalion near Havrincourt Wood on September 9 and 10. When the leading troops were checked by a hostile barrage, he went forward to steady and encourage the men, getting them on over open ground to the north of the wood. On both days he handled his battalion with skill and judgment, which kept the casualties down, despite the heavy shelling.

SECOND BAR TO MILITARY CROSS.

T./Capt. (A./Maj.) George B. McTavish, M.C., M.D., 99th Fld. Amb., R.A.M.C. (Winnipeg.)

West of Villers Guislain from September 19 to 27, he worked for eight days and nights, refusing to be relieved, walking constantly through heavy barrages and machine-gun fire, organising bearer squads on the whole divisional front. Although gassed, he still carried on, and saved the life of an officer who was knocked over by a shell when he was talking to him, holding an artery until help came, he himself having been knocked over by the same shell. (M.C. gazetted October 29, 1916.) (Bar gazetted September 16, 1918.)

MILITARY CROSS.

2nd Lt. (A./Capt.) Peter H. Broughton-Adderley, Scots Gds., Spec. Res., attd. 1st Bn. (Prince Albert.) (Died of wounds on Oct. 10.)

On September 27, during the attack on the Hindenburg support line south of Graincourt he was in command of the right front company throughout the day, and gained all his objectives. He himself, with a party of six men, rushed a machine gun which was causing heavy casualties and killed or captured the crew.

Lt. Robert L. Challoner, 76th Fld. Coy., R.E. (Victoria.)

At Flesquieres on September 27, he was sent forward with a small party on R.E. reconnaissance about water supply. His entry into the village was opposed by 27 of the enemy two of whom were killed and the rest surrendered. He found the well prepared for demolition, but, under heavy shell fire, rendered the charge harmless. His conduct and the information he gained were beyond praise.

2nd Lt. Wilfred H. R. French, R.F.A. (Spec. Res.), attd. 110th By., 24th Bde. (Elora, Ont.)

For conspicuous gallantry in organising signal communications under heavy shell fire near St. Quentin, Sept. 18-19. The wires were repeatedly cut, but he kept them repaired and maintained communication in spite of great difficulties.

T./2nd Lt. George P. Greer, R.F.A., attd. D/232nd N. Mid. Bde., R.F.A., T.F.

On Sept. 28 he made a personal reconnaissance under heavy shell and machine-gun fire in the direction of Pike Wood, St. Quentin. At a time when the situation was very obscure after an enemy counter-attack he brought back valuable and accurate information.

Capt. Herbert P. Holt, Dragoon Gds. (Montreal.)

For conspicuous gallantry and fine leadership of his squadron on Oct. 9, between Hounechy and Renmont. He succeeded in reaching his objective under very heavy shell-fire, and was severely wounded while reorganising his squadron for a further advance.

T./Lt. Rob Roy MacGregor, M.D., R.A.M.C., attd. 2nd Bn., Worc. R. (Formerly C.A.M.C.)

Thoroughout the fighting of Sept. 29 south of Villers Guislain he worked untiringly under heavy shell fire, and, though suffering from gas, attended over 200 cases. He had to carry out his work in the open, there being no available shelters.

T./2nd Lt. Homer D. Mitchell, 8th Bn., R. Irish Rfls., attd. 2nd Bn. (Montreal.)

In the Messines sector on Sept. 6 he showed great skill and leadership, advancing with his platoon under heavy machine-gun fire. During the advance his platoon captured three machine guns and destroyed the teams. He was wounded during the operation.

Lt. John Henry Stephens, 5th Bn., E. Lanc. R., T.F., attd. 11th Bn.

On Sept. 28, in the attack near Ploegsteert, he led his platoon against a pillbox which was holding out, although surrounded, and fired his revolver through the loophole while his men bayonetted the garrison from behind. He then got the best of the enemy, who counter-attacked.

Lt. Hugh T. H. Unwin, 1/1st York. Dns. (Formerly R.C.H.A.)

On the night of Sept. 17-18, with eight men of his platoon, he raided a strongly wired pillbox on the north bank of Zillebeke Lake. After resistance, the garrison escaped while his patrol was endeavouring to get through the wire. With conspicuous courage he entered and thoroughly searched the pillbox, obtaining valuable identifications. Three previous attempts to raid this post had failed.

* *

Lt. G. H. Gilbert, M.C., M.M., 46th Bn., has been admitted to the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, S.W., suffering from laryngitis.

At a dinner last week in connection with the Agricultural Relief of Allies' Fund, the Duke of Portland stated that the fund had voted £50,000 each to France, Belgium, Rumania and Serbia to help them in their agricultural districts, the gift being in the form of cattle, sheep and livestock.

The close of the war has led to an extraordinary number of applications for divorce in Canada (says the *Daily Telegraph*). No fewer than 67 applications are already before Parliament for the attention of the Senate next session, this making a record. A considerable proportion of the petitioners are soldiers.

The first of the series of the Inter-Services and Dominions Forces Rugby competition, in which a representative Canadian team will participate, is scheduled to take place at Portsmouth on Saturday, March 8. Subsequent games will be :—March 22, at Swansea, *vs.* South Africa; March 29, at Inverleith, *vs.* Mother Country; April 5, at Twickenham, *vs.* Australia; and April 12, at Leicester, *vs.* R.A.F.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. (*All Rights Reserved.*)

CHAPTER V.—THE DAY'S WORK (*Continued*).

IT was an hour later, though weary ages to Burton, that he blundered up against the rickety door of an old farmhouse, and leant there too spent to move, listening to the various noises of the British soldiers within.

Somebody jerked the door open, and he fell across the threshold. He vaguely heard voices.

"My God! Look at this. Where's that rum-jar?" And then he came out from a seething, maddening, rotating world, to find new life coursing through his tired body, and a soldier sponging his face with a wet rag, while another stood by with a mess-tin lid in his careful hands.

Burton gave up his dreams of rest regretfully, and, pulling himself together, started talking.

"Bless you, friend!" he remarked cheerfully. "Lord, that's useful stuff!"

He gazed wistfully at the pannikin, and its owner sighed, and held it once more to the Canadian's lips.

"Great man!" Burton went on, gratefully. "Now let's do business. I must have a stretcher party right away. I've got a pal wounded up the line past the Brasserie."

There was an immediate decline of enthusiasm in the men gathered round him. The knot of curious and sympathetic soldiers broke up and melted away. They were fine men, but it was their first night out of the line, and they were utterly weary, too. And wounded soldiers were not in the least uncommon.

"THEN BROKE OFF TO THE LEFT ACROSS A DITCH."

"No stretcher parties round here," announced a slow voice from the end of the barn. "They're all away in the line now, bringing down brass hats."

Burton expostulated, swore, then pleaded, forgetting his own collapse, until a sergeant answered him.

"I've got a brother in Winnipeg," he said slowly. "I'll come."

"Suppose I'm in this galley, too," grumbled the man next him. "Coming, Harry?" He turned to a roll of blankets beside him.

"All right," answered the blankets, without expression, and sat up.

A soldier jumped up in the middle of the hut.

"Won't another good fellow do his bit to help the Colony that has helped us?" he declaimed.

"Dry up!" said someone, and kicked his feet from under him.

"Ah," said the sergeant, "you'll make the fourth, just for that sentiment, Carson!" And he grabbed the hands-across-the-sea orator. "There's a stretcher in that corner. Lead on, Canada!"

The five men started on their way, Burton leading.

He felt a new man as he led the relief party along the shell-torn road. The sense of victory over hard circumstance filled him like wine—though the generous rum ration may have had something to do with his exhilaration. He led the volunteers nearly a mile, to a point where three poplars marked a corner, and then broke off to the left across a ditch and through a gap, balancing precariously on a slippery plank bridge. The moon was shining quite brightly. It was dangerous for them now, and would be much more dangerous as they came nearer to their object.

Since the initial leg-weariness had worn off, and the journey seemed inevitable, the soldiers had ceased grumbling, and were muttering cheerfully enough to themselves as they tramped. Occasionally a muffled guffaw marked the point of some extremely personal jibe. The rescuers had to pass across the large field diagonally and get on to the road through a gap in the corner. Burton meant to follow the road for about half a mile, and then break off again to the left, hoping to find the corner of the wood where he had killed the sniper. From there he felt sure enough of his way.

They ploughed across the sodden, torn ground, splashing through or jumping the frequent small streams that intersected it. The country seemed full of water. Then they dragged their feet through the trampled mud in the gap, and were on the road, and had not travelled one hundred yards along it before the calamity occurred.

A man hailed them from the shadow of the hedge.

"Hello there, you stretcher party!" he cried, and the authoritative voice sent poor Burton's heart to his boots. "Come with me," went on the other eagerly. "How damned lucky!" He came into the light, and they saw his rank.

"Very sorry, sir," said the sergeant, "we're a special volunteer party out for another man," and he motioned to Burton for help.

"Yes, sir," continued Burton, lying glibly, "Company commander very severely wounded—orders to bring him back at once."

"I'm sorry, but you've a sniped general to bring down now, and you can come back for your other man." He hesitated, seeing the Canadian's working face.

"I'm sorry, old man, but don't you see I've got to do this? Come on, sergeant!" He moved off towards the front line, and the sergeant followed him with his party.

Burton stood staring after them for a moment, until the bitter disappointment weighed him down, and he sat on the road with his head between his hands. After a minute he got up, and started on his way back to the billet that he had found so fortunately. He seemed to feel all his weariness now, and he realised suddenly that for hours a nail in his left boot had been tearing his foot. However, he made no move to remedy it, and trudged on slowly over the ground that he was covering for the third time that night.

He had anticipated, as much as he was capable of anticipation, a weary business persuading another party to set out with him. Perhaps the rigid purpose of his haggard face with the scarred cheek impressed the men strangely; at any rate, he was leading a second party up the mud road within half an hour of his return to the billet, though not with the quick step of an hour before.

Burton was a very tired man; he had had four days of the front line as a preliminary to this night's exertions, but he still had reserves of strength, and he needed them all.

They crossed the field again and came to the road, but this time the Canadian kept them on the swampy grass, with the hedge between him and the track, and his jaw set and his hands clenched for any man that might seek to divert the way of his party.

So set was he on the journey itself, the way, and the possible obstacles, that he had not a thought for the condition of the wounded corporal himself; his sole idea and purpose was to convey a stretcher party to the spot where he had left the injured man.

They went on, and the leader heaved a deep sigh of relief as they left the road and inclined to the left. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning, and they had to hurry to find the place and bring the corporal back before the dawn came. The moon was still bright, however, and it could be done well enough in the time.

Burton sighed again as he noted the black mass of the wood half a mile away, and headed straight for the corner he remembered. The going was hard here, and the weary men staggered and slipped through the mud, even the weight of the improvised stretcher hampering them. A sniper fired at them from the trees, the bullet passing close above their heads, but they did not hesitate or even comment. They reached the corner of the wood at last, and here Burton halted them for a rest, and to make sure of his direction. He remembered that he'd followed a low hedge some way, and then crossed an open space to the corner of the wood, and he reconstructed in his mind every step of the way until his fight with the sniper. On his journey from the wood to the farmhouse after that encounter he could not remember anything, but his previous wanderings about the countryside aided him considerably.

"Come on, fellows!" he said, and they started off again, in the shadow of the wood for some time, and then out again to the left. It was very careless of Burton to lead the party out into the open again, but he was completely weary, and not in a mood for precautions, whether for himself or others. The men did not seem to care. They were much too tired to bother about anything like that.

Another flash and report came from the wood they had just left, and the man next to Burton fell forward on to his knees, and then collapsed on his face. Two of the men broke for the shelter of the trees at once, unslinging their rifles as they ran, while the Canadian and the other placed the injured man on the stretcher, and followed them to cover. Even as he staggered beneath the weight, Burton hoped the man was dead, so that he might continue his way and get his friend.

They put down their burden in the shelter of the darkness, and were joined in a minute by the other two men of the party, who had endeavoured to cut off the sniper. The German had been too quick for them.

Burton got up from the stretcher where he had been examining the wounded man.

"He's killed," he said expressionlessly.

"He was my chum. I knew his folk," answered the man who had helped to carry him in. They hesitated a minute, then he went on: "You men had better go on at once; three of you will have to manage the stretcher. I'm going to stay and look after Bill here—and get that sniper," he added calmly.

They looked at each other a moment.

"So long," replied Burton simply, and moved off, the other two men laying their dead comrade gently on the ground, and following with the stretcher. Burton's purpose was so fixed, so final, that the other two did not even question the advisability of continuing their journey, but followed him philosophically.

He reached the end of a line of hedge, and laughed out loud as he recognised it. It was getting darker, and he hurried along beside it, the men bearing the stretcher hardly able to maintain his pace. They were drawing near the front line now, and the hum of bullets passing above their heads became more frequent. A shell burst two hundred yards away, and the party feared that it had been sighted, but none came any closer. Burton hesitated, and his followers watched him curiously—and suddenly suspiciously. They were used to the vagueness of guides, and the Canadian dreaded to let them see a sign of the fear which was in him, for he could not see the two trees, and he knew his men would leave him if they considered he was guessing his way. There was a limit to their endurance, and from experience Burton had found that nothing proved it sooner than the slightest doubt in the leader. He guessed at his bearings from the line of light of the front line, and struck boldly off to the left. The men behind him stopped muttering, and came on briskly enough, Burton walking parallel to the front line some half a mile away, and making for another line of hedge a few hundred yards in front of him. As he came close to it his heart thumped like a hammer, for he knew that if he could not set his eyes from there upon the trees he remembered he would be lost, and that his men would know at once.

They reached the hedge, the ground falling away in a gradual slope beyond it, and there, not a quarter of a mile before him, Burton saw his dismal signposts, and could have fallen on his knees and praised God for the relief. He did so in his heart, and hurried on. He saw the pool of water, and then stumbled across the wire that had caused them so much pain. It seemed a strenuous week ago that they had left their company winding off down the communication trench to go off on their private inspection. Burton thought gloomily of the night—the wire still unmended and two men knocked out. He hated not having some kind of a result to place on the credit side. He remembered, though, that he had got a sniper, and he was quite sure Bill's friend, behind in the woods, had secured the man he was after. Bill's friend was that kind of man.

"THEY LIFTED HIM GENTLY ON TO THE STRETCHER,"

He splashed down into the trench, and worked his way along, distancing the others. He was seized with a sudden fear that all was not well with the corporal.

He turned the traverse where, for hours before, he had returned in answer to his friend's outcry, and saw the body lying still and quiet in the gloom of the bottom of the trench.

"Corp," he called, "Corp! Now we'll have you home, old sport!" The corporal lay apparently motionless, but the sound of his fitful breathing gladdened Burton's heart. He put his arm round the other's neck, and put his water bottle with a few drops of rum to the wounded man's mouth.

The corporal came to with a start and a jerk.

"You took your time, Burton," he murmured with difficulty, and relapsed into unconsciousness as the remainder of the rescue party came up. They lifted him gently into the stretcher, and started on their long tramp back.

(To be continued.)

* *

CANADIAN RED CROSS MATERNITY HOME.

The Canadian Red Cross Society Nursing Home, Grosvenor Road, Seaford, offers its advantages to the wives of Canadian officers and soldiers. The fees charged are 6s. per diem for officers' wives and 4s. per diem for the wives of non-commissioned officers and men, which includes medical attendance and nursing. Applications for admission should be made to the Matron.

* *

Sir Robert Borden has been asked by the Canadian Government to urge the inclusion in the Peace Treaty of a provision facilitating the deportation of dangerous or undesirable aliens to the countries of their origin.

CATHOLIC ARMY CLUB

BEDS, MEALS, & AMUSEMENT
FOR ALL SOLDIERS & SAILORS

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD

CASUALTIES TO N.C.Os. AND MEN.

List of Friday, February 7.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Millett, 282424 H. R.

Accidentally Killed.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Jamieson, 331159 H. C.

Died as a Prisoner of War in German Hands.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Sigurdson, 102 S. H.

Died.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Legate, 9071 L.-Cpl. T. G.; McDermott, 3033066 J.
WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Amlle, 3130045 P.; Zavitz, 3139099 J. B.
SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Keeping, 33850 L.
MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Meade, 237927 G.
RAILWAY TROOPS.—Cowan, 164646 J. A. A.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Long, 192129 A. W.

List of Saturday, February 8.

Died.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Sherman, 880026 W. T.
ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Richardson, 696232 J. J.
MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Gould, 766200 R.
RAILWAY TROOPS.—Cartwright, 1043009 H. H.; Meleshko, 905146 S

List of Tuesday, February 11.

Died.

ENGINEERS.—Badcock, 216330 Spr. J. C.; Reading, 670164 Spr. R.
NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Ralph, 817324 G.
QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Hockenhull, 3090911 H.
EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Cleary, 256589 A. B.
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Rogers, 2138205 F.
RAILWAY TROOPS.—Keith, 684788 Cpl. W. H.; McEldon, 779073 L.-Cpl. A. J.

Wounded.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Groshow, 803082 Cpl. J. A.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Warman, 283350 C. W.

List of Thursday, February 13.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Hardie, 781117 J.; McCarthy, 255638 J. J.; Pilgrim, 106593 H. T.; Thompson, 255277 R.
MANITOBA REGT.—Champagne, 820536 A.

Died.

ENGINEERS.—Demery, 657921 W. V.
FORESTRY CORPS.—Mannie, 463136 J.

* *

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

N.C.O.s and Men.

ENGINEERS.—Judd, 430585 J.
EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Minchin, 22895 L.-Cpl. R.
CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Abbey, 109187 Sgt. R.; Philip, 9280 Cpl. F. F.; Saunders, 9974 Sgt. A. G.; Scott, 787054 J. W.
SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Pallister, 108451 Cpl. E. H.

Imperial Forces.

R.A.F.—Lt. Roy A. Arnott, Lt. Trueman W. Morse (Toronto), Lt. William H. N. Whitehead (Yorkton, Sask)).

OTHER RANKS.—2079 D. Sinclair, Seaforth Highlanders (Ontario); M.2/153122 Dvr. C. A. Forde, R.A.S.C. (Ottawa).

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

CANADIAN RED CROSS, 17, N. AUDLEY STREET, W.—Capt. E. Bowles, C.A.V.C.; Capt. A. MacDonald, R.C.R. (right leg, frac. tibia, dangerously ill).

GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BUXTON.—Lt. A. E. Berry, 7th; Lt. J. L. Berube, 24th; Lt. R. P. Crowe, 42nd; Lt. A. W. Eveleigh, 52nd; Lt. J. Faulkner, 18th (left chest, penet., removed from dangerously ill list); Lt. W. H. Fisher, 2nd C.G.A.; Lt. J. R. Heggie, 4th M.G.; Lt. J. H. Kavanagh, 52nd; Lt. H. E. Key, 47th; Lt. J. W. Leighton, 12th Res.; Lt. K. B. Robinson, 4th; Lt. F. R. Wells, 47th.

Convalescent.

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, MATLOCK BATH.—Lt. W. G. Beaver, 52nd; Lt. C. H. Brock, 72nd; Lt. J. Davidson, 10th C.F.A.; Lt. T. C. McP. St. E. De Wolf, B.C.; Lt. H. M. Drost, 4th M.G.; Lt. J. H. Fitzpatrick, 54th; Lt. A. Fleming, 42nd; Lt. T. W. Greenfield, 49th; Lt. W. F. Leader, 64th; Lt. W. C. McLennan, 38th; Lt. W. P. Venn, 19th.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. C. H. Barnes, 75th; Lt. A. G. Bell, 19th; Lt. J. L. Berube, 24th; Lt. H. G. Bolt, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. G. S. Chisholm, 85th; Lt. T. G. Courtenay, 24th; Lt. H. W. Crisp, 1st M.M.G.; Lt. J. A. Cronin, 44th; Lt. C. M. Dalgleish, 20th; Lt. J. B. Dickey, 47th; Lt. H. A. Dickson, 85th; Lt. O. H. Eaton, 4th M.G.; Lt. W. E. Frame, 1st M.M.G.; Lt. P. Gelineau, 22nd; Lt. H. C. Gilliham, 27th; Lt. H. R. Hipwell, 28th; Lt. H. B. Holland, 43rd; Lt. A. P. Johnston, 20th; Lt. E. H. Jordan, 5th C.F.A.; Lt. R. Kerr, 3rd; Lt. W. C. G. King, 10th; Lt. J. H. Knill, 1st M.G.; Lt. A. P. Linnell, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. R. I. McGill, 8th; Lt. H. L. McInnes, 86th; Lt. F. A. McNee, 1st; Lt. D. S. Macpherson, Art.; Capt. S. MacPherson, 6th T.M.B.; Lt. D. R. Menzies, 43rd; Lt. J. R. Paton, 26th; Lt. J. A. Perry, 8th; Lt. J. S. Rankin, 102nd; Lt. O. B. Rexford, 6th Res.; Lt. L. M. Roberts, 5th C.M.R.; Lt. J. d'O. Rochfort, 47th; Lt. D. A. R. Rodgers, 50th; Lt. L. J. E. Smith, 16th; Lt. S. Turk, 1st M.G.; Lt. C. E. Tuttle, 14th; Capt. R. H. Walker, 14th; Capt. H. G. Ware, 44th; Lt. W. R. West, 1st C.F.A.; Lt. H. A. Young, 2nd M.G.

Other than Wounds.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Lt. J. P. H. Atkin, 4th C.F.A. (broncho-pneumonia), No. 50 C.C.S.; Lt. H. F. Bennett, 2nd C.F.A. (broncho-pneumonia), No. 50 C.C.S.; Capt. L. P. McCurdy, 1st C.E. (broncho-pneumonia), No 24 Gen., Etaples; Lt. F. G. Robertson, 1st C.D.M.T., C.A.S.C. (broncho-pneumonia), No 50 C.C.S.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—Lt. J. W. Dixon, [illegible] Bn., C.E. (influenza), 17, N. Audley Street, W.; Lt. N. Duncan, [illegible] (influenza), 14 Can. General, Eastbourne; Lt. A. S. B. Jones, C.R.T.D. (influenza), 9 Can. General, Kinmel Park; [illegible] L. Orme (bronchitis, debility), 10 Can. Stationary, St. Omer; Lt. F. W. Parsons, 3rd Co., C.F.C. ([illegible] mental); Lt. W. S. Waddie, [illegible] Res. (influenza), 9 Can. Gen., Kinmel Park.

REMOVED FROM SERIOUSLY ILL LIST.—Lt. H. H. Kellner, C.O.R.C.C. (acute bronchitis), No. 20 General, Camiers.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Attached to Headquarter Units. Staff Lt., 1st Cl. Lt. J. C. Carroll, C.F.A., relinquishes his appt. (August 13, 1918).

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—A.A. and Q.M.G. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) A. G. Cameron, D.S.O., Que. Regt., and to be temp. Lt.-Col. (December 6, 1918).

Special Appointments.—Lt.-Col. Sir H. M. Allan, Knt., C.V.O., Gen. List, to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., whilst empld. as a Pensions Board Officer (November 4, 1918). Temp. Capt. J. T. Norquay, N.S. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. (January 26). Temp Capt. W. A. Woodcock, 1st Cent. Ont. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. (January 10).

Special Appointments.—The undermentioned cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. (January 26): Temp. Maj. T. E. MacNutt, New Brunswick R. Temp. Capt. W. H. T. Collison, Manitoba R.

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—A.D.M.S.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. C. Rankin, C.A.M.C. (January 2). D.A.D.M.Ss.—Temp. Capt. J. C. Maynard, C.A.M.C., and to be act. Maj. whilst so empld. (December 18); temp. Maj. G. G. Greer, M.C., C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (December 17).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lt. J. Macklem ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 19).

Artillery.—Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.:—W. S. Trenholme, E. R. W. Hebden, M.C. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.: E. R. Paterson, G. A. Gaherty. Temp. Capt. W. Vassie, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—A. E. Hopper, L. G. McNab. Temp. Capt. D. K. Hazen to be temp. Maj. and to remain secd. Temp. Lt. C. R. McCort ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.G.A. (January 2). Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Trench Mortar Batt.:—J. A. Loy, M.C., S. Tremblay. Temp. Lt. R. A. Fraser to be Adjt.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. J. A Riddell ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (November 29). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—(act. Capt.) W. A. Woodward, A. R. Hill.

Engineers.—Temp. Maj. F. R. Henshaw, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col. (December 13, 1918, to January 10, 1919). Temp. Lt. M. D. Drew-Brook to be act. Capt. while spec. empld. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. E. Genet, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (June 20, 1919). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—R. C. Croly, M.C., W. A. Steel, M.C. Temp. Capt. R. D. Sutherland is secd. as Staff Learner, and retains his present grading as Staff Capt. (October 21, 1918). Temp. Lt. and Qr.-Mr. W. C. Warren, M.C., to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. (July 6, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—H. W. Dawson, G. Frampton, K. R. McKinnon, M.C., M. R. McCracken, M.C., M.M. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. H. Barrett to be act. Maj. while O.C. of a Regtl. Depôt Group. Temp. Lt. G. E. Full to be act. Capt.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. B. Poston to be temp. Capt. (March 25, 1917, with seniority November 1, 1915). Temp. Lt. M. S. McLean ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 9).

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. H. Arnold to be act. Capt while comdg. a Co. Temp. Lt. H. R. Milner to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt.

Quebec Regiment.—Temo. Capt. E. D. Morse to be temp. Maj. Temp. Maj. J. D. Macpherson, M.C., ceased to be secd. for duty whilst spec. empld. Temp. Capts. relinquish the act. rank of Maj.:—H. G. Brewer, M.C., V. E. Duclos, M.C. Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—E. Appleby, M.M., R. M. Hebden. Temp. Lt. A. T. Howell relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. 110319 Sgt. C. P. Levine to be temp. Lt., and to be secd. for duty while spec. empld.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. L. Frazer to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt. G. W. Trollope, M.M., to be Adjt. Temp. Lt. J. Milne relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) B. O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) T. McW. Cowan to be temp. Capt. Temp. Maj. W. C. Cochrane ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (December 30). Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Lt. A. C. Dean, temp. Capt. J. W. G. Clark, temp. Lt. S. W. Orr. Temp. Capt. A. A. Gray ceased to hold the appt. as Adjt. Temp. Capt. J. H. Jennings to be Adjt. Temp. Lt. R. R. Conolly is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-Martial.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. A. Proctor to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt W. B. MacKay ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 2). Temp. Maj. E. J. W. Ryan relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. W. W. Dunlop, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Maj. S. H. Okell, M.C. Temp. Lt. R. Potts to be act. Capt. while empld. as Area P.T. and B.F. Officer (Bordon).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. W. F. Light ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (January 13). Temp. Capt. R. G. McMullen ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 20). Temp. Lt. J. E. King ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 14). Temp. Capt. J. F. MacLaren, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. J. E. Leckie, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be act. Col. while comdg. Soroka District Syren Party. (November 16, 1918.) Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. Corbit relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be spec. empld. Temp. Lt. A. M. MacLennan, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. J. C. B. Inkster, from Nova Scotia Regt., to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Maj. D. E. MacIntyre, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. and to command a Bn. (December 2, 1918). Temp. Capt. W. W. Kennedy, M.C., to be act. Maj. (September 12 to October 8, 1918.) Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.: L. C. Gilmour, S. L. Shannon, C. Le G. Amy. Temp. Capt. J. A. Wotherspoon to be Adjt. Temp. Capt. J. Burgoyne ceased to be secd. while spec. empld.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. A. S. Dunn to be act. Capt. while empld. with the Khaki University. Temp. Capt. I. Mooney, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. H. G. Nolan. Temp. Lt. W. D. Friend to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. D. Friend to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. T. U. Ross ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions. (January 19.) Temp. Capt. W. M. Harris, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. G. S. Robertson, M.C.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. S. E. Young ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 20.) Temp. Capt. W. G. McIntosh, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. A. L. Lewis relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. W. Robson to be act. Maj. while empld. as O. i./c. Printing, Stationery and Typewriter Servs. Temp. Capt. C. Fraser to be act. Maj. while O.C. of a Regtl. Depôt Group.

C.A.M.C.—Temp Majs. to be act. Lt.-Cols.: G. Musson, while empld. as Chief of the Medical Service at a Gen. Hospital. (December 8). G. H. R Gibson, D.S.O., while empld. as O.C. a Convalescent Hospital (January 2). Hon. Lts. and temp. Qr.-Mrs. to be temp. Qr.-Mrs., with hon. rank of Capt.: W. H. Armstrong, C. W. McGill, J. A. MacDonald. Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. while empld. at No. 12 Can. Gen. Hospital: K. A. MacKenzie, F. B. McIntosh. Hon. Lts. and temp. Qr.-Mrs. to be temp. Qr.-Mrs. with hon. rank of Capt.: H. W. Aitken, W. H. Franklin.

Cyclist Corps.—Temp. Lt. J Brown, from Alberta Regt., to be temp. Lt.

Corps Can. Railway Troops.—Temp. Maj. C. Flint, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.M.A. (January 20). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. G. MacLachlan to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. T. A. Willis to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. R. K. Simpson, M.M., to be act. Capt.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. W. D. Chambers ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 5). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.: W. D. Chambers, A. B. Raymond. Temp. Capt. J. L. Ferguson to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. H. Millar.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt.-Col. J. B. Donnelly, D.S.O., to be act. Col. while empld. as Act. Dir. of Timber Operations, France (December 14, 1918). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. J. Burden, D.S.O., D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 1). Temp. Lt. R. Bateman to be act. Capt. while empld. as second in command of a Co.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Lt. F. W. Tonkin resigns his commn. Hon. Capt. J. W. Beaton to be Hon. Maj.

Gen List.—Hon. Capt. H. G. M. Hambling resigns his commn. in England. Hon. Lt. R. D. Scott resigns his commn.

Imperial Forces.

Royal Canadian Navy.—Lt. R. F. Lawson is appt. to *Princess Royal.*

R.A.F.—Flying Branch: Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. as Capts. (A.): F. W. Crawford, F. H. Taylor, M.C. (C. Ont. Regt.). Lt. J. G. Sharp, M.C., to be Lt. (A.), from (K.B.). Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) B. A. Whitmore (A.) to be Lt. The following are transfd. to unempld. list: Capt. G. S. Harrower; Lts. F. R. Alford, W. A. Carveth, and R. D. Doane; Sec. Lts. A. M. Allan, C. Nickle, J. F. Price, M.M. (Sask. Regt.), and P. G. Rodier. Sec. Lt. H. H. Fitzsimmons relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank. Administrative Branch: Lt. L. N. W. Woods to be Lt., from (A.). Lt. W. H. Dixon to be Lt., from (C.). Sec. Lts. to be Sec. Lts., from (A.): F. M. Ruggles, S. C. McLeod. Technical Branch: Capt. V. E. Schweitzer to be Capt. (Grade A.), from (A.). Lts. (O.) to be Lts. (Grade A.): B. E. Gilbert, T. Weir. Lt. W. M. Arnot to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. (Grade A.). Lt. W. S. Jamieson to be graded for pay as Lt. (Grade B.). Lt. C. E. Crowly is transfd. to unempld. list.

FATHER AND SON.

Lt.-Col. M. K. Adams came Overseas as O.C. 155th Bn. in the fall of 1916. He was for some months O.C. Eastern Ontario Regimental Depot, and on proceeding to France was seconded to the Imperial Army. Capt. E. A. Adams, his only son, came Overseas with the 39th Bn. in December, 1915; was transferred to the Quebec Regiment in France early in 1916; and was wounded in June, 1916, and again in August, 1918.

3rd Dorsetshire Regiment.—Lt. E. F. Fabian is placed on the ret. list on account of ill-health caused by wounds.

Worcestershire Regiment (T.F.), 7th Bn.—Sec. Lt. H. B. Bate, M.C. (since relinquished commn.) to be Lt.

Hampshire Regiment (T.F.), 4th Bn.—Lt. G. H. Barker, M.C., relinquishes his commn. on acct. of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains the rank of Lt.

London Regt. (T.F.), 8th Bn.—Sec. Lt. F. R. Julian relinquishes his commn. on acct. of ill-health, and retains the rank of Sec. Lt.

Memorandum.—Lt.-Col. E. J. Duffus, C.B., h.p. list, retires on retired pay, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

Newfoundland Contingent.

1st Bn., R. Nfld. Regt.—Temp. Capt. and Adjt. A. Raley, M.C., to be temp. Maj

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A RED CROSS TOUR.

Lady Perley and Lady Drummond Visit France and Flanders.

Lady Perley and Lady Drummond have recently returned from France, where they made a tour in a Red Cross car, extending over ten days, and visited a number of Canadian hospitals and casualty stations. They also drove over part of the devastated region of France and Flanders, which they describe as infinitely sad.

A pleasant feature of their journey was the warm welcome given to them by the O.C.s and matrons of the various hospitals, where they frequently arrived at the hour of afternoon tea. They were guests also at lunch or dinner of Brig.-General Ross, D.M.S., G.H.Q., Major-General Sir David Watson, Major-General Loomis, and of other Canadian officers at divisional headquarters and casualty stations.

At Brussels they were received in audience by the King, who was most gracious, and spoke very warmly of Canada's notable kindness and liberality towards Belgium during the war.

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CLOSING OF CANADIAN HOSPITAL AT ST. CLOUD.

The Canadian Ministers now in Paris attended, on Sunday, February 2, the closing ceremonies of the Canadian hospital at St. Cloud.

M. Mounier, of the French Medical Service, said more than 5,000 French wounded had been treated in this hospital, and on behalf of the French Government he thanked the Canadian doctors for their devotion.

Sir Robert Borden, who responded in English and French, paid a tribute to the heroism of the French soldier and of his Canadian brother-in-arms, and hoped that the joint victory would bind the Allies still more closely and ensure peace of the world.

WORK FOR THE EX-SOLDIER.

The Demobilisation Employment Offices.

The information obtained in England from the soldiers' questionnaires will be tabulated at headquarters in Ottawa, and is to be used in connection with the survey of industries being conducted by representatives of the Department of Labour. These representatives, who have technical knowledge of the industries which they are assigned to survey, will periodically collect data regarding positions actually vacant and liable to be vacant.

The man and the job will be connected at the demobilisation employment offices which are now being established throughout Canada at every military dispersal centre and in every city of 10,000 population and over.

These offices will be under the control of the Provincial Departments of Labour, but are being organised and co-ordinated by the Dominion Department of Labour. The returned soldier will be directed to these employment offices by the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission, and care is being taken to ensure that he gets preference in employment. At the employment office there will be a representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment whose duty it will be to look after the soldiers' interest when they arrive at the office. This representative, it is proposed, will make his reports through the Returned Soldiers' Commission to the Department's headquarters in Ottawa. In each unit there will be at unit headquarters a demobilisation officer of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment who will also be a member of the Returned Soldiers' Commission, and who will act in an advisory capacity. All of the employees mentioned are to be returned soldiers, and as far as possible the men in charge of the demobilisation employment offices will also be returned men.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is acting in co-operation with the Department of Labour and several other departments of the Government, under the co-ordinating direction of the Repatriation and Employment Committee, which has been established for the purpose of securing the most efficient service and eliminating duplication by Dominion or Provincial Departments and organisations without dispensing with the services and connections that have been established for three years or more.

The Disabled Soldier

The return of the disabled soldier to civil life will be accomplished, as it has heretofore, through the vocational branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. The man so disabled by war that he cannot return to his former employment will be given training in a suitable trade or occupation and will receive vocational pay and allowances.

The Medical Service will continue to give free sanatorium, hospital and out-patient treatment. Every man of the Canadian Expeditionary Force honourably discharged is entitled to free treatment for recurrence of war disability as long as he lives. The service of the branch supplying and maintaining artificial limbs and appliances free of charge is also being continued.

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OBITUARY.

At Sackville, N.B., Mr. G. R. McCord, barrister, who came overseas as a private, gained a commission, and was awarded the M.C. At Montreal, Mr. E. G. O'Connor (74), at one time advertising representative of *Canada* in the Dominion. At Ottawa, Mr. J. L. Bates (60); Hon. Octavius H. Lambert, uncle of the Earl of Cavan, who settled in Ottawa 30 years ago; Capt. Patrick Mahoney; Col. Robert S. Low, of Bate & MacMahon, builders. At Toronto, Mr. F. C. M. Houlton (60), a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange and father-in-law of Brig.-Gen. Elmsley; Mr. J. H. Macdonald, K.C. (74). At Pinehurst, N.C., Mr. Turnbull Small, K.C., of Toronto. At Hamilton, Lt.-Col. R. H. Labatt (56), formerly O.C. 4th Bn. and until recently a Pensions Commissioner. At Gananoque, Mr. J. B. Murphy. At Vancouver, Mr. W. H. Mayer (72), formerly Mayor of North Vancouver. At Prince Rupert, Mr. Robert A. Grant, local manager of P. Burns & Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. W. Ronaldson Clark, I.M.S., who died last week in the Isle of Man, where he was Medical Staff Officer, was at the outbreak of war engaged in the inspection of camps and recruiting depôts in Canada.

Mr. James Hugh Allan, who died at Worcester last week, was a cousin of Mr. Hugh A. Allan and for some time connected with the Liverpool branch of the Allan Steamship Line.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE BOYS' DINNER.

At the request of the Officers of the Third Canadian Division the Old U.C.C. Boys' Dinner has been postponed to Saturday, February 15, at the Café Royal, 68, Regent Street, W.1., at 7.30 p.m. Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., D.C.L., will occupy the chair. Will all Old Boys who wish to attend kindly send their names and addresses *at once* to the Hon. Secretary of the London Branch of the U.C.C. Old Boys' Association, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1. It is hoped every Old Boy will make an effort to be present.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Lt. John Scott Bain, 13th Bn. (died of pneumonia following influenza, on February 3, at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux), was previously reported dangerously ill. Deceased belonged to Pincher Creek, Alta., and was for two years with the 23rd Alberta Rangers. He was a rancher, and enlisted with the 13th C.M.R., of which he was assistant adjutant whilst in Canada. Deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bain, of 45, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and was 23.

Lt. F. H. Cantlon, M.C., 1st C. Ont. and R.A.F., who was reported missing as from March 18 last year, is now presumed dead. He was a Toronto man, and in civil life was employed as a stenographer by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Lt. Kenneth W. Junor, M.C., C.M.G.C. and R.A.F., presumed to have died on or since April 23, 1918, was the son of Mr William Junor, Jameson Avenue, Toronto. He enlisted in the C.M.R. in 1915, and came overseas as a machine-gunner of the 75th. His M.C. was awarded for gallantry as an air fighter.

Lt. C. A. Pelletier, Engrs. and R.A.F., who is for official purposes presumed to have died on or since May 11, 1918 (when he was reported missing), was the son of Mr. C. Caron-Pelletier, Ottawa. Deceased was a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston, and a student of McGill University.

Lt. Charles Gordon Thompson, C.F.A. (died on January 28 at the Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, London, of wounds sustained on the Somme in 1916), was the youngest son of the late Capt. Peter Thompson, F.R.A.S., of Elmlea, Bickley, Kent. Deceased was 30.

Lt. George Tritton, 44th Bn., is for official purposes presumed to have died on or since February 19, 1918. He was previously reported "wounded and missing." Deceased left Winnipeg in 1916 as a private of the 44th Bn., was wounded on the Somme, and later received his commission. His parents reside at 1.564 Alexander Avenue, Weston.

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S WAR EFFORT.

Contributions in Men and Money.

At the outbreak of war there was no military force in Newfoundland. There was, however, a pre-war establishment of 58[illegible] Naval Reservists.

Newfoundland contributed to the fighting Forces of the Empire 11,922 of all ranks, consisting of 9,326 men for the Army, 2,053 men for the Royal Naval Reserve, 500 men for the Newfoundland Forestry Corps, and 43 nurses.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment furnished a battalion for the Gallipoli campaign, and sent 4,253 men to France and Belgium, suffering the following casualties:—

Killed in action and died of wounds ...	1,082
Died from other causes ...	95
Missing ...	18
Prisoners of war ...	152
Wounded ...	2,314
Total	3,661

The following decorations were won by the Regiment: 1 V.C., 2 C.M.Gs., 4 D.S.Os., 28 M.Cs., 6 bars to M.C., 32 D.C.Ms., 1 bar to D.C.M., 105 M.Ms., 8 bars to M.M. 1 O.B.E., 22 mentions in despatches, 21 Allied decorations 3 other medals—total, 234.

In the Royal Naval Reserve 167 men were killed in action and 124 invalided out of the Service.

3,000 Newfoundlanders enlisted in the Canadian and other Forces (outside Newfoundland), but there is no statistical record of casualties regarding them, although it is known they were heavy.

A War Loan of $6,000,000.00 was raised by Newfoundland.

Instead of maintaining a hospital Overseas, Newfoundland supported 301 beds, in addition to 32 in Newfoundland, and the total receipts for this fund amounted to $129,200. The total receipts for the Aeroplane Fund were $53,487; for the Red Cross Fund, $151,500; and for the Patriotic Fund, $166,687

A large quantity of Red Cross material, etc., was sent from the Dominon during the War to the various organisations overseas, in addition to many thousands of dollars' worth of comforts for the troops.

Newfoundland provided the pay and allowances for the Royal Newfoundland Regiment (6,326 all ranks), and made up the difference in pay to bring the Royal (Newfoundland) Naval Reserve to the same scale as that of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, besides equipping the Royal Newfoundland Regiment before proceeding overseas.

* *

Sergt. H. Rolph was beaten by Eddie M'Goorty (United States) in the eighth round in a fifteen-round contest for £500 at the National Sporting Club on Monday night.

"Canada and Her Soldiers" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Dominion Government summarising the preparations already made by the several Departments of the Government. It has been written by Dr. J. W. Robertson, who is acting special adviser in these matters, and is to be given to every member of the O.M.F.C.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lady Borden, as president of the committee which is arranging a wedding present for Princess Patricia, announces that it has been decided that the present is to consist of Victory Bonds.

* *

Archbishop Cerretti, Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Vatican, who is on a special mission to the United States, has been in Quebec to pay a visit to Cardinal Bégin.

* *

Sir George Perley was present at the inauguration of the Overseas Teachers' Conference, organised by the League of Empire last Saturday.

* *

Brig.-Gen. J. A. Stewart has declined an invitation to become Opposition Leader in the Provincial Legislature of Alberta (says the *Daily Record*), and the position has been accepted by Mr. George Pearley, of Okotoks.

* *

Lord Leverhulme gave an address on industrial problems at last Sunday's Canadian Citizenship meeting in London, Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., being in the chair.

* *

Sir George McLaren Brown, who has been European manager of the C.P.R. since 1910, has now been appointed European general manager.

* *

The Bishop of Ontario gave an address at the monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge last week.

* *

Among the recent departures for Canada have been Mrs. J. A. Strathy, Mrs. Vincent Green, Miss Green, and Lt. Gerald Green; also Mrs. Marcel Morgan, all of Toronto: Mrs. A. T. Ogilvie and Miss Barbara Lennon, of Victoria: Miss Embene McBride, of Winnipeg.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, of Toronto, have arrived in London.

* *

Mr. Mark Workman, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, is at the Ritz Hotel.

* *

Lt.-Col. Edwin Prismall, O.B.E., T.D., until recently Inspector of Musketry, O.M.F.C., has been demobilised. Col. Prismall, who has been an employé of Barclay's Bank for over thirty years, has resumed his appointment as Chief Inspector of that institution. He will shortly pay a visit to Canada and the United States.

* *

Capt. Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C., formerly of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, who served with the 42nd (Montreal) Battalion, has been appointed Overseas representative of the Repatriation Committee, and will soon (says the *Record*) take up his duties in London.

* *

COL. H. M. TORY,
Director of the Khaki University.
Photograph: Bassano.

The Royal College of Physicians has admitted Dr. G. R. Pirie, M.B., of Toronto, as a member, and has licensed the following:—Mr. J. A. Mackenzie (Manitoba), Mr. H. B. Maitland (Toronto). A diploma in public health granted jointly with the Royal College of Surgeons was granted to Mr. K. M. B. Simon, M.B., Toronto, L.C.P. and S. Ont.

* *

Capt. J. G. Corry Wood (formerly M.P.P. for Alberni, B.C.), who has been seriously ill at the Military Hospital, Bramshott, is now progressing favourably.

* *

Col. Grant Morden, M.P., spent £732 in contesting the Brentford and Chiswick Division. Mr. P. A. Hurd, M.P., spent £1,082 in the Frome division of Somerset.

MR. MARK WORKMAN,
President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, now in London.

The Rev. Dudley B. Ashford, of Cardiff, has left for St. John's, Newfoundland, to become the minister of the Congregational Church, and to be superintendent of the work carried on by the Colonial Missionary Society.

* *

The Rev. W. E. Tyers, of the Canadian Forces, has been appointed by the Vicar of Egham to work at Egham Hythe, where it is hoped that a suitable site for a church will shortly be secured.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lois, only daughter of Sir William Duff Reid and Lady Reid, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Lt.-Col. Hugh Knox Niven, 25th Cavalry, Indian Army, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Knox Niven, took place at St. Thomas' Church, St. John's, on January 18. The Rt. Rev. W. C. White, assisted by the Rev. Edgar Jones, rector, officiated.

* *

The engagement is announced between Lt.-Cdr. Kenneth Dalglish, Royal Navy, youngest son of the late J. C. Dalglish and Mrs. Dalglish Bellasis, Sundorne Castle, Shrewsbury, and Katherine Isobel, daughter of the late Allan Ronald Macdonell and Mrs. Macdonell, of Montreal.

* *

An engagement is announced between Lt. Herbert J. Bush, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, son of Oakley Hallen Bush, of Vancouver, B.C., and Muriel, widow of Lt. Patrick W. Gould, 9th King's Royal Rifle Corps, of the Boltons, Lewes, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alec Matheson, of Ardarun, Littlehampton.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Brown, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter Hazel to Lt. Douglas G. Macpherson, 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Macpherson.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. George Cooke, Arlington Avenue, Montreal, announce the marriage, on January 29, of their daughter Helen Mildred, to Lt. Ross B. Taylor, C.A.M.C., son of Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Taylor, Cobalt, Ont.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between James Little Mounsey, W.S., Edinburgh, son of Prof. and Mrs. Mounsey, 24, Glencairn Crescent, Edinburgh, and Marjory Manners Brookfield, daughter of Mr. Herbert Brookfield, of Glen Cove, Chester, Nova Scotia.

* *

Capt. Andrew Lane Wark MacCallum, Montreal manager of the Marconi Wireless Company, was married at St. John, N.B., on January 27, to Enid Tudor Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Evans, of Carnarvon, Wales. The bride arrived on the *Minnedosa* the previous day.

* *

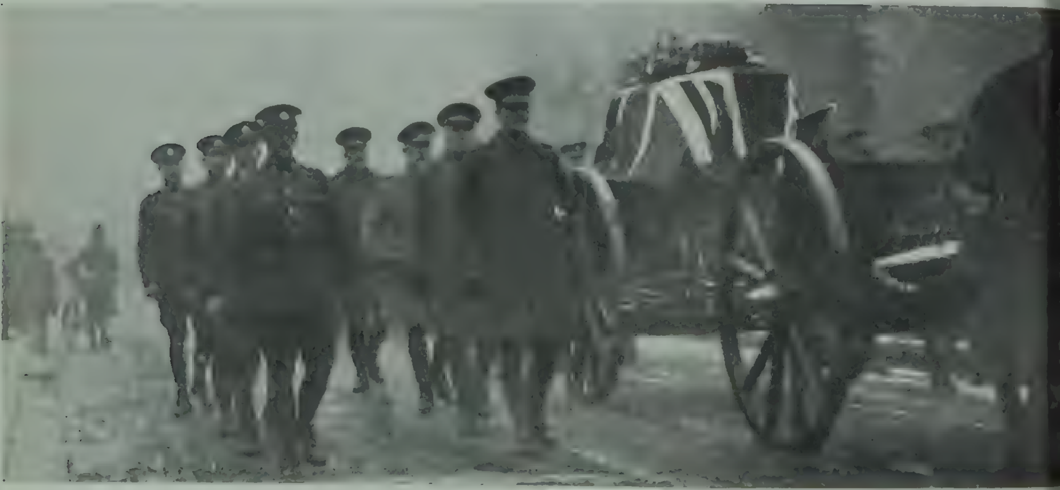
Estimates prepared by the directors of the Canadian National Railways require $60,000,000 for rolling stock, rails, equipment, and branch lines in the Western Provinces.

Official statistics on the production of electricity in Canada show that a total of over $356,000,000 was invested in power stations, of which $79\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was commercial enterprise, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. municipal or publicly owned. Practically 90 per cent. of the total production of electrical energy, comprising nearly 1,850,000,000,000 h.p. was derived from water power.

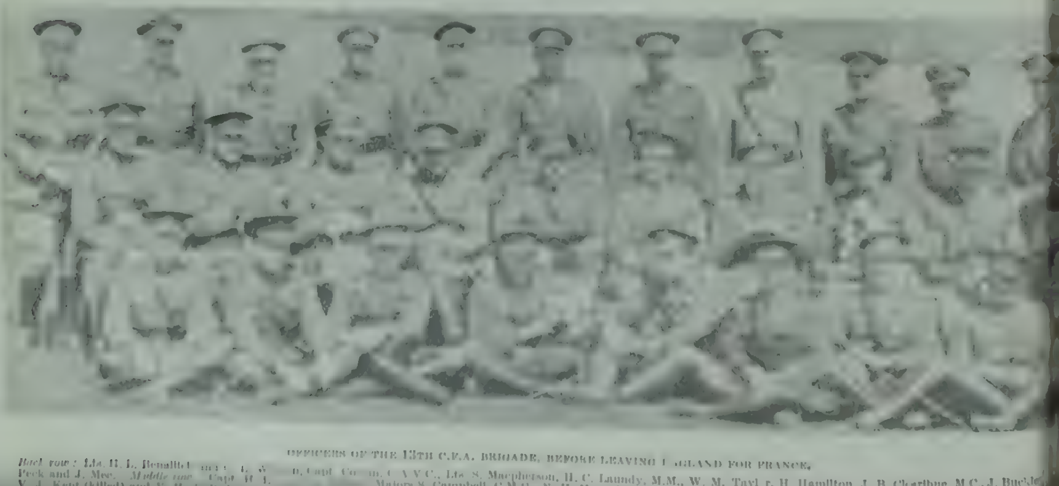
The current quarterly issue of the *University Magazine* (Montreal) includes "Do Indemnities Pay?" and "The Individual and the State," by A. E. Darby; "Watchmen of the Sea," Patrick Vaux; "Papers from the Front," J. A. Holland; "The Actuality of Homer," John Macnaughton; "Righteousness," W. A. Langton; "The Larger Moral View of War," R. J. Shires; "Quebec: Pulp and Paper," J. C. Ross; and "Kipling," Maurice Hutton

Canadian War Records]
OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SIEGE BATTERY, C.G.A., AT GODESBERG.

BRIG.-GENERAL EMBURY AND



Canadian War Records
FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAM STEELE AT PUTNEY: THE COFFIN AND PALL BEARERS.



OFFICERS OF THE 13TH C.F.A. BRIGADE, BEFORE LEAVING [illegible]GLAND FOR FRANCE.

Back row: Lts. H. L. Renaud [illegible] D, Capt. [illegible], C.A.V.C., Lts. S. Macpherson, H. C. Laundy, M.M., W. M. Taylor, H. Hamilton, J. B. Charlbue, M.C., J. Buckle
Peck and J. Mee. *Middle row:* Capt. H. I. [illegible] Majors S. Campbell, C.M.G., N. H. Macaulay, D.S.O., and M. V. Plummer, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. E. G. Hanson, D.S.O.,
V. J. Kent (killed) and V. H. de B. Powell, M.C. [illegible] (killed), Capts. R. McK. Watt, M.C., and D. G. Anglin. *Front row:* Capt. J. E. Lowry, C.A.P.C., Lts. J. Galpin, J. C. Mitche
[illegible], D.C.M. and C. A. McMurtry, Capt. J. Moorhead, C.A.C.C., Lts. H. K. Ingram and W. J. Boyd.

DIAN SECTION, G.H.Q., MONTREUIL.

BRIG.-GENERAL G. E. McCUAIG AND STAFF OF THE 4TH BRIGADE, AT SIEGBURG [Photographs

SIR EDWARD KEMP AND OTHER MOURNERS AT THE FUNERAL. (The photographs were taken in a fog.) [Photographs.

OFFICERS OF 2ND C.M.R. AT MONS ON ARMISTICE DAY.

Lt.-Col. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., the C.O., was absent on leave in England.: Major Godfrey, M.C., being the Acting C.O. Capt. John MacGregor, V.C., is third from right in front row.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE 1914-15 STAR.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "S/Sgt. Canadians," in his letter regarding the 1914-15 Star, has failed to grasp the essential point of the question. The Star is a special decoration for those only who actually served in France, or some recognised theatre of war, before December 31, 1915. Should it be granted to those who served in England its whole character would be altered, and it would become practically the same thing as a general service medal.

If it be granted to those who served in England during 1915, why not to those who served anywhere else in that year? This would at once make it a meaningless and valueless thing, and would be strongly resented by those who served in an actual theatre of war. The reason why many of those who have so served object to wearing, and do not wear, the red and blue service chevrons, is that these are worn by many who have never seen France, and the same objection would apply should the 1914-15 Star be given to men who have not seen actual service during those years.

Why should not the men who responded instantly to the call in 1914 be given a special decoration to distinguish them from those who were more cautious?

It is to be feared that a class of "medal hunters" is developing in the O. M. Forces of Canada as in the British Army. These gentlemen, whenever they see a medal or decoration announced immediately start an agitation to have the terms of the award altered, so that they also can obtain it.

Whether it was their own fault, as it sometimes must have been, or adverse conditions that prevented men like "S/Sgt." from getting to France in 1915, the fact remains that any award of the Star to them would be bitterly resented by those who have been through the hell of the fighting out here. "S/Sgt." might just as well claim the Mons Star also, because through no fault of his own he was not present during the famous retreat. It is absurd for him to say that because an occasional bombing plane flew over parts of England, England was, therefore, a theatre of war comparable to the French or other fronts.

Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's only, and let "S/Sgt." and others like him cease trying to annex honours that do not legitimately belong to them. We out here are getting very tired of their constant efforts in this direction.

The late Henry Labouchere once said that he would no more think of refusing a peerage to anyone who wanted it than he would think of refusing thistles to a hungry donkey. By all means, if it will please "S/Sgt." and his like, let the Canadian Government issue them a special medal of their very own should the War Office refuse them the 1914-15 Star, but for Heaven's sake do not cheapen the honours of the actual fighting men.—Yours, etc.,

CANADIAN SOLDIER.

Belgium.

N.S. BEATRICE McNAIR, C.A.M.C.

Awarded Military Medal.

Photo: Lambert Weston.

LT. W. A. I. ANGLIN, C.G.A.

Awarded Military Cross.

(St. John, N.B.).

Lt. Anglin is a son of Dr. J. V. Anglin, and the eldest of four brothers who served in the O.M.F.C. One of them, Lyman, was killed, and another, Gerald, was seriously wounded, awarded the M.C., and promoted Captain.

OFFICERS' DEPENDENTS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—According to present arrangements an officer travels on the boat and rail with his family, only he personally travels first class and his family third-class. If they go to Vancouver, and he wants them to travel with him first class he has to pay the difference between first class and third-class. With five dependents this means some £60.

This is impossible for a number of officers to do, and neither can they find it possible to allow their family to travel apart from them (third class). It means that some of us must endeavour to remain in England a long time to try and save up the money or try to stay in England altogether. Can anything be done? Yours, etc.,

AN OFFICER OF FOUR YEARS' SERVICE.

OFFICERS' TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Permit one to draw your attention to the unfair discrimination made against the officers of Canadian Railway Troops Battalions in regard to transportation on their embarkation leave. The N.C.O.s and men get free warrants; the officers, who are expected to travel first-class, have to pay their fare.

The locating of their base camp in a corner of the North of England, away from London, has made it an additional expense to those who have business in the capital.

Why should Canadian officers have to pay? In the Imperial Army, where officers' pay is far higher, all furloughs carry free travelling expenses.—Yours, etc.,

D. E. D.

REVERTED OFFICERS AND THEIR FORMER RANK.

SIR,—Is there any chance of those officers who gave up their rank in order to get to France receiving back that rank before returning to Canada for discharge? It would be a courteous acknowledgment of their services if the military authorities permitted them to return home with at least their former rank.

Officers who refused to revert were allowed to return to Canada for discharge—in a number of cases for employment—with their full rank and pay. Others were absorbed in France with full rank, others (officer *personnel* of the 5th Division) had to step down one grade only, and others, with only a few months' attached duty in France, were employed in England with their full rank and pay.

It seems but fair, therefore, that those who had courage enough to drop the whole thing and go to France should, now that we are about to return to our homes, be allowed to resume our former rank (not necessarily with pay) in order that we may not have the humiliation of returning lower in rank than those who refused to revert.—Yours, etc.,

SUBSCRIBER.

THE CANADIAN WAR MEMORIALS EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—Some days ago I visited the Canadian War Memorials Exhibition at Burlington House.

The idea of having a permanent record in after years of Canada's great share in this world war appeals to one and all. But, surely, a little more artistic discretion and common sense might have been shown by the Committee in the selection of artists to carry out this work.

I refer to the "Ultra-Modern" school, to which class presumably belong "Gas Attack," by Gunner William Roberts: "Canadian Gunpit," by Lt. Wyndham Lewis, and several others. I wish I could—or rather dared—quote here some of the remarks made about these pictures in my hearing by civilians as well as soldiers. The Committee—whoever they are—in placing orders for such pictures lay themselves open to harsh and well-merited criticism.

Let us consider the first picture I mentioned—"Gas Attack." I have seen quite a few of my comrades die in battle, but most vivid in my mind are the men I saw die after the Second Battle of Ypres, 1915, from the effects of gas—sights which will never be forgotten by those who saw them.

I am convinced it is not the wish of the Canadian people to see portrayed, for after generations, pictures—if they can be called such—which make a mockery and joke of the deeds of those whose memory and immortal bravery are dear to us all.

As for historic detail—well, the 1st Canadian Division did not wear "shoulder patches" on April 23, 1915.

It is to be hoped that this, the first portion of the Canadian War Memorials pictures, will be the last to include such gross examples of misapplied public money—money that could far better be expended in war charities than by providing canvases to fill the Dominion galleries with pictures that lack not only historic detail, but also artistic merit.—Yours, etc.,

A. E. R. T.

[In *Canada* of January 11 it was remarked: "It is hardly to be expected that all of these pictures will find place in the National Pantheon which will be erected at Ottawa."—Ed. CANADA.]

* *

D.S.O. CANCELLED.

The following announcement appeared in Tuesday's *London Gazette*:—

"His Majesty the King has directed that Ludger Jules Olivet Daly-Gingras, late Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, shall cease to be a Member of the Distinguished Service Order, to which he was appointed on the 1st January, 1917, and that his name shall be erased from the Register of the Order."

* *

Jewellery, furs and valuables totalling $40,000 have been stolen from the winter residence of Lady Kemp, wife of Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia, at Aiken, South Carolina (says a Toronto correspondent). The robbery occurred while a dinner party was in progress.

Newfoundland has issued a new series of war stamps, bearing the head of a caribou, the badge of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. The different values have the names of the great engagements of the war in which the Newfoundlanders took part. There are four values consecrated to the Royal Naval Reserve, and inscribed "Ubique."

LONG LIST OF MILITARY MEDALLISTS.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, February* 11, 1919.)

SECOND BAR TO M.M

6846 Cpl. F. Pegamegabow, M.M. 1st Bn. (M.M. gazetted June 3, 1916; Bar March 13, 1918.)

151064 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) C. W. Moore, M.M., 52nd. (M.M. gazetted June 18, 1917; Bar Dec. 12, 1917.)

805173 Sgt. A. Taylor, M.M., 2nd. (M.M. Nov. 19, 1917; Bar March 13, 1918.)

227697 Pte. J. O. Davidson, M.M., 29th. (M.M. Jan. 28, 1918; Bar Sept. 13 1918.)

BAR TO M.M.

67947 Sgt. A. McIsaac, 25th Bn.; 5664 Sgt. W. Fullerton, 1st Div. Sig. Co.; 85299 Cpl. S. England 13th Bgde., C.F.A. (Jamaica); 41186 Sgt. J. L. Butler, 2nd Bgde., C.F.A.; 27242 Spr. W. McGowan, 1st D.S. Coy.; 412612 Pte. W. J. Kennedy, 24th; 110202 Sgt. A. E. Grant, 5th C.M.R. (N.S.); 26461 Pte. R. Paget, 10th; 733482 Sgt. A. H. Conrad, 25th; 438062 Sgt. T. Jones, 3rd; 180944 Sgt. W. McLean, 25th; 151296 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) H. C. Upshur, 1st C.M.R.; 163349 C.S.M. W. Anderson, 43rd; 126960 Pte. F. R. R. Lambier, 42nd.

472620 Pte. H. Butterworth, 46th; 8531 Pte. W. Cumming, 2nd; 145373 C.S.M. J. Lush, 42nd; 455489 Sgt. E. G. Abraham, 4th; 424561 C.Q.M.S. A. Beckett, 44th; 453790 Pte. G. W. Cook, 58th; 138579 Sgt. A. Gaw, 3rd; 428625 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) T. Graham, 7th; 7043 Sgt. P. W. Houghton, 1st; 178218 Sgt. W. A. Ogilvie, 1st; 418034 Cpl. H. J. Ward, 42nd; 23334 Spr. J. E. Ward, 1st D.S. Coy.

437125 Pte. J. Bosse, 46th; 132028 C.S.M. E. W. Hopkins, 42nd; 435623 Sgt. R. H. MacLachlan, 50th; 77685 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) P. Shaw, 1st D.S. Coy.; 622410 Sgt. M. B. Lloy, 52nd; 69086 Sgt. H. C. Brown, 26th; 757033 Sgt. J. Coomber, 19th; 144519 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) W. Lloyd, 21st; 67307 Sgt. J. MacRae, 25th; 180119 Pte .(L.-Cpl.) J. A. S. Peterson, 25th.

27625 C.Q.M.S. A. C. Bedford, 15th; 141861 Sgt. J. Burnie, 2nd Bn. C.M.G.C.; 43934 Sgt. C. Glaysher, 1st D.S. Coy.; 799147 Cpl. G. L. Scherer, 15th; 1000747 Pte. S. Twigg, 44th; 440028 Sgt. W. McIntosh, 52nd; 441043 Sgt. J. A. Vogel, 42nd; 139736 Sgt. N. McIntosh, 3rd; 811376 Pte .(L.-Cpl.) G. H. Audley, 49th; 337989 Gnr. W. A. Brown, 8th A. Bgde., C.F.A.; 113014 Cpl. J. E. Flanigan, 3rd D.S. Coy.; 716032 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) H. Foley, 25th; 820216 Sgt. D. L. Hagar, 44th; 142365 Pte H. A. McLaughlin, 21st; 132241 Sgt. G. Smith, 42nd; 147440 Cpl. R. Waid, 28th.

460253 Pte. J S Bonin, 2nd; 541188 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) K. W. Buchan, 27th; 624402 C.Q.M.S. P. C. Cockburn, 27th; 736755 Cpl. J. S. Fernie, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; 234591 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) J. Fisher, 8th; 461262 Sgt. G. W. Horne, R.C.R.; 201630 Pte. D. M. Kitchen, 1st; 477552 Sgt. J. W. Lupton, R.C.R.; 29369 Sgt. A. Mowat, 16th; 766483 Sgt. A. M. Scott, 3rd; 53289 Sgt. S. Siverns, 18th; 414934 Pte. J. R. Snook 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; 195450 Sgt. W. J. Turner, 20th.

707191 Sgt. H. G. Sivertz, 2nd C.M.R.; 830534 C.S.M. D. J. Davies, 52nd; 709966, Sgt. W. Mann, 5th C.M.R.; 644530 Pte. W. D. Smith, 116th; 195631 Cpl. S. E. Hill, 21st; 36243 Pte. W. Hughes, C.A.S.C.; 797568 Pte. S. Medai, 14th; 434868 Cpl (L.-Sgt.) W. Middler, 28th; 730123 Pte. S. A. Winkler, 4th; 105106 Pte (L.-Sgt.) G. M. Matthew, 52nd; 104303 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) J. F. Hamblin, 29th; 332819 Gnr. (act. Cpl.) G. B. H. Stevens, 51st By., 13th Bgde, C.F.A.; 734367 Sgt. D. Forsythe, 25th; 470187 Sgt. C. D. Sampson, 25th; 628692 Cpl. W. Rogers, 47th; 715428 Sgt. H. W. Carson, 25th; 2002009 Pte. H. Hayiens, 22nd; 432724 Sgt. J. D. B. Osborne, 49th; 19627 Cpl. F. G. Ringrose, 10th.

MILITARY MEDAL.

748749 Pte. Abraham, P., 16th Bn.; 1000504 Sgt. Acheson, J., 44th; 410547 Pte. Adams, H., 2nd; 199330 Cpl. Adams, P. T., 46th; 748371 Sgt. Adams, W. P., 42nd; 757248 Pte. Adderley, J. G., 4th; 67629 Sgt. Addicott, T., 25th; 71547 Sgt. Addison, H., 27th; 690776 Pte. Addison, W., 116th; 1263323 Pte. Adelson, H. J., 24th; 1001111 Sgt. Alford, R., 44th; 742139 Gnr. Allan, D. J., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 234131 Pte. Allen, A. M., R.C.R.; 1045557 Pte. (act. L.-Cpl.) Allen, F., 20th; 413006 Pte. Allen, H. A., 2nd; 105866 Pte. Allen, H. S., 5th; 435376 Sgt. (act. C.S.M.) Allen, W. D., 50th; 875056 Cpl. Anderson, A. J., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 681298 Pte. Anderson, W. N., 58th; 603261 Pte. (act. L.-Cpl.) Andrews, A., 2nd; 2075466 Pte. Andrews, J. J., 42nd; 892292 Pte. Annetts, E. W., 8th; 192167 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Anthony, D., 15th; 219232 Pte. Aps, L., 47th; 2005588 2nd Cpl. Archer, W. W. N., 3rd Eng.; 59022 Sgt. Armstrong, C., 21st; 658051 Pte. Armstrong, L. C., 1st; 874525 Pte. Armstrong, W. C., 27th; 802434 Pte. Arthur, R. C., 116th; 192980 Cpl. Aspin, J. B., 42nd; 790719 Sgt. Atchison, J. L., 47th; 681192 Pte. (act. Cpl.) Attwell, C. E., 1st C.M.G.C.; 772878 Pte. Attwell, F. C., 4th; 772009 Cpl. Axworthy, E. G., 4th.

43964 Sgt. Babbitt E. P., 1st D.A.C., C.F.A.; 320894 Gnr. Baird, J. C., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 439082 Pte. Baker, F. J., 2nd; 103982 Spr. Baker, G. J., 3rd C.R.T.; 132865 Pte. Baker, W., 42nd; 158209 Spr. Balsdon, W. H., 1st D.S. Coy., Eng.; 529513 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Banfield, A., 10th Fld. Amb.; 844073 Spr. Bannister, W., 3rd Eng.; 103641 Pte. Barbour, J. H., 13th; 841693 Pte. Barker, H. P., 14th; 177936 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) Barker, S. B., 1st; A44102 Sgt. Barnaby, W. E., 14th; 639315 Pte. Barnes, G. R., 2nd; 500007 Sgt. Barnett, R., 3rd Eng.; 853164 Pte. Barry, A. E., 19th; 502786 Cpl. Barton, S., Corps H.Q., Sig. Coy.; 20.022 Pte. Bastable, B. J., 7th; 669597 Pte. Bateman, G. H., 5th C.M.R.; 669513 Pte. Batten, E. J., 5th C.M.R.; 829383 Pte. Batten, P. A., 8th; 775227 Pte. Baxter, F., 116th; 451781 Cpl. Bearman, F. E., 58th; 100246 Pte. Beattie, C. R, 8th; 4040227 Pte. Beaulieu, E., 22nd; 198507 Pte. Bell, A., 8th; 141621 Sgt. Bell, A. M., 49th; 437548 Pte. Bell, F. A., 1st; 782402 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Bell, G., 28th; 234421 Pte. Bell, G. T., 52nd; 126284 Pte Bell, N., 1st; 417234 Pte. Belanger, A., 22nd; 73427 Pte. Belt, J. H., 28th; 412665 Cpl. (act. L.-Sgt.) Belyea, F. T., 21st; 302481 Sgt. Belyea J. R., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 85555 Sgt. Belyea, W., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 823421 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Benbow, A., 5th C.M.R.; 452984 Pte Bender, J. C., 58th; 639517 Cpl. Bennett, J. H., 5th Div. T.M. By.; 435737 Cpl. Bennett, W. T., 2nd C.M.R.; 451183 Sgt. Benson, J., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 128 Sgt. Benson, W., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 530515 Pte Berridge, J. W., 9th Fd. Amb.; 441167 Pte Best, H., 5th; 690391 Pte. Bethley, W. H., 116th; 327920 Spr. Beveridge, T. E., 5th D.S. Coy., Eng.;

742308 Cpl. Biggar, H, 26th; 2193339 Cpl. Bird, E. N., 2nd; 189576 Pte. Bishop A. E., 18th; 404265 Sgt. Bishop, H., 3rd; 415694 Sgt. Bishop L. L., 24th; 2591198 Pte Bissett, T. R. P, C.E.M.T. Coy.; 1000525 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Black, M., 16th; 19237 Cpl. Black, T. J, 49th; 733089 Pte. Blanchard, C. L 25th; 911391 Cpl. Blench, R. A., 6th L.T.M. Bty.; 69073 Cpl (A./Sgt.) Blizzard, P. C., 26th; 907970 Sgt. Blow, F. G., 5th; 475781 Sgt Bonar, A. A., 2nd; 1000662 Pte. Bone, H. G, 16th; 633918 Pte. Bonsall, W. E., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 171381 Cpl Boston E, 5th C.M.R.; 121000 Pte. Bouchard, G, 22nd; 25692 Pte. Boucher J M 1st C.M.G.C.; 301810 Sig Boucher, T. M., 10th Bde C.F.A.; 1045041 Pte Boufferd, L J., 15th 1069940 Pte Boulanger, A, 28th; 161245 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Boulter, W. W., 7th L.T.M. Bty; 814437 Pte. Bourque, A., 19th; 748379 Pte Bowden, I. H., 14th; 33243 Q.-M.-S. Bowen, G J., 3rd Fld Amb; 227030 Pte. Bowering, W. R 8th; 436724 Pte Bowerman, D. L., 49th; 409271 Cpl. Bowley, W., 18th; 808389 Sgt (A./C.-Q.-M.-S.) Boyd, J W., 50th 101217 Sgt Boyd, R J., 49th; 818281 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Boyd W A., 26th, 811881 Pte Bracegirdle, H, 50th; 644559 Sgt. Braden, N. J, 116th; 827159 Pte Bradford, D. A 47th; 410942 Cpl (A./Sgt.) Bradford, W C. R., 2nd; 235077 Pte Bray, A W, 44th; 57136 Pte. Breckin, W., 20th; 294850 Spr Bremner J. L., 1st Eng.; 642619 Pte. Briggs, E., 4th; 226359 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Brimicombe, H. J., 27th; 2114913 Spr. Briskham, R. B., 5th D.S. Coy.; 678537 Cpl Brittan, L. F., 116th; 408076 Pte. Britten, G., 2nd; 602651 Pte. Brohman, F., 1st; 506653 Pte. Brooks, G. R., 10th; 198176 Pte. Brooks, W. N., 5th; 204083 Pte. Brown, A., 42nd; 716018 Spr. Brown, F., 7th Eng.; 754121 Pte. Brown G. A., 13th; 77488 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Brown, H., 15th; 409096 Sgt. Brown, H. A., 18th; 17097 Cpl. Brown, H. G., 7th; 418995 Sgt. Brown, J., 42nd; 799213 Sgt. Brown, J. S., 15th; 141634 Pte. Brown, L. J., 58th; 117169 Sgt. Brown, T. G., 3rd M.O.B., Vet. Sec.; 690017 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Brown, W., 5th Eng.; 612065 Pte. Bruce, G., 5th D.A.M.T.D.; 505630 2nd Cpl. Bryant, G. J., 4th Army Troops Coy., Eng.; 43073 Sgt. Buchan, W., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 163296 Pte. Buchanan, D., 20th; 904464 Pte. Buchanan, G., 49th; 636711 Pte. Buck, L. M., 2nd; 2003643 Cpl. Buckerfield, E. W., 21st; 187528 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Budd, G., [illegible] 51082 Pte. Bunting, P., 2nd; 552704 Sgt. Burfield, W. J., 2nd; 55783 Pte. Burns, J. H., 19th; 513530 Pte. Burns, J. J., 2nd; 460895 Pte. Burrows, C., 44th; 193270 Sgt. Burt, F. V., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 4690 Sgt. Bushey, J. H., C.A.S.C.; 412552 Cpl. Butler, D., 20th; [illegible] Pte. Butler, L., 4th; 435510 Pte. Butlin, J., 49th; 896489 Pte. Bywell, E. M., 50th. 183149 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Cairns, J. T., 50th; 476459 Sgt. Cairns, T. D., 2nd; 13 2nd Cpl (A./Cpl.) Calvert, T., 1st Eng.; 730555 Pte. Calvert, W. J., 1st; 502951 Pte. Cambray, B. H., 3rd; 231810 Pte. Cameron, J. A., 31st; 79516 Pte. Campbell, D., 31st; 102675 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Campbell, D., 102nd; 234864 Sgt. Campbell, G. A., 52nd; 467136 Sgt. Campbell, J., 10th; 438564 Cpl. Campbell, J., 8th; 871554 Pte. Campbell, J. E., 44th; 693301 Pte. Campbell, R., 16th; 1263581 Pte. Cardinal, F. X., 14th; 624835 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Carey, D., 16th; 838034 Sgt. [illegible], W. E., 58th; 449117 Pte Caron, G., 22nd; 231028 Pte. Carpenter, W. G., 50th; 687090 Sgt. Carr, F., 2nd C.M.R.; 874235 Pte. Carr, W. C., Corps Troops, M.T. Coy.; 267802 Pte. Carroll, G. W., 1st C.M.G.C.; 109111 Sgt. Carruthers, W. R., 4th; 192786 Cpl. Carson, C. B., 15th; 715428 Sgt. Carson, H. W., 25th; 46133 Sgt. Carswell, J. M., C.A.C., H.Q., Clerical Section; 1233 Pte. Carter, D., C.A.S.C.; 404295 Cpl. Carter, T., 3rd; 663706 Pte. Cartwright, W. F., 2nd; 919149 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Casey, P. H., 14th; 339021 Bmdr. Casorso, A. H., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 829880 Pte. Cassibo, L., 44th; 802075 Pte. Cavalier, H. A., 4th; 307701 Cpl. Chace, H. H., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; 301913 Sig. Chaplin, B. E., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 709670 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Chapman, C. E., 26th; 713043 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Chappelle, J., 25th; 448053 Pte. Charlebois, A., 22nd; 276159 Pte. Charnock, J., 46th; 441844 Pte. Chase, J., 14th; 231548 Pte. Cheetham, G., 50th; 814812 Pte. Chenier, L., 4th; 192005 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Chidlow, T., 15th; 4080038 Pte. Chisnall, W., 29th; 61423 Cpl. Chouvinard, J., 22nd; 859854 Cpl. Christiansen, N., 16th; 294443 Pte. Christianson, B., 27th; 796561 Pte. Christie, L., 14th; 6179 Pte. Christison, D. J., 1st; 124382 Pte. Clark, E. F., 18th; 862230 Pte. Clark, J., 19th; 1051523 Pte. Clark, W. J., 5th; 700846 Pte. Clarke, R. H., 43rd; 446005 Pte. Clarke, W. S., 49th; 447049 Pte. Clausen, C. E. A., 50th; 865829 Pte. Cleland, W. A., 44th; 294899 Pte. Clemenson, C., 27th; 739656 Pte. Close, J. H., R.C.R.; 432655 Cpl. Clow, H. B., 49th; 2373340 Pte. Clubb, A., 43rd; 455230 Pte. Cochrane, G. E., 2nd; 124235 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Cockerham, J. C., 18th; 59181 Pte. Coghill, J. R., 21st; 656074 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Coldwell, R. S., 7th; 187028 Dvr. Cole, A., 1st D.A.C.; 712851 Pte. Collett, B., 13th; 633042 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Collette, M., 58th; 210190 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Collins, F. H., 58th; 1027708 Pte. Collins, O. P., 4th; 55805 Sgt. Collins, P. H., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 2075591 Pte. Colpitts, E., 13th; 733544 Pte. Comeau, U. J., 25th; 160159 Sgt. Comrie, D., 1st C.M.G.C.; 2114880 Pte. Conhiser, B., 27th; 51101 Pte. Conley, F. E., 2nd; 79564 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Connell, R., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; 120108 Pte. Conolly, M. H., Labour Pool; 696896 Pte. Connor, A. F., 31st; 754213 Pte. Connor, N. E., 58th; 183760 Pte. Connor, T., 10th; 118059 Cpl. Connors, W. D., 2nd C.M.R.; 506521 Pte. Conrad, C. E., 14th; 417256 Sgt. Constantineau, J., 22nd; 272 Cpl. Constant, H., 5th Eng.; 248573 Dvr. Conway, H., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; A/24118 Sgt. Cook, R., 1st C.M.G.C.; 426940 Pte. Cooke, W., 46th; 420378 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Cooley, P., 16th; 43091 Gnr (A./Bomdr.) Cooper, A. M., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 22985 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Cooper, D.C.M., W., 10th; 688020 Sgt. Coots, W. J., 47th; 415033 Sgt. Cordy, M. H., 2nd; 844169 Cpl. Core, F., 18th; 23546 Cpl. Cormier, E., 16th; 874155 Pte. Cosgrove, G. T., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 841781 Gnr. Costigan, H. T., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 57815 Sgt. Counahan, P. H., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 748072 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Cowling, A. E., 14th; 276622 Pte. Cowling, H., 1st C.M.R.; 451818 Pte (L.-Sgt.) Cox, C. E., 3rd; 515780 Cpl. Cox, E. T., 5th Div. T.M. By.; 200302 Pte. Cox V. O., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 2378523 Pte. Cox, W. J., 27th; 210163 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Crabtree, A., 20th; 418423 Pte. Craig, J. E., 42nd; 57085 Pte. Crane, G., 20th; 754176 Pte. Crawford, S. L., 1st C.M.G.C.; 841436 Cpl. Cree, S., 24th. 654758 Pte. Crich, W. V., 18th; 690042 Cpl. Crichton, A. G., 52nd; 636054 Pte Crichton, R W., 2nd; 108132 Sgt. Crockett, W., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 429189 Sgt Crompton, J., 16th; 471156 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Crooks, F. F., 25th; 447490 Sgt (A./C.-Q.-M.-S.) Crosskill, J., 50th; 444345 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Crossman, H. V., 21st; 832257 Pte. Crossman, J. N., 5th C.M.R.; 1051482 Pte. Croteau, P. 5th; 524744 Pte. Crowder, B. L., C.A.M.C.; 733037 Pte. Crowell, J. E., 25th; 782164 Pte. Crowley, J. A., 49th; 9654 Cpl. Crummey, E. W., 1st C.M.G.C.; 730424 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Crump, F. H., 4th; 425621 Pte. Cuff, J. E., 1st C.M.R.; 782373 Pte. Cunningham, L. D., 46th; 6900 Sgt. Cunningham, M., 1st; 622080 Pte. Curnow, W., 52nd; 67933 Sgt. Currie, B., 25th; 445848 Pte. Currie J. M., 49th; 9183 S.S.M. Curry, F. T., 3rd; 264309 Sgt. Curtis, E., 116th; 900235 Pte Curtiss, R. K., 20th.

MANITOBA BOYS IN THE 18TH RESERVE BATTALION, SEAFORD.
Photograph: C. R. A. Wade.

847011 Pte. Dagenais, L., 22nd; 730658 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Davidge, H. P., 4th; 171450 Cpl. Davies, H., 20th; 228950 Pte. Davies, J. C., 13th; 790126 Pte. Davis, A. N., 47th; 35384 Pte. Davis, A. W.; 13th; 850593 Pte. Davis, C., 3rd; 246602 Pte. Davis, F., 21st; 477225 Sgt Davis, F., R.C.R.; 47838 Pte. Davis, H. H., 15th; 622600 Sgt. Davis J. 27th; 767011 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Davis, J., 19th; 9186 Sgt. Davis, W., 3rd; 172406 Sgt Davison, J., 4th; 477229 Cpl. Davy, T., R.C.R.; 448564 Pte. Dawkes, V. S. B.,

(*Continued on page* 218).

Article No. 1. Cut out for Reference

War to Peace

THIS Announcement is made by the Dominion Government—made now because it feels that every Canadian wants to know, and is entitled to know, just what plans it has made to meet the problems that face the country. Only now has it been possible to finish the many plans and policies necessitated.

From day to day the Government will use this space to explain what it is doing to bring back our soldiers, to ensure the comfort of their dependents, to keep the whole nation busy and prosperous.

The problem is to take back our soldiers and war-workers into our social and business life under proper working and living conditions. It has four phases :—

1. To bring the soldiers home.
2. To fit those who have suffered overseas for useful employment.
3. To have ready for every soldier and war worker an opportunity for employment.
4. To assure for them proper living and working conditions.

The plans of the Government are such as will help solve these problems. What those plans are will be reported to you in this series of announcements.

(*Signed*)

J. A. CALDER,

Chairman

The Repatriation Committee.

OTTAWA.

Article No. 2. Cut out for Reference.

War to Peace

Putting Efficiency into Repatriation

THE Repatriation Committee has been formed by the Dominion Government to bring Canada forward to a peace basis with all speed.

It will use the existing machinery and any necessary new machinery.

The Committee consists of Hon. Sir James Lougheed, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour; Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior; Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration (Chairman). To assist them, Mr. H. J. Daly has been appointed Director of Repatriation.

This Committee is formed to co-ordinate the work of all those Departments of the Government which have to do with the task of bringing back our soldiers to civil life, caring for them and their dependents, providing employment opportunities for soldiers and war workers and assuring proper living and working conditions. It also assists the efforts of all organisations and agencies prepared to give aid in the solution of our problems.

The Committee surveys all plans. It prevents overlapping and confusion. It secures expert assistance. It obtains more speedy action, more effective co-operation. While its first consideration is the welfare of the Canadian soldier, its scope embraces the whole community.

The Committee has built up a Repatriation Organisation to supplement the work of the existing Departments of the Government

The Committee has secured experts on each problem—military, employment, social, housing, farming, transportation, medical. Nothing is neglected. It invites representatives from all organisations which have interested themselves in the social and economic welfare of the country and the needs of our soldiers.

Co-operating with the Repatriation Committee is an Advisory Committee appointed by the Great War Veterans' Association.

With the assistance of these agencies the solution of the problem is presented to the Repatriation Committee in a practicable form

The plans devised to meet every problem as it arises will be reported to you in the coming announcements.

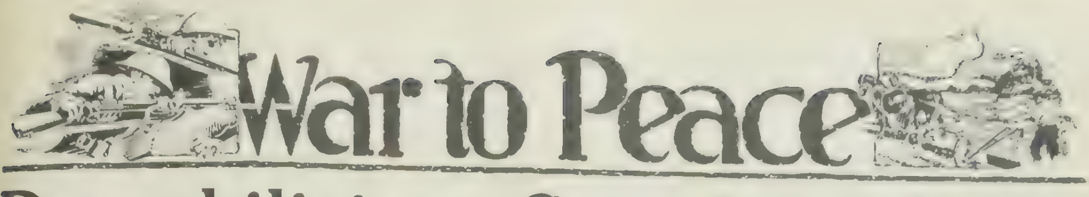
Director of Repatriation

The Repatriation Committee.

OTTAWA

The next series of articles will appear in "CANADA" dated February 22.

Article No. 3. Cut out for Reference



Demobilizing Canada's Army.

THE actual work of bringing back our soldiers to Canada and getting them out of khaki is in the hands of the Department of Militia and Defence. Complete plans have been made and machinery organived to handle the work. Every detail has been considered. The plan is harmonious and will work smoothly. It is described here. Notice how every contingency has been considered. How the soldier is cared for at every step. How everything is done for his comfort and to inform his waiting relatives and friends.

From France to England.

Peace is not yet signed. The victorious Canadian Corps is still a fighting unit. But as fast as the situation permits the Canadian Corps in France will be returned to Canada *by units* allotted, as far as possible, to the areas from which they came. These units will be reconstructed so as to include only men desirous of returning to the area to which the unit has been allotted.

The remainder of the Canadian forces overseas will be returned in drafts of 500 men for each area. Married men first, according to length of service. Then single men, according to length of service.

Preparing to Leave England.

Canada has been divided into 22 dispersal areas for demobilisation, with a dispersal station for each.

1. The Province of Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown
2. The Province of Nova Scotia—Halifax.
3. One half of New Brunswick—Moncton.
4. One half of New Brunswick—St. John.
5. The north country of Quebec down to Three Rivers—Quebec
6. The remainder of Quebec—Montreal.
7. The Ottawa Valley and Ontario down to the Thousand Islands—Ottawa.
8. The Kingston district west to Oshawa and north to the Madawaska River—Kingston.
9. The Toronto district north to the French River and the north mining country—Toronto.
10. The Niagara Peninsula—Hamilton.
11. Southern Ontario—London.
12. From White River to the Lake of the Woods—Port Arthur
13. All of Manitoba except the Brandon territory—Winnipeg
14. The Brandon territory—Brandon.
15. Southern Saskatchewan—Regina.
16. Northern Saskatchewan—Saskatoon.
17. Southern Alberta—Medicine Hat.
18. From Calgary north to Nordeg—Calgary.
19. Northern Alberta—Edmonton.
20. All of British Columbia except 21 and 22—Vancouver.
21. Vancouver Island and the immediate mainland—Victoria
22. Cariboo, Kootenay and Gale—Revelstoke.

Each soldier overseas chooses the dispersal area in Canada to which he wishes to go.

A report of the number of men for each dispersal area is cabled to Militia Headquarters.

As fast as they can be absorbed by the dispersal areas—a cable is sent to England for drafts.

Prior to sailing, a cable is sent from England stating how many men are coming and giving their occupations.

In this way arrangements are made to handle the men, to care for them, and to find employment for them.

Before a man leaves England he is medically examined. his discharge papers and other documents are made out. All delay in Canada over these details is avoided.

On the Ship.

The transport staff check the medical and pay documents. The Y.M.C.A. provides recreation and entertainment. Twenty-four hours before arrival in Canada a wireless is sent to the port giving details of any men who are sick and in need of hospital care, and general information that will ensure speedy transport from boat to train.

Wounded Men.

Wounded men are brought back on hospital ships in the care of Army Medical Corps. They are taken on hospital trains to the various military hospitals and are in charge of the military authorities until medical treatment is complete.

In Port.

Halifax and St. John are the ports of disembarkation in winter. Quebec and Montreal will also be used in summer. Immediately upon arrival of troops the officer commanding wires a list to the Soldiers' Aid Commission in each Province, who notify the men's relatives. He also wires the Dispersal Station to prepare to handle a certain number of men. A third wire is sent to the general officer commanding each military district, through whom the dispersal station is again notified. This gives the dispersal station a double check.

Various voluntary organisations and the citizens of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal all give soldiers every assistance. Canteens and club rooms are open. Coffee and cigarettes are provided. Telegrams are sent for the men.

A permanent transportation committee of railroad experts, representing the C.P.R., the G.T.R., and the Canadian National Railways, arrange for special trains to meet every transport.

On the Train.

Troop trains consist of colonist, tourist, commissariat, standard sleeping and dining cars. A. Y.M.C.A. representative is on every train.

Should a stop-over or delay become unavoidable, the men are provided for. Barracks and an ample food supply are available at the following divisional points: Halifax, Amherst, St. John, Mount Joli, Levis, Megantic, Quebec, Montreal, Cochrane, North Bay, Port Arthur, Winnipeg Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Vancouver.

At the Dispersal Station.

The principal city in each area is the dispersal station. When the troop train pulls in, the relatives and friends of the men have been notified and are on hand. Voluntary organisations have motor cars at the station. Municipal reception committees are also on hand.

In each city the military have provided every accommodation for men staying overnight—barracks, rations. Out-of-town men who are given overnight leave and do not wish to remain in barracks can find the best of accommodation at hostels provided by voluntary organisations.

The Discharge.

Men taken sick *en route* are immediately received by the District Depôt for medical treatment and receive pay as part of that unit.

All other men are paraded at the dispersal station. The offices here are so arranged that each man can pass quickly from one to the other and get away in the shortest time.

First comes the ordnance office. Here the men turn in their equipment. except steel helmets and clothing, which they are allowed to keep.

Next is the office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Here each man is given advice and information on the many questions relating to his return to civil life—employment, housing, vocational training, medical treatment.

Men who are unfit for their former employment are taken on the strength of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for vocational training. They are paid during this period and their dependents receive separation allowance.

Third is the paymaster's office. Here the men receive their back pay, clothing allowance of $35.00 and first month's War Service Gratuity.

Finally the officer commanding issues each man his discharge certificate. and in the same office is a railway ticket agent who gives each man a ticket to his home town. The man is now a civilian.

Here also is an information and complaint office. All complaints are dealt with and information given by an officer specially chosen for that purpose.

The dispersal station will supply quarters and meals for men until train time.

The Government's care for the soldier does not end when he passes through the dispersal station. The important work of other departments will be covered in reports immediately following this.

The Repatriation Committee

Director of Repatriation.

OTTAWA.

The next series of articles will appear in "CANADA" dated February 22.

MILITARY MEDALLISTS.

(Continued from page 215.)

14th; 8596 Sgt. Day, C. A., 1st; 195886 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Decou, E. C., 18th; 344292 Pte. Degagnes, J., 49th; 715433 Pte. Delaney, P. J., R.C.R.; 187039 Pte. Delap, W. M., 1st C.M.R.; 204318 Pte. Dell, A., 15th; 448581 Sgt. Demeules, J., 22nd; 793023 Pte. Dempsey, E., 26th; 180211 Sgt. Dempster, T. B., 7th; 303637 Cpl. Dennett, P., 6th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 642415 Pte. Dennis, C. K., 1st C.M.G.C.; 127146 Sgt. Denny, E. E., 50th; 1045986 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Densmore, F. C., 20th; 818127 Pte. Densmore, W. E., 26th; 808767 Pte. Depeau, F., 10th; 444453 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Des Roches, E. H., 21st; 57618 Pte. Devenport, J., 20th; 124682 Sgt. Devlin, A., 18th; 675796 Pte. Dewey, C. G., 2nd; 1000883 Sgt. Dick, J., 43rd; 742833 Pte. Dillon, W. J., 26th; 47844 Sgt. Dingley, T. C. B., 13th; 812149 Pte. Dixon, A., 47th; 502907 Cpl. Dixon, W. S., 5th Eng.; 136690 Pte. Doan, A., 5th C.M.R.; 690461 Cpl. Doan, J. E., 116th; 651436 Pte. Dobson, J., 18th; 132731 Pte. Docherty, J., 42nd; 477250 Sgt. Dockrill, A. E., R.C.R.; 139364 Pte. Doherty, E. J., 4th; 246439 Cpl. Donaldson, H., 21st; 649118 Pte. Doonan, A., 58th; 291602 Pte. Dorrian, J., 44th; 489378 2nd Cpl. Dowling, A., 8th Eng.; 709029 Cpl. Downing, W., 26th; 231828 Sgt. Douglas, J. S., 50th; 166212 Spr. Dready, T. J., 4th Eng.; 226079 Pte. Dresch, G., 8th; 1054075 Sgt. Driscoll, J., 14th; 2001505 Pte. Dube, A., 14th; 112040 Pte. Dudgeon, A., Light Horse; 440475 Pte. Duff, A., 5th; 107184 Sgt. Dunbar, A., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 172152 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Dunbar, W. S., 3rd; 33048 Cpl. Duncan, A., 2nd Fld. Amb.; 112043 Sgt. Duncan, C., Light Horse; 43108 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Duncan, J., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 340973 Dvr. Dunlop, J., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 2591108 Pte. Dunn, C.W., C.E.M.T.C.; 417365 Pte. Dupras, J., 417144 Pte. Dupras, S., and 889875 Pte. Dupre, A., 22nd; 880876 Pte. van Dusen, G. R., 18th; 153382 Sgt. Dye, J., 43rd.

788268 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Eady, C., 3rd; 883637 Pte. Eastland, C. C., 50th; 633067 Pte. Eastman, H., 21st; 204463 Cpl. Edson, H., 15th; 1063013 Pte. Edmunds, E., 21st; 859170 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Edwards, D., 16th; 408774 Pte. Edwards, G. A., 1st; 190076 Sgt. Edwards, T. F. B., 58th; 81244 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Ellenthorpe, J. W., Corps H.Q. Sig. Coy.; 473103 Sgt. Elliot, J. T., 7th Eng.; 529557 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Elliott, J. M., 10th Fld. Amb.; 101384 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Ellis, E. A., 49th; 1001120 Sgt. Ellis, J. W. A., 16th; 116897 Pte. Ellis, W., 29th; 195071 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Ellis, W. T., R.C.R.; 198259 Pte. Elmer, R., 16th; 81247 Pte. Emery, S., 2nd; 19853 Pte. Enderton, H. F., 10th; 790568 Pte. Ennis, W., 47th; 463869 Pte. Entwistle, E., 5th; 823563 Cpl. Evans, A., 18th.

523605 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Fairham, S., 10th Fld. Amb.; 329960 Sgt. Fairley, G. N., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 205698 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Farmer, W., 1st C.M.R.; 2006137 Spr. Farr, A., 9th Eng.; 1054036 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Feilde, E. R., 24th; 312862 Sgt. Fensom, J. I., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 132276 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Ferguson, A., 42nd; 187567 Pte. Ferguson, C. A., 1st C.M.R.; 418443 Sgt. Ferguson, J., 42nd; 644581 Cpl. Ferguson, J. E., 116th; 437293 Pte. Ferris, G., 7th; 418472 Sgt. Fetterly, O. J., 42nd; 895045 C.-Q.-M.-S. Fieldhouse, T. A., 50th; 826401 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Fielding, J. R., 47th; 489215 Sgt. Fifield, F., 27th; 320956 Sgt. Finkle, W. H., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 502421 Cpl. Finnemore, H., 9th Eng.; 81260 Dvr. Fisher, A. R., C.A.S.C.; 475846 Cpl. Fisher, F. M., 2nd; 400108 Pte. Fisher, J., 1st Fld. Amb.; 204591 Pte. Fishlock, A., 15th; 760624 Pte. Fitzgerald, E., 7th; 805654 Pte. Fitzpatrick, J. C., 21st; 158582 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Flanagan, J. J., R.C.R.; 820609 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Fleming, N., 44th; 853129 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Flett, C. J., 19th; 733642 Pte. Fleet, J. A., 25th; 461340 Cpl. Flynn, W. J., 8th; 745240 Pte. Ford, M. R., 19th; 304427 Gnr. Forster, G. H., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; 745652 Sgt. Fortier, L., 116th; 416902 Sgt. Fournier, P., 24th; 432446 Sgt. Fowlie, A., 49th; 754209 Sgt. Fox, F., R.C.R.; 409530 Cpl. Frame, W. B., 49th; 500035 2nd Cpl. Fraser, H., 5th Eng.; 901631 Cpl. Fraser, H. F., 42nd; 189363 Sgt. Freeman, J. E., 1st; 80 Cpl. Freeman, R. J., 4th Eng.; 333907 Gnr. (A./Bomdr.) French, W. G., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 823483 Pte. Frost, G. H., 1st; 715047 Pte. Fulton, N. L., R.C.R.; 931438 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Furneaux, T. R., 2nd C.M.R.; 895230 Pte. Furukawa, B., 50th.

36103 Pte. Gadd, W. J., 1st Div. M.T. Coy.; 243010 Sgt. Gagne, O., 22nd; 358803 Pte. Galbraith, J. R., 4th; 712078 Pte. Gallant, E., 26th; 437382 Sgt. Gamble, C. T., 7th; 406303 Sgt. Gardner, H., 13th; 510221 Sgt. Gardner, P., C.A.S.C.; 513760 Pte. Garwell, G. H., 1st C.M.G.C.; 757530 Pte. Gates, H. J., 19th; 715028 Pte. Gauld, C. F., 26th; 475857 Pte. Gawley, E. G., E. Ont.; 414519 Sgt. Gay, W. C., 25th; 60173 Pte. George, W. A., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 513728 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Gianelli, V. F., 2nd; 183428 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Gibb, R., 1st C.M.G.C.; 339857 Sgt. Gibb, W., 43rd; 476607 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Gibson, A. W., 4th By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 440221 Pte. Gibson, H., 5th; 700746 Sgt. Gibson, J., 16th; 830447 Pte. Gibson, S., 52nd; 292206 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Gibson, S. K., 44th; 507622 Spr. Gibson, V. W., Sig. Pool; 673642 Pte. Gignere, B., 24th; 183275 Sgt. Gilchrist, W., 10th; 36098 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Giles, F., 1st Div. H.Q., C.A.S.C.; 841030 Cpl. Giles, R. A., 42nd; 835972 Sgt. Gillespie, A. E., and 415039 Sgt. Gillies, D., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 736662 Cpl. Gilmour, D. J. M., 16th; 887060 Pte. Girard, R., 22nd; 624932 Pte. Girling, W. E., and 50467 Cpl. Given, W. G., 31st; 898304 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Gladstone, J., 49th; 629541 Sgt. Glancy, J., 47th; 836029 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Glass, C. A., 4th; 488820 Sgt. Glazebrook, J. A., 13th; 432829 Sgt. (A./C.-S.-M.) Gleave, G. E., 49th; 132285 Pte. Glen, A., 42nd; 28978 Sgt. Glencross, F. A., 16th; 461450 Pte. Godfrey, R., 44th; 79284 Pte. Godsell, H. J., 24th; 663243 Pte. Goldham, H., 116th; 184121 Sgt. Goodman, A. W., 27th; 1027442 Sgt. Gore, J., 19th; 629460 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Gordon, G. C., 47th; 404845 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Gordon, J. L., 29th; 53 Pte. Gourevitch, S., 6th; 48940 Pte. Gow, A., 19th; 907308 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Graham, P. L., 5th; 880586 Pte. Graham, W., 18th; 111204 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Graham, W. H., 5th C.M.R.; 157080 Cpl. Grainger, C. A., 2nd; 1061605 Pte. Grant, J., 5th; 192035 Cpl. Grant, J. J. A., 7th Eng.; 428620 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Grant, W., 7th; 28733 Pte. Gravlin, G. A., 16th; 460298 Sgt. Gray, A., R.C.R.; 234262 Pte. Gray, C. A., 44th; 3080074 Pte. Gray, G. H., 42nd; 187585 Sgt. Gray, P. W., 1st C.M.G.C.; 844463 Pte. Gray, W. C., 18th; 643279 Pte. Green, A. J., 43rd; 113962 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Green, E. W., C.M.M.P.; 1030241 Pte. Greenlaw, S. M., 42nd; 183581 Pte. Greig, P., 10th; 157269 Sgt. Grey, J., 42nd; 42474 Cpl. Grey, H., 24th; 77[illegible] Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Gribble, R., 20th; 7[illegible] Pte. (A./Cpl.) Griffin, W. W., 25th; 438506 Pte. Griffith, B. J., 52nd; 1447[illegible] Pte. Grimmond, A., 42nd; 123845 Pte. Groombridge, C. H., [illegible]th C.M.R.; [illegible] Pte. Groshts, A. J., 14th; 416[illegible] Pte. Gross, H. A., 20th; [illegible] Pte. Gu[illegible], L. H., 7th; 624411 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Gunn, D., 44th; 47[illegible] Pte. Gurn[illegible], C. W., 46th; 877411 Pte. Guy, A. H., 25th.

803177 Pte. Habick, J., 19th; 907361 Sgt. Hagan, T., 5th; 187588 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Haines, R.M., 8th; 730567 Pte. Hale, R., 4th; 171105 Pte. Haley, H., 29th; 1063069 Pte. Hall, W. H., 19th; 925676 Pte. Hallonquits, C. A., 5th; 81513 Sgt. Hamblin, G. M., 8th; 304047 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Hamilton, B., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 228898 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Hamilton, J. B., 42nd; 440087 Cpl. Hamilton, W. O., 5th; 232103 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Hammell, J., 44th; 754419 Pte. Hammond, C., 52nd; 506238 Dvr. (A./Cpl.) Hammond, W. J., 1st Eng.; 411078 Bv. S.-M. Hampson, D. C. M. T., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 24032 Cpl. Hampson, W. S., 13th; 2002094 Pte. Hanna, J., 22nd; 645731 Cpl. Hansen, A. E., 24th; 719171 Pte. Hanson, C. E., 1st C.M.R.; 234520 Pte. Hapa, H., 52nd; 186138 Sgt. Hargreaves, J., 27th; 111558 Pte. Hargrove, M. E., 5th C.M.R.; 123824 Cpl. Harper, A. E., 58th; 53121 Sgt. (A./Co.-S.-M.) Harper, J., 18th; 715037 Sgt. Harrington, H., 25th; 7601 Pte. Harris, E., 27th; 124364 Pte. Harris, G. C., 19th; 454972 Cpl. Harris, W. J., 21st; 234961 Pte. Harrison, F., 27th; 440361 Sgt. Harrison, H., 28th; 231762 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Harrow, W. F., 31st; 800106 Pte. Hart, S. T., 19th; 41804 Sgt. Hartley, H., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 238208 Pte. Hartry, R. A., 1st C.M.G.C.; 192522 Cpl. Harvie, W., 15th; 189333 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Hatch, F. S., 1st; 477384 Cpl. Hatton, A., R.C.R.; 800028 Cpl. Hawker, W. T., 19th; 59439 Sgt. Hawkey, J. T., 21st; 434607 Sgt. (A./Co.-S.-M.) Hay, A., 49th; 153195 Sgt. Hay, R., 43rd; 55858 Sgt. Haydon, B., 19th; 733981 Cpl. Hayden, W. C., R.C.R.; 246823 Pte. Hayes, J. J., 21st; 2002009 Pte. Haviens, H., 22nd; 226765 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Haynes, O.L., 16th; 709532 Sgt. (A./By. S.-M.) Heath, T. E., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 303606 Gr. Heaton, H., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 712662 Pte. Heffel, H., 25th; 158098 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Heise, L. F., 2nd; 211212 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Hellome, W. W., 58th; 784803 Pte. Hely, A., 4th; 536657 Pte. Henderson, E., 49th; 228365 Pte. Henderson, R. D., 19th; 192239 C.-Q.-M.-S. Henderson, W., [illegible]; 477398 Sgt. Henry, G. E., R.C.R.; 437190 Pte. Henry, R. G., 7th; 67196 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Hervey, G. E. R., 25th; 298326 Pte. Hescott, J. W., and 252097 Pte. Hewitt, C.S., 10th; 50438 Spr. Hewitt, C. S., Sig. Pool; 163488 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Hicks, J., 42nd; 53067 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Hickman, F., 3rd Div. H.-Q., C.M.M.P.; 470312 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Hicks, W. M., 25th; 422399 Sgt. Hickson, E. H., 7th; 5114 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Higson, G., 1st Pont. Bridg. Trans.; 73461 Cpl. Hill, C. W., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 7893 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Hillier, W. J., 2nd; 291708 Pte. Hily, J., 22nd; 414582 Sgt. Hingley, D. J., 13th; 59460 Pte. Hircock, H. T., 21st; 733449 Pte. Hirtle, R. S., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 142433 Pte. Hitchen, W., 20th; 841923 Pte. Hobbs, W., 42nd; 511564 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Hockey, F. V., 1st C.M.G.C.; 107301 Cpl. Hodgkin, W. L., C.M.M.P.; 126029 Pte. Hodgson, J. W., 7th; 776981 Sgt. Hogg, G. H., 18th; 255195 Pte. Hoggarth, H. J., 1st C.M.R.; 446724 Pte. Holcombe, W. W., 10th; 436376 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Holland, J., 4th; 477422 Pte. Holmes, H., R.C.R.; 16781 Pte. Holroyd, H., 7th; 440939 Sgt. Hoole, A., 3rd Eng.; 100274 Pte. Hopper, G. N., 1st C.M.G.C.; 252091 Pte. Horley, G., 49th; 849526 Cpl. Horne, F., 43rd; 50590 Cpl. Horne, R., 3rd Fd. Amb.; 754426 Pte. Hornor, C., 13th; 473212 Pte. Hounsell, P. B., 26th; 464312 Sgt. House, N., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 132791 Sgt. Houston, J., 13th; 871531 Cpl. Howard, F., 1st C.M.R.; 504356 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Howe, A., 3rd Eng.; 452597 Cpl. Howell, C. P., 58th; 715434 Cpl. Howley, J. J., 25th; 238064 Pte. Hoxar, A. J., 1st C.M.G.C.; 3030272 Pte. Hudson, A. C., 116th; 117316 Dvr. Hughes, N. B., C.A.S.C.; 100270 Cpl. Hull, P. J., 49th; 802463 Pte. Humphrey, E. A., 1st C.M.G.C.; 252316 Pte. Humphreys, W. J., 10th; 883127 Pte. Hunt, A., 50th; 36114 Sgt. Hunt, F., C.A.S.C.; 420172 Sgt. Hunt, H. H., 16th; 291035 Pte. Hunter, S., 1st C.M.R.; 252893 Cpl. Huntley, J. R., 49th; 745673 Pte. Hurlbert, L. G., 2nd; 412601 Pte. Hurst, O., 116th; 432516 Sgt. Hutchinson, J., 49th; 20323 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Hutchinson, J., 10th; 622194 Cpl. Hutchinson, W. J., 44th.

697032 Pte. Iizuka, K., 50th; 107325 Spr. Impett, W. C., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 104008 Sgt. Inglis, J., 5th; 523200 Pte. Inglis, W. H., 50th; 733384 Pte. Irvine, F., R.C.R.; 445009 Pte. Ison, H. E., 15th.

25004 Pte. Jack, R., 13th; 250042 Pte. Jacks, A. B., 116th; 435320 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Jackson, E., 50th; 115974 Cpl. Jackson, G. E., 8th; 2025225 Cpl. Jackson, J. H., 47th; 29406 Sgt. Jackson, W. H., 16th; 654844 Pte. Jacques, G. M., 16th; 672573 Sgt. Jacques, H., 22nd; 207415 Sgt. Jahn, G., R.C.R.; 132093 Pte. Jamie, D. F., 13th; 646032 Pte. Jardine, J. R., 7th; 106314 Sgt. Jebson, H., 1st C.M.R.; 800027 Pte. Jennison, W., 15th; 470979 Pte. Jewers, R. W., 25th; 766408 Cpl. Johnson, H., 3rd; 226585 Cpl. Johnson, K., 18th; 404378 Sgt. Johnson, M., 14th; 19736 Pte. Johnson, P., 10th; 110276 Spr. Johnson, R., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 424322 Sgt. Johnson, R. H., 27th; 657791 Sgt. Johnston, H. R., 8th Eng.; 528822 Pte. Johnston, J. A., 2nd Fd. Amb.; 336981 Gnr. Johnston, K. B., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 916496 Pte. Johnston, R. S., 3rd; 1018476 Pte. Johnston, W. W., 28th; 150457 Pte. Johnstone, C., 16th; 515326 Pte. Jones, C. C., 14th; 748096 Cpl. Jones, J., 24th; 763053 Pte. Jones, W. K., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 904822 Pte. Jones, U. A., 10th; 427802 Cpl. Jowett, F. A., 13th; 30157 Pte. Joyce, M. J., 1st C. M. G. C.

2114921 Pte. Kaatz, L., 27th; 541933 Spr. Kavanagh, E. L., 3rd Eng.; 500701 2nd Cpl. Kaye, L. A., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 132752 Pte. Keefe, E., 13th; 829267 Sgt. Keenan, O. C., 8th; 235021 Spr. (A./Cpl.) Keeper, J. B., 1st Eng.; 919750 Cpl. Kelly, J. P., 24th; 901271 Pte. Kelly, L. W., 25th; 1251724 Bmdr. Kelly, R. C., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; 1054252 Pte. Kelly, T. M., 14th; 487440 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Kelley, J. F. T., 2nd; 633076 Pte. Kemp, D., 21st; 81474 Sgt. Kendall, A. P., 10th; 842014 Cpl. Kennaugh, W. H., 24th; 90198 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Kennedy, A. D., 42nd; 415444 Pte. Kennedy, G. W., 24th; 68304 Pte. Kennedy, J. P., 25th; 818272 Pte. Kennedy, L. H., 2nd; 204394 Pte. Key, E. C. L., 16th; 902249 Pte. Kiely, J. J., 42nd; 408130 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) King, A., 42nd; 151775 Pte. King, G. F., 52nd; 832224 Cpl. King, J., 5th C.M.R.; 195798 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) King, W. E., 18th; 1046006 Cpl. King, W. S., 20th; 931818 Pte. Kinney, F., 2nd C.M.R.; 347681 Dvr. Kinsella, W. J., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 9513 Pte. Kinsley, H., 3rd; 130141 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Kittson, R. E., 16th; 523935 Cpl. Klein, F. W., 28th; 41536 Sgt. Knapp, E. W., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 675776 Pte. Knott, W. M., 2nd; 2136306 Pte. Kram, J., 27th.

62140 Pte. Laberge, J., and 61644 Pte. Labourdette, J. B., 22nd; 657955 Pte. La Brash, H. W., 1st; 748323 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Lachance, S.; and 120244 Pte. Lafrance, L., 22nd; 150480 Pte. La Fournie, E. J., 16th; 628595 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Laird, W. W., 47th; 844727 Spr. Lamb, W. D., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 1325 Cpl. Lampen, H. M., 8th; 844741 Pte. Lampman, W. A., 18th; 469946 Pte. Lamrock, H. H., 4th; 883324 Cpl. Lane, C. D., 49th; 811029 Pte. Larson, L., 50th; 888130 Cpl. Larson, L. B., 46th; 252933 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Laurie, A., 47th; 114833 Pte. Lavallie, L., 28th; 404967 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Lavender, H. C., 1st; 81501 Pte. Laverson, T., 10th; 2557 Pte. Lavoie, J. L., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; 192387 Pte. Lawrence, R. K., 15th; 1009413 Pte. Lawton, R. F., 46th; 129195 Pte. Laycock, H., 16th; 339934 Gnr. Lea, A. H., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; 59572 Sgt. Leach, J., 21st; 797505 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Lefler, L., 4th; 9071 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Legate, T. G., 3rd; 441548 Sgt. Leith, A., R.C.R.; 189291 Sgt. Lemon, V. E., 2nd; 1045137 Pte. Lennox, W., 15th; 1042299 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Lepine, L., 21st; 408143 Cpl. Leppingwell, M. G., 42nd; 415056 Pte. Lewis, C., 13th; 643551 Pte. Lewis, C. E., 4th; 1031055 Pte. Lewis, C. G., 13th; 440391 Sgt. Lewis, D. A., 5th; 552299 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Lewis, R., 27th; 234816 Pte. Lewis, R. J., 8th; 400731 Sgt. Lickiss, G., 18th; 754515 Sgt. Linklater, P. M., 58th; 1030266 Pte. Linton, H., 13th; 758037 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Lister, J., 19th; 193246 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Little, K. D., 42nd; 141239 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Littlechild, A., 20th; 261628 Pte. Littlewood, A. F., R.C.R.; 657618 Pte. Livesley, J., 18th; 624246 Pte. Livingstone, M. G., 49th; 77010 Cpl. Lloyd, A., 5th D.A.M.T.D.; 91186 Bmdr. Lomax, F. H., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; 775518 Pte. Longstreet, C. R., 116th; 117363 Sgt. Lowe, D., 2nd C.M.R.; 904485 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Lowe, M., 49th; 660005 Sgt. Lozeau, A., 22nd; 859035 Sgt. Lowden, D., 16th; 730596 Pte. Lucas, T., 4th; 101403 Sgt. Ludbrook, E. E., 2nd; 690103 Pte. Lumsden, D. K., 116th; 414336 C.-Q.-M.-S. Lynch, G., 25th; 2265409 Pte. Lynch, J. W., 2nd; 51303 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Lyon, C., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.

675243 Pte. MacArthur, K. D., 2nd; 7884 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) MacDonald, E., 2nd; 737089 Sgt. MacDonald, L. R., 16th; 18778 Sgt. MacDonald, C. E., 4th; 513384 Pte. MacFarlane, A. W., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; 916715 Pte. MacFayden, W., 20th; 838729 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) MacIntosh, H. C., 4th; 530068 Pte. MacIntyre, A. S., 8th Fld. Amb.; 45304 Cpl. MacKay, J., 2nd Eng.; 55252 Cpl. MacKenzie, D. R., 19th; 2075470 Pte. MacLean, A., 42nd; 418115 Cpl. MacMillan, K. L., 42nd; 349442 Gnr. MacNaughton, S. S., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 733345 Pte. MacRae, N. S., R.C.R.; 466703 Pte. McAllister, J. W., 16th; 1078 Dvr. McCallum, F. A., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 908181 Pte. McCallum, H. H., 5th; 193187 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McCarrol, J., 7th Eng.; 258112 Pte. McCelvey, W. J., 8th; 430366 Spr. CcClew, J. G., 7th Eng.; 404899 Pte. McConney, E. M., 20th; 432216 Pte. McCormack, A., 49th; 438678 Pte. McCormack, T., 52nd; 663352 Pte. McCormick, R. T., 116th; 84536 Cpl. McCormick, T., 31st; 45169 Cpl. McCosker, E., 7th Eng.; 256008 Pte. McCracken, M. A., 28th; 625298 Spr. McCrea, D. S. S., 3rd Eng.; 1922875 Sgt. McCrone, G., 15th; 441291 Pte. McCrum, W. L., 52nd; 542154 Pte. McCubbin, W. E., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 161007 Sgt. McDonald, A., 2nd C.M.R.; 2030236 Pte. McDonald, A., 7th; 41158 Pte. McDonald, A. J., 13th; 153866 Cpl. McDonald, C., 43rd; 3[illegible]03 Pte. McDonald, D., 21st; 716128 Pte. McDonald, D. V., 26th; [illegible] Spr. McDonald, D. W., 7th Eng.; 878089 Cpl. McDonald, J. D., 25th; [illegible] Pte. McDonald, J. J., 16th; 160815 C.-S.-M. McDonald, J. M., 50th; [illegible] Pte. McDonald, P., 2nd C.M.R.; 41665 Bv. S.-M. McDonald, R., 48th How. By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 72097 Sgt. McDonald, R. A., 27th; 338913 Gnr. (A./Bmdr.) McDonald, R. C., 2nd Bde., C.L.A.; 469124 Pte. McDonald, S., 25th; [illegible] Cpl. McDougall, R. H., 20th; 418036 Sgt. McEwen, A. R., 42nd; [illegible] Sgt. McFarlane, A. W., 4th; 725526 Pte. McGee, O., 21st; 116809 Sgt. McGibbon, D. L., 2nd C.M.R.; 190342 Sgt. McGibbon, H., 47th; 675710 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McGinnis, N., 21st; 101605 Sgt. McGowan, C. O., 49th; 198152 Pte. McGrath, J., 52nd; 412506 Sgt. McGrath, J. P., 2nd; 1045466 Pte. McGregor, D., 20th; 91646 Gnr. (A./Bmdr.) McGregor, G., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 679146 Pte. McGregor, J., 116th; 327903 Spr. McGregor, M. H., 5th D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Spr. McIsaac, A., 7th Eng.; 432076 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McIsaac, F., 40th; [illegible] Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) McIvor, J., 16th; 133210 Pte. McKay, A. S., 42nd; [illegible] Cpl. McKay, G., Corps H.-Q. Sig. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. McKay, J., 1st C.M.R.; 652272 Spr. McKay, J. D., 2nd Eng.; [illegible] Cpl. (A./Sgt.) [illegible], H. M., 1st; 486567 Sgt. McKenzie, A. L., 13th; 109293 Pte. McKenzie, E. M., 42nd; 809113 Pte. McKenzie, J. H., 10th; 718503 Pte. McKenzie, J. J., 26th; 408625 Pte. McKenzie, R. R., 3rd; 460119 Cpl. McKeown, A., 44th; [illegible] Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McKerrow, D., 13th; 198418 Sgt. McKie, A., 46th; [illegible] Pte. McKie, G., 1st C.M.R.; 4454387 Sgt. McKiel, G. M., 2nd; [illegible] Pte. McKinnon, A. L., 20th; 693165 Pte. McKinnon, D. J. P., 43rd; 878088 Pte.

McKinnon, D. W., 25th; 67323 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) McKinnon ,R., 25th; 1000797 Pte. McKnight, J. H., 43rd; 849327 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McLachlan, A. S., 43rd; 405591 Pte McLean, A., 29th; 446706 Cpl. McLean, C., 2nd; 41118 Sgt McLean, H. B., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 830619 Pte. McLean, R. E., 8th; 796513 Pte. McLean, R. P., 4th; 330118 Sgt. McLellan, H. H., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt. McLeod, A. J. H., 2nd Eng.; 528609 Cpl. McLeod, D., 1st Fld. Amb.; [illegible] Pte McMillan, A. E., 26th; 1606 Sgt. McMillan, D., 2nd; [illegible] Pte McMillan, J., 1st C.M.R.; [illegible] Pte McNaviney, C. T., 2nd C.M.G.C.; [illegible] Pte McNeil A., 42nd; 37403 Pte. McNown, E. A., 1st C.M.G.C.; 817518 Pte. McNutt, E. W. W., 26th; 183891 Pte. McPhail, J., 10th; 754617 Pte (L.-Cpl.) McPhee, W. J., 42nd; 415708 Sgt. McPherson, D. J., 6th Eng.; 745313 Pte. McRae, A. M., 116th; 844851 Spr. McRae, F. G., 8th Eng.; 394568 Gnr. McRae, K. N., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 326922 Bmdr. McRae, W. E., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 41118 Sgt McRostie, E. H., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.

466951 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Maben, W., 49th; 216788 Spr. Macklem, G E, 1st Eng.; 874249 Pte. Maugwick, L. C. E., 6th; 905183 Pte. Maggs, A. E., 10th; 348699 Dvr. Maloney, W., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 183695 Sgt. Malcolm, C. J., 10th, 227651 Cpl. Manett, A., 2nd C.M.R.; 552307 Sgt. Malone, G., 5th Eng , 826560 Pte. Maloney, W., 2nd C.M.R.; 240150 Sgt. Manley, A. C., 1st C.M.G.C.; 925512 Pte. Mann, S., 5th; 312021 Spr. Manson, F. J., 3rd D. S. Coy.; 412791 Pte. Manson, W., 2nd; 175083 Pte. Mapes, W. M., 28th; 443282 Spr. Mariotti, G., 7th Eng.; 4179 Sgt. Markie, M. E., C.A.S.C.; 41094 Dvr. Marks, A., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 41544 Cpl. (S.-Smith) Marley, C. A., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 10146 Spr Marr. A., 2nd Eng.; 331175 Pte Marr, H V., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; 400244 Pte. Marshall, A., 1st.; 201071 Pte. Marshall, C. J., 1st; 739134 Pte. Martin, F., 4th; 541940 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Martin, M., 4th Eng.; 551141 Sgt. Martin, T. G., 8th; 1051591 Pte. Martindale, E. W., 5th; 841798 Pte. Mason, J. H., 1st C.M.G.C.; 701032 Sgt. Masters, W. I., 43rd; 192550 Sgt. Matthews, H., 42nd; 27430 C.-S.-M. Matthews, D.C.M., 15th; 19746 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Maxwell, A. W., 10th; 916701 Pte. Maxwell, H. D., 20th; 507225 Spr. May, E. R., 1st D. S. Coy.; 733062 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Maynard, T. W., 25th; 675569 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Mayo, B., 21st; 505464 2nd Cpl. (A./Cpl.) Mayoh, J. J., 4th Army Troops Coy.; 654632 Pte. Medd, J. R., 47th; 472628 Pte. Meeres, H. J., 46th; 733212 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Melanson, D., R.C.R.; 1285 Pte. Meloche, J., 8th; 715487 Pte. Mercer, A., 26th; 883763 Pte. Meredith, W. J., 28th; 415227 Pte. Merriam, K. B., 24th; 511929 Dvr. Merriam, W. R., C.A.S.C.; 302227 Gnr. (A./Bombr.) Merritt, R. L., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 79948 Sgt. Metcalfe, A., 31st; 63609 Cpl. Meyer, C. V., 3rd; 285420 Pte. Meyer, P., 15th; 69558 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Middlemiss, C., 26th; 886381 Cpl. Middlemiss, F., 28th; 905132 Pte. Millar, C. B., 10th; 2334324 Pte. Miller, C., 4th; 715058 Pte. Miller, J., 25th; 409642 Cpl. Miller, W., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 100882 Pte. Miller, W. E., 49th; 715287 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Mills, G. M., 25th; 1015585 Pte. Milstovich, M., 2nd; 408155 Pte. Miron, L., 13th; 231373 Cpl. (A./L.-Sgt.) Mirrigan, P., 50th; 477592 Cpl. Mitchell, C. W., R.C.R.; 859592 Pte. Mitchell, J., 43rd; 5150 Sgt. Mitchell, J. R., 1st Pont. Bridg. Trans.; 543205 Sgt. Mitchell, P. H., 58th; 830474 Sgt. Mitchell, R. G., 8th; 33169 Cpl. Moffatt, W. B., 1st Fld. Amb.; 692423 Pte. Montchal, P. J. L., 8th; 291370 Pte. Montgomery, R. A., 44th; 123944 Pte. Mooney, C. H., 2nd; 805580 Pte Moore, D. C., 2nd; 108396 Cpl. Moore, E., 1st C.M.R.; 734153 Cpl. Moore, L. F., R.C.R.; 33411 Sgt. Moore, T., 3rd Fld. Amb.; 417575 Pte. Moran, H., 1st C.M.G.C.; 26353 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Moreau, D., 14th; 73687 Sgt. Morecroft, J., 28th; 439685 Pte. Morehouse, R., 52nd; 180284 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Morgan, W. F., 7th; 163252 Sgt. Morrison, D., 43rd; 105465 Sgt. Morrison, G., 2nd; 438971 Sgt. Morrison, J. D., 7th Eng.; 760789 Sgt. (A./R.-S.-M.) Mortimer, H. E., 44th; 292361 Cpl. Mortimer, J. S., 46th; 746059 Pte. Morton, J., 2nd; 477609 Pte. Moss, C., R.C.R.; 1838 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Mothersill, F. O., 1st Div. H.Q., C.A.S.C.; 871790 Pte. Muedeking, H. W., 44th; 922231 Pte. Mullan, H. N., 27th; 93441 Pte. Mundy, F. H. A., 14th; 63633 Spr. Mundy, F. J., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 1093074 Pte. Munnings, O. W., 2nd; 117435 Cpl. Munsie, E. W., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 646009 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Murdock, W. J., 7th; 21633 Pte. Murphy, H., 5th; 192813 Pte. Murphy, T., 42nd; 859574 Sgt. Murray, C., 1st C.M.G.C.; 709050 Pte. Murray, F. C., 26th; 817116 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Murray, L. L., R.C.R.; 33128 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Murray, W. B., 2nd Fld. Amb.; 41198 Sgt. Musgrave, W. P., 6th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 871391 Pte. Myers, C., 52nd; 669635 Pte. Myers, S., 3rd; 859550 Pte. Myles, J., 43rd.

835278 Pte. Napier, A., 4th; 114354 Sgt. Napier, C., 16th; 305099 Sgt. Nash, A. L. S., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 552111 Sgt. Nash, F., R.C.R.; 416039 Pte. Natal, J., 3rd; 220066 Cpl. Naylor, J. B., 2nd; 737230 Pte. Neilson, T. H., 43rd; 101382 Sgt. Nelson, I., 49th; 100450 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Nelson, W. J., 7th L.T.M By.; 745695 Sgt. Newall. A. W., 116th; 853707 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Newby, J., 4th, 28529 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Newling, A., 16th; 802112 Sgt. Newman, E. T., 4th; 447438 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Newman, P. J., 31st; 2173492 Pte. Newman, O. A., 44th; 811185 Cpl. Newnham, E. C., 49th; 193135 Sgt. Newnham, T. C., 13th; 1054522 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Newton, E., 14th; 252176 Pte Newton, G. L., 10th; 826751 Pte. Newton, W. A., 47th; 644509 Sgt. Nicholls, C. A., 116th; 826283 Cpl. Nicholson, C. W., 47th; 414350 Spr. Nicholson J., 1st Eng.; 648668 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Nicholson, L. A. E., 26th, 204633 Sgt. Nickason, E. O., 15th; 208021 Pte. Nicol, K., R.C.R.; 02944 Pte Nicoll, J. A., 9th Fld. Amb.; 769748 Pte. Norrish, S. L., 2nd; 19213 Cpl. North, G. H., 1st; 457110 Pte. Norton, W , 14th; 2327417 Gnr. Nunn, H. J. 14th Bde., C.F.A.

418993 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Oakes, C., 42nd; 745717 Pte. O'Brien, E., 42nd; 166396 Sgt. O'Connell, P. J., Eng.; 877775 Pte. O'Day, M. J., R.C.R.; 285040 Pte. O'Donnell, J. R., 4th; 13268 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) O'Donnell, P., 5th; 427026 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Odell. C. W., 27th; 14810 Pte. O'Dowd, W. J., C.A.S.C.; 657831 Spr. O'Hara, J. G., 5th Eng.; 235039 Pte. Oliver, T. H., 8th; 428783 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Oliver, W. M., 7th; 2075416 Pte. Olsen, F. T., 13th; 2173488 Pte. Olson, V., 44th; 830156 Pte. O'Malia, J., 44th; 300229 Sgt. O'Neil, C. A., 8th Bde., C.F.A.; 459696 Pte. O'Neill, J. J., 52nd; 477689 Sgt O'Neill, L. R., R.C.R ; 432724 Sgt. Osborne, J. D. B., 49th; 820420 Pte. Ostrom, N. G., 44th; 23691 Pte. Ouellette, O., 1st C.M.G.C.; 201458 Cpl. Overton, G. C., 1st; 142208 Pte Owens, B., 24th; 701 Pte. Owens, D., Labour Pool; 79954 Sgt Oxley, C., 31st.

441367 Pte. Pack, E , 2nd C.M.R.; 228487 Pte. Page, E. G., 20th; 922285 Cpl. Paine, W., 3rd Eng.; 730752 Cpl. Panabaker, J. R., 4th; 117462 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Park, J., 8th Fd. Amb.; 737205 Pte. Park, T. H., 43rd; 71205 Pte. Parr, T., 27th; 892117 Spr. Paterson, J. L., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 317964 Pte. Paterson, W., 2nd; 3032163 Pte. Patterson, G., 20th 467396 Sgt. Patterson, R., 1st Eng.; 216523 Pte. Pattison, R. W., 27th; 895344 Pte Patton, H. O., 49th; 204246 Cpl Paul, W. J., 13th; 41067 Sgt. Payne, J., 5th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 889973 Pte. Pelletier, F., 24th; 808453 Pte. Pendle, W. H., 31st, 261468 Pte. Pentelow, J., R C.R.; 470739 Sgt Perry, A., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 477718 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Pescod, W., R C R.; 916162 Pte. Philip, W , 3rd; 291842 C.-Q.-M.-S Philipps, H J , 44th; 859916 Sgt. Philips, T. R , 43rd; 487681 Pte Phillipps, C. E., 2nd; 440778 Sgt. Phillips, H. G. 5th; 264413 Pte. Phillips, L. S., 18th; 36215 Cpl Phillips, T. G., 8th C.A F.A.B Pk ; 530653 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Picker, W H., 9th Fd. Amb ; 228127 Sgt. Pickett, P G , 116th 267850 Pte. Pickles, 5th; 166019 Spr. Pierce, J. D., 4th Eng.; 220215 Cpl Pidgen, A. 2nd C.M G C.; 634009 Cpl Pitts, L., 21st; 847828 Pte Plouffe, L , 14th; 475182 C.-S.-M. Pollard, R., 8th; 407012 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Pope, W. W A., 18th; 434448 Cpl Porter, J. W , 10th; 2590966 Pte Porter, L. W , M.T. Coy., C A S C.; 500072 Cpl. Pow, W , 8th Eng. 410382 Pte Powell, J. M , 38th; 624679 Pte Powell, R , 50th, 55685 Sgt Poynter, C. R., 19th; 907289 Sgt. Pratt, W J., 5th; 530190 Pte Prentice, J. S., 8th Fd. Amb.; 803192 Pte. Price, G , 4th; 142240 Pte Prince, J W., 24th; 63731 C.-S.-M Pringle, A., 1st Eng.; 690864 Pte. Proctor, J. O., 116th; 145202 Cpl. Proctor, V., 24th; 121890 Pte. Puddicombe, J., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 441896 Sgt. Pybus, L. J., 2nd C.M.R

925959 Sgt. Quin, J. G., 5th; 186266 Pte. Rampton, V. H., 27th; 1832 Cpl. Ramus, H. R., 1st Div. M.T. Coy.; 887116 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Randell, C. A., 13th; 141532 Sgt Randles, H., 4th; 475535 Cpl. Rankin, T. B. G., 2nd; 530673 Sgt. Read, A. J., 9th Fd. Amb.; 883507 Pte. Rear, T. H., 50th; 53384 Pte. Reed, P., 18th; 132897 Sgt. Reed, W. E., 42nd; 320931 Gnr. Reesor, P. M., 5th D A C ; 198638 Pte. Reid, W. T., 52nd; 420129 Sgt. Reith, W. J. F., 16th; 734368 Cpl Reynolds, H. A , R.C R.; 340120 Gnr. Rice, W. A., 14th Bde , C F A ; 469754 Cpl. Rich, E H., 2nd; 2142392 Pte (L Cpl) Richards, E. S , 2nd C M R ; 55281 Sgt Richings, G , 19th, 706489 Pte (L Cpl) Riley, W. G S 2nd C M R ; 461035 Pte Rimmer W , 19627 Cpl Ringrose F G , 2nd 467402 Sgt Riseley, B 10th; 651186 Pte Rising F , 1st, 477781 Cpl Rix, A , R.C R ; 823240 Pte Roberts R , 14th 210764 Cpl (L.-Sgt) Roberts, W. J., 20th; 782419 Pte. Robertson, A. H., 46th; 432481 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Robertson, T., 49th; 190122 Pte. Robbins, G., 58th; 105511 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Robinson, R. C. E., 2nd; 472883 Pte. Robinson, W., 46th; 316971 Gnr. (A./Bmdr.) Robinson, W. W., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 916861 Cpl. Rolfe, C. A., 20th; 41187 Sgt. Roper, H. D., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 186235 Cpl. Roscoe, G. T., 27th; 32205 Pte. Rose, G., 42nd; 524825 Pte. Ross, A. W., 8th Fd. Amb.; 441466 Sgt. Ross, E., 2nd C.M.R.; 602004 Pte. Ross, I. D., 116th; 502408 Spr. Ross, M. D., 4th Div. Sig. Coy.; 675628 Pte. Routledge, A. W., 21st; 30211 S.-S. Routledge, W. T., 1st Div. Train; 142212 Pte. Rowe, A, 1st; 226258 Pte. Rowe, F. W., 19th; 931815 Pte. Russell, T., 7th; 123962 Sgt. Russell, W. C., 58th; 29596 Sgt. Rutherford, M., 16th; 141116 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Rutherford, T , 4th; 22914 Pte. Ryan, J., 13th; 504315 Cpl. Ryder, C. A., 3rd D.S. Coy.

204315 Pte. Sage, G. R., 13th; 192153 C.-S.-M. Sandford, R., 13th; 9607 Cpl. Sargent, J. M., 3rd; 219635 Pte. Sarrasin, W. J., 31st; 27666 Pte. Saunders, L. J., 15th; 817158 Pte. Savoie, H , 2nd C.M.G.C.; 602348 Pte. Scane, A. L., 1st C.M.G.C.; 657842 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Scarlett, W. H., 1st; 285500 Pte. Scott, D. S., 15th; 911407 Pte. Scott, H. G., 781550 Sgt. Scott, J. D., and 427780 Pte. Scougall, J., 46th; 706028 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Scribans, A., 47th; 110507 Cpl (A./Sgt.) Service, W., 5th C.M.R.; 417121 Pte. Sevigny, H., 22nd; 430446 Sgt. Seymour, L. C., 27th; 61731 Pte. Shagoury, D., 22nd; 624907 Cpl. Shantz, C. W., 8th; 1744 S.-S. Sharpe, B., 5th Fd. Amb.; 643407 Pte. Sharp, J. J., 116th; 322914 Gnr. Shaver, C. H., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 27681 Cpl. Shaw, B. A., 8th Eng.; 100825 Pte. Shaw, T. C., 49th; 279813 Spr. Shaw, W., 8th C.R.T.; 436731 Pte. Sheppy, L. I., 15th; 1080531 Dvr. Sherman, A. A., C.M.M.G. M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.; 186695 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Sherrit, R., 16th; 871283 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Shields, E. B., 43rd; 658020 Pte. Shields, J. P. A., 6th L.T.M. By.; 116572 Sgt. Shipley, J. W., 2nd C.M.R.; 690882 Pte. Shipley, R. S., 116th; 748280 Cpl. Shorten, F. T., 14th; 226246 Pte. Shortt, H. W., 8th; 2193332 Pte. Shuttleworth, R. E., 2nd; 439477 Pte. Sievers, F. T., 52nd; 1054033 Pte. Sifton, C. V., 14th; 690324 Pte. Simmonds, W. H., 116th; 126810 Pte. Simmonds, W. J., 46th; 3055054 Pte. Simmons, P., 2nd; 460854 Pte. Simpson, H. E., 43rd; 799769 Cpl. Simpson, J., 15th; 136512 Cpl. Simpson, J. J., 2nd C.M.R.; 696466 Pte Simpson, T. C., 10th; 191 Sgt. Simpson, W., 4th Eng.; 739801 Pte. Siroonian, S., R.C.R.; 28800 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Skae, A. M., 16th; 126032 Sgt. Skinner, J., 44th; 432239 Cpl. Skitch, R., 49th; 236 Gnr. Smith, A. F., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 101160 Pte. Smith, C. E., 31st; 438233 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Smith, D., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 243118 Pte Smith, E., 22nd; 33684 Cpl. Smith, E., 2nd Fd Amb.; 226166 Pte. Smith, E. F., 18th; 733135 Sgt. Smith, G. A., R.C.R.; 504424 Spr. Smith, G. F., Corps H.-Q. Sig. Coy.; 904767 Pte. Smith, D.C.M., H., 10th; 633339 Sgt. Smith, H. C., 58th; 105119 Pte. Smith, J., 28th; 433126 Cpl. Smith, J. D., 49th; 187165 Sgt. Smith, J. L., 1st C.M.R.; 3238 S.-S.-M. Smith, J. R., C.A.S C.; 1069322 Pte. Smith, N. M., 5th; 438234 Pte. Smith, R. H., 52nd; 791222 Cpl. Smtih, W., 16th; 300604 Sgt. Snell, C. E., 8th Bde., C.F.A.; 877347 Cpl. Sodero, P., R.C.R.; 427777 Dvr. Soper, E., C.A.S.C.; 5745 Spr. Southern, H., 1st D.S. Coy.; 718247 Sgt. Sparkes, A. J., 3rd Eng.; 865461 Pte. Sparrow, F. R., 14th; 9608 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Spraggett, G., 3rd; 113566 Sgt. Spratt, R. E., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 859873 Pte. Spring, C. E., 16th; 467038 Pte. Stacey, L. G., 2nd; 1000702 Pte. Stamp, T. A., 16th; 1847 S.-S. Stanley, H., 3rd Div. H.-Q., M.M.P.; 132421 Pte. Stapley, F. C., 42nd; 919249 Pte. Stapley, H., 42nd; 448387 Cpl. St. Cyr, I., 22nd; 150626 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Steer, A., 43rd; 300823 Sgt. Stenson, J., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 153479 Pte. Stephen, D., 43rd; 757199 Pte. Stephen, I., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 800072 Pte. Stephen, J., 19th; 57944 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Stephens, M. D., 20th; 1009555 Pte. Stevenson, D. R., 46th; 2114940 Pte. Stevenson, W. A., 10th; 400386 Sgt. Stewart, A., 1st D.S. Coy.; 811495 Pte. Stewart, A. E., 49th; 21203 Pte. Stewart, G., 1st C.M.G.C.; 2060374 Pte. Stewart, G., 26th; 766499 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Stewart, J, J., 20th; 435712 Sgt. Stewart, R. A., 2nd C.M.G.C; 422347 Sgt. Stewart, W., C.A.S.C.; 123614 Pte. Stobie, J. H., 24th; 693039 Pte. Stockton J. R., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 883133 Pte. Stokes, H., 50th; 435050 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Storey, R., 49th; 114878 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Stork, C., 1st C.M.R.; 26242 Pte. Stout, D. W., 28th; 859510 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Strachan, A., 43rd; 19016 Sgt. Stratford, W. O., 4th; 736478 Pte. Stratton, A. T., 43rd; 715803 Sgt. Stromstedt, G., 25th; 79977 Cpl. Strong, J. A., 31st; 842247 Cpl. Styles, E. C., 24th; 2621826 Pte. Sullivan, G. S., 31st; 411 Dvr. Sullivan, L., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.; 43924 Gnr. Sullivan, W., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 633970 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Summers. E. A., 2nd; 418867 Cpl. Sutton, A., 42nd; 745172 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Swansborough, R., 18th; 808422 Sgt. Swanson, P. H., 50th; 784884 Cpl. Sturck, A. A. 3rd; 9830 Pte. Swinford, C., 3rd; 261676 Pte. Symons, W. J., R.C.R.; 63826 Pte. Syvret, N., 3rd.

823342 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Tandy, A., 1st; 195222 Cpl. Tanner, H. J., 18th; 348145 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Tapping, E. G., 1st D.S. Coy.; 55521 Sgt. Tarr F. E., 19th; 446335 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Tate, L. C., 10th; 186267 Cpl. Taylor, A. F., 8th; 283115 Pte. Taylor, A. W., 42nd; 437209 Sgt. Taylor, F. H., 15th; 523030 Pte. Taylor, H., 49th; 199385 Cpl. Taylor, J. T., 7th; 201925 Pte. Taylor, R. E., 20th; 642773 Pte. Tease, N. G., 1st; 410256 Pte. Tester, M. A., 2nd; 26377 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Theriault, I., 14th; 26606 Pte. Thivarge, J., 1st; 171225 Cpl. Thom, A., 2nd C.M.G.C.; 734183 Pte. Thomas, W. R., 25th; 835369 Pte. Thompson, A., 20th; 451441 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Thompson, C., 58th; 784933 Pte. Thompson, C. E., 2nd; 440101 Sgt. Thompson, G. W., 42nd; 192960 Pte. Thompson, Lt., 13th; 475342 Sgt. Thompson, S. A., 8th Eng.; 461462 Pte. Thompson, S. L., 44th; 910108 Pte. Thompson, V. H., 1st C.M.R., 827006 Pte. Thompson, W. H., 47th; 235167 Pte. Thompson, W. J., 44th; 147709 Pte. Thompson, W. J., 10th; 769166 Pte. Thompson, W. J., 2nd; 1066238 Cpl. Thompson, W. J. R., 4th; 33466 Sgt. Thompson, W. M., 3rd Div. H.Q., M.M.P.; 33467 Cpl. Thompson, W. R., 3rd Fld. Amb.; 432415 Sgt. Thomson, E., 49th; 742900 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Thorne, A. H , 26th; 802372 Pte. Thorne, T., 4th; 675074 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Thorne, W. H., 1st; 140202 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Thornton, D.C.M., R., 3rd; 730108 Pte. Thurgood, H. G., 4th; 25844 Pte. Tidball, O., 50th; 841551 Pte. Tobin, E. P. F., 52nd; 406194 Pte. Todd, J. R., 4th; 178059 Pte. Tomlinson, E. H., 1st; 252388 Pte. Topp, E. G., 10th; 755175 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Tosse, F., 52nd; 158013 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Totten, J. M., 3rd D.S. Coy ; 132951 Pte. Touch, J. D., 13th; 326931 Gnr. Tower A. T., 14th Bde , C.F.A.; 1302757 Gnr. Trapnell, G. S , 14th Bde., C.F A.; 347547 Cpl. Treloar A. R., 6th Bty., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 61533 Pte. Tremblay, J., 22nd; 71766 Sgt. Trender, J. A., 27th; 663673 Pte. Tuck, N. H., 21st; 782204 Pte. Tucker, H., 46th; 905001 Pte. Turnbull, F. B., 50th; 184002 Pte. Turnbull, J., 10th; 781892 Pte Turner, A., 3rd C.M.G.C.; 472044 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Turner, R. C., 46th; 264604 Pte. Turner, S. J., 116th; 219854 Pte. Turner, W. G., 44th; 529 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Tunnicliffe, S., 2nd; 550177 Pte. Turvey, H., 10th; 522854 Pte. Tweed G., 8th Fld. Amb.; 23586 Pte. Tyler, C. E., 15th; 252213 Cpl. Tyler, J., 50th.

505083 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Ullman, G. D., Corps H.Q. Sig. Coy.; 1051115 Pte. Umpherville, A., 28th; 91057 Gnr. Ure, R. D., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 110617 Dvr. Utting, H. V., 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.

660518 Pte. Vadeboncœur, H., 22nd; 448369 Pte. Vallee, W., 22nd; 6446629 Pte. Vassair, C. H., 116th; 1090378 Pte. Veasey, E. G., 116th; 502687 Spr. Verney, G. C., 1st D.S. Coy.; 55947 Pte. Visheau, J. F., 20th; 746298 Pte. Voutt, W., 116th.

133222 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Wager, H., 42nd; 781925 Cpl. Wales, G., 49th; 754969 Pte. Walker, A., 52nd; 189942 Cpl. Walker, E. R., 2nd; 420123 Sgt. Walker, H. C., 16th; 463671 Cpl. Walker, J. L., 8th Eng.; 30422 Sgt. Wallace, G., 3rd Eng.; 1967 Sgt. Wallace, L., 10th; 164209 Pte. Walters, E. C., 42nd; 415839 Pte. Walton, S., R.C.R.; 129066 Sgt. Wann, J., 16th; 675224 Pte. Ward, L. F., 21st; 734118 Pte. Ward, S. M., 25th; 637199 Pte. Wardhaugh, W. O., 2nd; 696203 Pte. Ware, F., 50th; 116614 Pte. Warne, F., 28th; 472252 Sgt. Warren, E. J., 7th Eng.; 81927 Pte. Waterfield, W., Labour Pool; 911918 Pte. Waterhouse, A. V., 46th; 478699 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Waterman, C. A., R.C.R.; 145619 Pte. Waterman, S., 2nd; 2476315 Pte. Waters, W., 44th; A/24244 Sgt. Waters, W., 5th; 141802 Pte. Wathen, G., 21st; 434222 C.-S.-M. Watkin, A. L., 50th; 198167 Sgt. Watson, A., 16th; 437632 Pte. Watson, A., 49th; 56048 Pte. Watson, A. B., 19th; 33477 Cpl. Watson, O. G., C.A.M.C.; 231167 Gnr. Watson, R., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 433113 Pte. Watson, W., 49th; 835747 Pte. Wattam, A. R., 20th; 57962 Pte. Webb, H., 20th; 436851 Cpl. Webb, T. B., 8th Eng.; 853043 Pte. Webster, F. D., 4th; 2193343 Pte. Weir, A. J., 2nd; 101419 Pte Wells F. L., 49th; 629074 Pte. Wells, G., 47th; 775218 Sgt. Wellwood, E. A., 20th; 228339 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Welsh, W. F., 19th;

(*Continued on page* 226.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., *President.* SIR JOHN AIRD, *General Manager.*
H. V. F. JONES, *Assistant General Manager.*

Authorised Capital - - - $25,000,000 (£5,136,986).
Paid-up Capital - - - $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).
Reserve Fund - - - - $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

STATEMENT of the RESULT of the BUSINESS of the BANK for the YEAR ENDING 30th NOVEMBER, 1918.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year	£273,713	18	11
Amount recovered from over-appropriations.. ..	205,479	9	0
Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts	585.681	16	3
	£1.064 875	4	2

This has been appropriated as follows:						
Dividends Nos. 124, 125, 126 and 127, at 10 per cent. per annum				£308,219	3	7
Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st June				80,821	18	4
" " " 1st December ..				80,821	18	4
War tax on bank-note circulation to 30th November				80,821	18	4
Transferred to Pension Fund				17,465	15	1
Reserved for the cost of a proposed memorial to officers of the Bank who served in the great war, and of a history of the Bank				20.547	18	11
Transferred to Rest Account				308,219	3	7
Subscriptions:						
Canadian Patriotic Fund	£10.273	19	5			
Halifax Relief Fund ..	5,136	19	9			
The Navy League of Canada	2,054	15	11			
Y.M.C A Red Triangle Fund	2,054	15	11			
Sundry subscriptions ..	1,551	7	5			
				21,071	18	5
Balance carried forward				296,885	9	7
				£1,064,875	4	2

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th NOVEMBER, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation				£6,489,800	5	7
Deposits not bearing interest ..	£31,029,569	5	11			
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date ..	41,537,310	14	8			
				72,566,880	0	2
Balances due to other Banks in Canada				21,391	14	4
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada				2,121,080	13	4
Bills payable				24,317	17	6
Acceptances under Letters of Credit				2.681 286	7	7
				£83,904,756	18	6
Dividends Unpaid				899	7	1
Dividend No. 127 and bonus, payable 1st December				107,876	14	3
Capital paid up	£3,082,191	15	8			
Rest account	3,082,191	15	8			
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	296,885	9	7			
				6.461.269	0	11
				£90,474.802	0	9

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin current on hand	£3,223,160	3	9			
Gold deposited in central gold reserves	1,335,616	8	9			
Dominion notes on hand ..	5,914,750	2	5			
Dominion notes deposited in central gold reserves	2,260,273	19	5			
				£12,733,800	14	4
Notes of other banks	471.261	7	5			
Cheques on other banks ..	3,226,306	11	5			
Balances due by other banks in Canada	20	13	6			
Balances due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,698,737	4	6			
				5,396,325	16	10
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value				7,431,217	12	10
British, foreign and colonial public securities and Canadian Municipal securities				6,140,597	14	0
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value				1,236,583	10	0
Call and short loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks				2,844,478	17	9
Call and short loans (not exceeding 30 days) elsewhere than in Canada				5,757,312	2	11
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund				175,912	14	3
				£41,716.229	2	11
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)				41,028,553	13	10
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)				3,620,063	6	8
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit, as per contra				2,681,286	7	7
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)				21,280	6	0
Real estate other than Bank premises (including the unsold balance of former premises of the Eastern Townships Bank)	£236,372	16	11			
Less balance of mortgage assumed	6,638	8	8			
				229,734	8	3
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank				48,838	13	11
Bank premises at cost, less amounts written off ..				1,098,184	18	10
Other assets not included in the foregoing				30,681	8	2
				£90,474.802	0	9

B. E. WALKER, *President.* JOHN AIRD, *General Manager.*

Certified by the Auditors: T. HARRY WEBB, C.A., of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co., and JAMES MARWICK, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Toronto, 20th December, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank was held on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1919.

The Bank has 410 Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, Seattle and City of Mexico.

London Office: 2, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

C. CAMBIE, *Manager.* A. R. PHIPPS, *Assistant Manager.*

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business and places at the disposal of customers the experience of over half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting—Reviews by Sir John Aird and Sir Edmund Walker.

At the fifty-second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held at the head office in Toronto on January 14, a report of an unusually satisfactory character was submitted; and important speeches, reviewing the position of the bank and Canada's war achievements were made by Sir Edmund Walker, the President (who occupied the chair), and Sir John Aird, the General Manager.

Sir John Aird, alluding to the celebration by Sir Edmund Walker of the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which he entered the service of the bank, and by Mr. Z. A. Lash, the Vice-President, of that of his call to the Bar of Ontario, said:—

“The close coincidence of these two events, so unusual in themselves, with the fiftieth anniversary of the Bank itself and with the consummation of our long-deferred wish to see the rest equal to the paid-up capital, was very remarkable; and being followed so closely by the close of the great war, make the past year a very notable one in the history of the institution.

An Excellent Statement.

“We have, therefore,” he proceeded, “many reasons for a feeling of jubilation on this occasion, and this is added to by the excellence of the statement which we have pleasure in presenting to you. The earnings of the Bank have been good, and the profits have again reached a new high level amounting to $2,850,000, or $212,000 more than a year ago. We confess to a feeling of pride that we have been able to maintain the premier place among Canadian banks, in this, to you, important item.

“An unusual item in our Profit and Loss account this year, which affords us much gratification, is the recovery of the appropriation of $1,000,000 set aside in the year 1915 to provide for the depreciation of securities. We then expressed the hope of saving this, or at least a part of it, at the end of the war, and it is a source of satisfaction to find our prediction fulfilled.

“On the other side of the account, our disbursements in the way of dividends and bonuses to shareholders, and the amounts required to pay the special war tax on bank-note circulation and for the officers' Pension Fund, are the same as a year ago. Subscriptions to various funds of a patriotic nature, almost all of them the direct outcome of the war, have called for $102,550.

A War Memorial.

“We have set aside $100,000 to defray the cost of a memorial we propose to raise in honour of the officers of the Bank who served in the great war, and for the cost of the history of the Bank to which I referred a year ago. The form of the memorial is not yet decided, but it will probably take shape when we come to erect a new building on our site here, an undertaking which cannot long be delayed if the natural development of the business of the Bank is not to be hindered by cramped and unsuitable quarters.

“After doing all this we have been able to transfer $1,500,000 to Rest account, which thus becomes equal to the paid-up capital, a goal which we have aimed to reach for many a day, but which has called for long years of tireless striving, before we could consider it as fairly won. We might perhaps have made a better showing on the surface and have seemed to reach our goal in a shorter period of time, but our wish has been to build surely and carefully upon a firm foundation, and in the meantime to provide beyond peradventure for every weak spot in our loans and securities. We carry forward into the new financial year an undivided balance of profits amounting to $1,444,842, or $112,000 more than a year ago.

Note Circulation and Deposits.

“Turning now to the General Statement, the first item of our liabilities is notes in circulation. These amount to the very large sum of $31,583,000, or $7,588,000 more than a year ago. This increase is not far from double the large increase reported last year.

“The increase in our total deposits is $76,733,000, or 27.7 per cent., and the greater part of this is under the heading of deposits not bearing interest, which account for $64,552,000. Deposits bearing interest show an increase of $12,181,000, an amount which would have been much greater had it not been for the Victory Loan of 1918.

Helping the War Loan.

“Our efforts to assist the Minister of Finance in obtaining subscriptions to the Loan have resulted in our securing through this Bank the large sum of $104,543,000, represented by 150,773 individual subscriptions. This amount included $100,000,000 of new money, and represents 15 per cent. of the total. It is gratifying to know that we have far exceeded the proportion which might be reasonably expected from us. In connection with this, as well as previous loans, we shall also be required to perform for the Government special services, such as the payment of coupons and interest during the term of the loans, the last of which does not mature until the year 1937. The Canadian banks were also called upon during the year to assist in the Dominion Government financing to a large amount, and we assumed our full share of these advances. In addition we participated in a loan of $100,000,000 to the Imperial Government against Treasury Bills, and renewed the advances made against similar security to the Imperial Munitions Board.

“Acceptance under Letters of Credit, offset in our balance-sheet by the corresponding liability of our customers which appears among the assets, show a large increase, represented by advances in Canada and the United States, secured in nearly every case by food supplies purchased for account of the Allies. Cash on hand, consisting of gold and silver coin and Dominion notes, amounts to $61,971,000, as compared with $54,652,000 a year ago, an increase of $7,319,000. Of this we had $17,500,000 in the Central Gold Reserves, to provide cover for our excess note circulation.

Large Volume of Transactions.

“The next item of the assets, consisting of notes and cheques and balances due by other banks, shows an increase of $3,830,000, almost all of which is made up of larger holdings of cheques on other banks, which constitute the daily exchanges. This increase is due solely to an increased volume of current banking transactions. Securities of various kinds have increased $16,183,000, represented principally by larger holdings of British and Canadian Government securities. On the other hand, railway and miscellaneous securites have decreased slightly. Call and short loans show an increase of $8,324,000, of which the greater part is in loans outside Canada, and immediately available assets are $35,682,000 greater, standing at about 50 per cent. of our liabilities to the public. Commercial loans show an increase of $52,621,000, nearly all of which is lent in Canada. With the passing of the era of high prices, especially those of farm produce, and a return of wages to a more normal level than that of munition-making, we must expect to see decreases in the volume of both our loans and deposits. Indeed, it will not be surprising if the figures of the present balance-sheet are not exceeded for several years to come. Total assets have increased $95,935,000, and now amount to the very large sum of $440,310,000. This increase is 27.8 per cent. over the figures of last year, a remarkable showing when it is recalled that we have been marking time in the opening of new branches, and that we have not taken over the business of any other bank.

The Staff and the War.

“With regard to the staff, it is our desire to reinstate all officers who wish to come back to our service from military duty, and at the same time to avoid any hardship which might be created by dispensing with the services of the members of the temporary staff, who have filled the breach so acceptably during the past four years.

“With sorrow we record the death in action of 85 additional members of our staff during the last year, making a total of 226 who have been killed in action, or have died of wounds, since the outbreak of war. The number of wounded men reported to us has now reached 294; seven are still recorded as missing and 23 as in the prison camps. Under the terms of the Armistice we trust that these prisoners have now been successful in reaching Allied or neutral countries.”

SIR EDMUND WALKER ON CANADA'S WAR RECORD.

Sir Edmund Walker, in the course of his presidential address, reviewed Canada's contribution to the war. Besides referring to the War Loans, he said: “The cost of the war to Canada as at November 30, with all outstanding items carefully computed, was about $1,125,000,000, as compared with $685,000,000 up to the corresponding date a year ago. The balance due to Canada by Great Britain, in the open accounts between the two countries, is about $170,000,000. If we desire to consider the extent to which Great Britain's debt to Canada on war account may help our finances by its liquidation at a future time, we have to add to this $200,000,000 due to the Canadian banks by the Imperial Government.

Orders Placed in Canada.

“We have already been told that the value of the orders placed in Canada on British account exceeded $1,200,000,000, covering munitions, ships, aeroplane timber, and sundry war supplies, but it is more interesting to hear that actual cash disbursements had been made, down to two months ago, amounting to $1,075,000,000. Some of the material represented in these purchases is as follows:—

Steel forgings, $75,600,000; shells, 68,300,000. In the production of these forgings and shells upwards of 2,100,000 tons of steel have been used, of which 1,600,000 tons were produced in Canada. Copper bands, 73,600,000, of which 23,000,000 were produced in Canada. Fuses, 29,000,000, of which 19,000,000 were produced in Canada. Powder, 81,000,000 lb. High explosives, 75,000,000 lb. Steamships built, under construction and under contract: Wooden, 46; steel, 44, with an aggregate of 340,100 tons deadweight and an aggregate value of $64,500,000. Aeroplanes built, 3,000

" In addition to this, seven national plants were built at a cost of over 15 millions, the capital being largely written off already as part of the cost of manufacture. Acetic acid was being made in a plant costing over a million, and ferro-silicon in two plants. Carbide was being shipped at the rate of 700 tons monthly. The Board arranged the purchase of timber in Canada for all purposes in Great Britain, private as well as Government. Of the special timber used in constructing aeroplanes in Great Britain, Canada supplied 40 per cent. Some idea of the work of the Transportation Department of the Board may be gathered from the fact that the volume of inland traffic to and from machinery plants in 1917 was 1,600,000 tons, while 785,000 tons were shipped overseas.

" It is interesting to record that, to the mutual advantage of both countries, as our equipment and organisation had been released from the production of ammunition for Great Britain, orders were placed in Canada by the United States Ordnance Department.

Agricultural Supplies.

" During the period of the war the Department of Agriculture bought for the British Government oats, hay and flour to the value of a little less than 100 million dollars, and before the war ended they had already begun to buy hay for the United States Government.

" Altogether we can trace expenditures on war account of from 70 to 80 millions during the past year.

" Except in this part of Canada few people realise what the work of the Royal Air Force in its six camps has meant in the successful prosecution of the war. Upwards of 20 millions have been spent on equipment and maintenance, and although it is a branch of the British service, and not of the Canadian, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that among those trained in these camps were 3,500 Canadian officers and 6,000 Canadian mechanics.

Industrial and Financial Accomplishment.

" It may be well to recall what we have accomplished during the period of the war in matters which have a bearing on our industrial and financial future. We have increased the deposits by the public in our banks, from July, 1914, to November, 1918, by 587 millions, of which 268 millions is of the interest-bearing or savings class. We have purchased securities issued by the Dominion Government and others amounting roughly to one billion four hundred millions, having regard to securities issued in Canada but since sold abroad, and securities bought back from foreign holders. The Dominion Government and the banks have lent to the Imperial Government at least 370 million dollars. We are also carrying on behalf of the Imperial Government a large part of the wheat crop of 1918. The circulation of bank notes has increased by 140 millions, of which, however, 127 millions is covered by deposits of gold or legal tenders in the Central Gold Reserve.

" The issue of legal tender notes by the Dominion Government, not covered by gold, was at November 30, 221 millions; but while some of this is an addition to the National Debt, a considerable part of it is issued under the Finance Act to facilitate the movement of products, and should thus in time disappear. In the early years of the war we sold securities in the United States, and if in winding up our war accounts we find that Great Britain owes us about as much as we have borrowed abroad since August, 1914, we shall have the proud satisfaction of having paid our share of the cost of the war out of our own pockets. On the one hand, we shall know that in the greatest emergency in the history of the world we did our part; on the other, that we now have a sort of great national ledger in which vast sums stand at the credit of some of our people, to be paid by our people as a whole over a series of years.

Needs of the Time.

" So far as tangible objects of wealth are concerned we are hardly better off than when the war began. We have created many new factories and plants to make instruments of war, and acquired much skill in working these plants; we have large additions to steel and other plants immediately available for works of peace; and we have new shipyards—but because of four years of concentration on war we are in need of supplies in many directions. In addition to the resumption of activities in every form of production existing before the war and the beginning of many new activities, we need large expenditures to make our country roads fit for modern systems of transportation – and, frankly, we have waited long enough for this. We need dwelling-houses by the thousand in many districts, and other buildings only await a reasonable adjustment of the present high cost of erection. Our farmers are richer than ever before, and will doubtless require farm improvements on a very large scale. We need large expenditures on railways in every direction, greater mileage, more engines, more cars, and better terminals. We need ocean ships to help us compete for the trade of the world.

Openings for Foreign Trade.

" There will doubtless be considerable foreign trade open to those who can compete for it, but it will not be obtained without a struggle which leaves no room for lack of skill in manufacturing, of the knowledge of costs, of the power of finance, and of the facilities for transportation. If we can finance part of the reconstruction of Europe as we have financed the making of munitions for Great Britain, we shall probably get a fair share of the business now that we have a Trade Mission in existence for this purpose. For a time there will apparently be a market for all foodstuffs, and the demand for agricultural implements should keep our factories very fully employed. Lumber mills should readily sell their product, and doubtless many industries which attained success under our rather difficult pre-war conditions will battle successfully for a share of foreign trade. The recent announcement that orders for lumber valued at forty millions of dollars will be placed in Canada, and will be financed by the Dominion Government, is the first result of our Trade Mission.

" There is such a scarcity of cattle throughout Europe, and the work of building up reserves is so slow, that we may expect a good market for some years to come. An admirable report by the Canada Food Board shows that, based on the number of animals to every hundred acres of farm lands, we are still at the bottom of the list as producers of cattle, sheep and hogs. To repeat the words of this report, 'the enormous possibility for development of the Canadian live stock industry is apparent.' Our farmers have much more capital than ever before, and we hope that not only a large annual supply of animals for the market will result, but much larger herds as the basis of supply.

Export Trade.

" If we are to secure the increased production necessary to pay our debts and to prosper, we must recognise certain main points as essential to success. We must be able to lend money to many of the purchasing countries, a condition never present in our export trade before the war. We can readily sell at good prices the products of our farms and pastoral areas, and of our forests and mines. We can find good markets for the manufactured goods which appeared in our exports before the war—agricultural, traction and electrical machinery, paper, pulp, and other articles. For the time being, and we hope permanently, we can build ships, railroad cars and engines, for other countries as well as for ourselves. But we can only keep export trade permanently by a superiority over other manufacturing nations in at least some respects.

" We have at least one asset of great significance. We are possibly better supplied with water powers of great future possibilities than any other country in the world. Except in the Maritime Provinces and in one Prairie Province, we can provide almost every important industrial centre with hydroelectric power.

The Problems of Peace.

" We can now start afresh with the problems of peace, conscious that greater effort is necessary for the future, but that we are able to do many things thought impossible before the war; that our war burden, heavy as it is, is lighter than that of several of the leading nations; and that, with our small population and vast country, we should be able to attract immigration more successfully than ever in the past. Our war debt, at least that part of it which is held at home, will not seriously interfere with our power of production. Our heaviest burden will still be the annual sum we must pay for interest on our debts to other countries. Because of securities floated in the United States during the war, this is now about 185 millions. If, therefore, living in our comfortable way, we could provide for our public and private improvements by loans at home, and export more than we import to a sufficient extent to enable us to pay this foreign interest, we should prosper and not feel the cost of the war too much. I am aware, however, that we have a small population and a great country to develop, that immigrants may come in large numbers, that railway building is far from being at an end, and that our credit will be good in all markets where money can be obtained. So that, although our Victory Loans have taught our people to invest their savings in securities, and have made manifest an ability to absorb securities which has amazed us, we shall doubtless, as in the past, borrow abroad for our larger schemes of development and thus still further mortgage the future of this country. The wisdom of borrowing depends in each case upon the resulting gain in productive power, but as a rule we shall do well in the near future to look with suspicion upon loans obtained abroad, and to remember that the interest and amortisation of such loans is, like the farmer's mortgage, the shadow over every working day."

The New Board.

The report was then adopted unanimously. Some amendments were made to the by-laws of the bank, one of which increases the number of directors to twenty-two, and eventually to twenty-five. The retiring auditors were re-elected.

The new Board consists of the following gentlemen:—Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O. (President); Z. A. Lash, K.C. (Vice-President); John Hoskin, K.C.; Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.; A. Kingman; Hon. W. C. Edwards; E. R. Wood; Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G.; Robert Stuart; George F. Galt; A. C. Flumerfelt; Hon. George G. Foster, K.C.; Charles Colby; George W. Allan, K.C., M.P.; H. J. Fuller; F. P. Jones; H. C. Cox; Charles N. Candee; J. S. Mitchell; Thomas Findley; W. W. Hutchison, and H. R. Silver.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, March 3.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Feb. 26.	Thurs., Feb. 27.

LONDON, Tuesday.

There has not been a great deal of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week.

Canadian securities, without showing sustained animation, have been fairly cheerful with firmness in specialities. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been steady without change. The 4½ per cents. hold at 95 and the Fours at 85. Alberta 4½ per cents. have risen a point to 84, and in the municipal group there has been a good advance of 2½ to 84 in Regina Fives.

Grand Trunk stocks have shown to much better advantage in the railroad section. Senior stocks are 1 to 3 points better, the later rise being shown by the Guaranteed Fours at 65, while junior stocks have rallied 1 to 2 points. The company's traffic for the concluding period of January showed a gross increase of £90,119. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at 64 are 1 down. Canadian Pacifics remain at 175.

Hudson's Bays among land shares are a trifle firmer at 8⅜, but there is little other change.

Industrial descriptions have been steady at around previous levels, without a great deal of business to test values. Dominion Steels hold at 61½, and Lake Superiors at 21. Canada Cements at 73½ and Canadian General Electrics at 114½ are also well maintained, and Cockshutt Plow Pref. have been up to 92½.

Brazilian Tractions are rather firmer at 55½. Mexico Trams have risen 2½ to 47, and Mexican Light and Power Pref. at 50 is a point better.

There has been quiet support for Canadian silver mining shares, but prices turned hesitating on advances. Mining Corps. of Canada at 12s. has gained the turn.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, January 29, 1919.

Last week the Canadian security markets gave way a bit in sympathy with the unsettled conditions in New York which they had for some time stoutly resisted. The market for bonds remained firm with continual demand for the war loans, especially the 1933 Victory bonds, and the bank stocks also were strong, in some cases, such as the Bank of Nova Scotia, important advances being registered. But in general the tendency of stocks was downward, and though the trading at times covered a fairly wide range of stocks with a demand for specialities, the markets on the whole were dull and without special feature. A revival of interest in the pulp and paper group was attributed to optimism in regard to the outcome of the deliberations of the inquiry tribunal which, it is hoped, may be such as to settle the dispute between publishers and the paper manufacturers; Laurentide and Spanish River both have come in for some enquiry. The Steel stocks, after a strong rally on Friday, in which Steel of Canada led strongly, fell back a few points on Saturday, and since then have been quiet. There has been continued demand for Ames-Holden, both the preferred and common rising in consequence. Canada Steamships have been variable. In Toronto, Toronto Railway marked a new low price on Monday at 44⅞, and Winnipeg Railway at 35 was also at it lowest level. Yesterday there was some slight improvement prices ruling firm though with little change.

Among current quotations Dom. Steel is 60¾. Steel of Canada, 60½; Canadian Car, 29⅞—the annual meeting takes place tomorrow: Cement, 64½; Mont. Power, 86; Steamships, 44¾; Brompton, 60¼; Laurentide, 194; Spanish River, 18½; Wayagamack, 51½, Maple Leaf, 125; Ames-Holden, 29, pref. 75; Asbestos, 45, pref. 63; MacDonald, 22½; Smelters, 25;; Dom. Textile, 101½; Mont. Cottons, 60; Ottawa Power, 75; Quebec Railway, 18; Shawinigan, 115½. The War Loans are 1925, 96¼; 1931, 96⅞, 1937, 97⅞; Victory Loan, 1922, 100; 1923, 100⅛; 1927, 100¼; 1933, 101¾; 1937, 103.

A plan for the amalgamation of the Bank of Ottawa with the Bank of Nova Scotia is announced on the basis of four shares of the latter bank being given in exchange for five of the former. There is some suggestion of opposition to the plan on the part of some Ottawa people, but it is doubtful if this will materialise. It is stated that the Bank of Nova Scotia is to erect a large new bank building on its premises on King Street, Toronto.

The Canadian National Railways have placed orders for 2,330 cars with the Can. Car and Foundry Co., the Eastern Car Co., and the National Car Co.

The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co.'s report shows net earnings of $1,057,742 for the year to November 30 last, the surplus, after allowing for depreciation, bond interest and writing off $144,726, being $544,036, which represents earnings at the rate of 10.9 per cent. on the capital stock.

Southern Canada Power reports gross earnings of $51,091 for December last, with net $23,442, the net earnings for the last three months of 1918 being $66,455, an increase of $16,664 as compared with the corresponding period of 1917.

* *

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir).—The Stock Exchange Committee has been asked to allow the Bondholders' Committee's deposit receipts for 5 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds to be quoted in the Official List.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial

Alberta. 4 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 1922, 94¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 84⅞.

British Columbia. 3 p.c. Ins., 67¼; 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 88¼.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 80¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 74*; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 74; 3¾ p.c. Bds., 1914-19, 100; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 96¼; 2½ p.c. Ins., [illegible] k., 1940-60, 85¼*.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Debs., 1928, 88; 4 p.c. Debs., 1947, 76½; 4 p.c. Debs., 1949, 76⅛.

Newfoundland. 3½ p.c. Bds., 1941, 74¼; 3 p.c., 1947, 63⅜; 4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 85; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 72; 3½ p.c., 1952, 70½.

Nova Scotia. ½ p.c. Debs., 64½; Ins. 4½ p.c., 81.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c., 79; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65 Scrip, 82½.

Quebec.—4 p.c. Bds., 1934, 83¾; 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 72¾; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 83⅞.

Saskatchewan.—5¾, 1924-34, 100 3/16; Reg., 100¼.

Municipal

Calgary.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 86; 4½ p.c. Debs., 1928-37, 78¼; 5 p.c. Debs., 1933-44, 84½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c. Debs., 1917-48, 83⅞; 5 p.c. Bds., 1923-33, 86½.

Fort William.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1925-41, 85.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Debs., 57; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1951-3, 85.

North Battleford.—5½ p.c. Debs., 1943-53, 74½.

Ottawa.—4 p.c. Debs., 1932-53, 88.

Regina.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1925-52, 78¾; 5 p.c. Reg., 1943-63, 84.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c. Con. Stk., 1941-61, 81.

South Vancouver.—4 p.c. Con. 1961, 58½.

Toronto.—4 p.c. Bds., 1922-8, 86½; 3½ p.c. Debs., 1929, 83; 4 p.c. Debs., 1944-8, 75; 4½ p.c. Debs., 1948, 85.

Vancouver.—4 p.c. Bds., 1932, 76½; 4 p.c. Debs., 1947-9, 70½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 80; 1940-60, 74⅛; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 82⅞.

Railways

Alberta & Waterways.—5 p.c. 1st Mt., Gtd Alberta, 84.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay.—1st Mt. 5 p.c. Stamped, 56½.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 107.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Mt., 1955, 64.

Can. Northern Ontario.—4 p.c. Con. Deb., 67¼; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Deb., 1961, 71¾*; Pacific 4 p.c. 1st Mt., 1950 (Gtd. B.C.), 68½*; Quebec 4 p.c. Gtd Deb. (Gtd. Can. Nthrn.), 65; Ontario Div. 1st Deb. Gtd., 79½.

Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 67¾; 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Deb. (Gtd. Manitoba), 1930, 81*; 1st 4 p.c. Land Gt. Bds., 96; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Alberta Gtd. Deb., 73¾; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Saskatchewan Gtd. Deb., 73½; 4 p.c. Deb. (Gtd. Dom. Canada), 85½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge. Conv. Deb., 48½; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1919, 100⅛; Ser. "B," 99; 5 p.c. Land Debs., 93⅜.

Can. Pac.—175; 4 p.c. Pref., 75¾; 4 p.c. Perp. Con. Deb., 80¾*; Sp. Invest. Fund, 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes Certs., 103½*.

Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 77*.

Grand Trunk Junc.—5 p.c. Bds., 86¾.

Grand Trunk Pac.—Brnch. Lns. 4 p.c. 1st Mt Bds., Gtd. Sask., 74; do. Gtd. Alberta, 74; 3 p.c. 1st Mt. (Gtd. Can. Govt.), 64; 4 p.c. Mt. (Prairie Section), 64⅜; 4 p.c. Mt. (Mountain Sect.), 63½; Lake Sup. Brnch. 4 p.c. 1st Mt., 69⅜; 4 p.c. Deb., 64.

Grand Trunk.—Con., 11 3/16; Gtd., 63½; 1st Pref., 57½; 2nd Pref., 48; 3rd Pref., 23⅝; 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 66½*; 5 p.c. Perp. Deb., 88¼; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 97¾; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Sec. Notes, Jan., 1921, 97½; do. Oct., 1921, 99½; Gt. Western 5 p.c. Debs., 84¾.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 75.

Ont. & Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 108½; 5 p.c. Perm Deb. Stk., 93.

Pac. Gt. Eastern. 1st Mt. 4½ p.c. (Gtd. B.C.) 50⅜.

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Sask.—Gtd. 4 p.c. Deb., 71⅛.

Que. Central.—3½ p.c. 2nd Deb., 62⅞.

St. John & Que.—1st 4 p.c. Deb. (Gtd. N. Brunswick), 66½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Bank of Montreal.—43⅜.

Brit. and Can. Gen. Invest.—48½.

Can. Land & Irrign.—9/3; 18/ pd., 6/9; 6 p.c. Debs., 58¾.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—43¾.

Calgary & Edmonton.—9/3.

Can. N.-W. Land.—43½.

Hudson's Bay.—8 7/16; Pref., 91/3.

Montreal City Land.—6 p.c. 1st Mt. Gold Bds., 1941, 83¾.

San Antonio Land.—1st Mt., 28.

Trust & Loan of Can.—Deb., 73.

Western Can. Land.—3/9; 5 p.c. Deb., 52½.

Tramways, Light and Power

B.C. Electric.—Def., 42⅞; Prefd., 46; Pref., 64½; 4½ p.c. Deb., 61⅞.

Brazil Traction.—55½; Pref., 93¾.

Can. Gen. Electric.—120; Pref., 113.

Montr. Light, Heat & Power.—87½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Cons. Debs., 81

Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Deb., 59½.

Winnipeg Electric.—4½ p.c. Deb., 70½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—75; 1st Mt., 72¾.

Can. Vickers.—1st Deb., 101.

Dom. Steel.—64; Pref., 84½.

Nova Scotia Steel.—1st Mt., 78½.

Mining.

Burnside.—11/6.

Casey Cobalt.—3/9.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—45/7½.

Le Roi No. 2.—7/6.

Mond Nickel.—81/3; 7 p.c. Pref., 22/-; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 102; 10/ pd. Pref., 10/7½; Non-Cum. Pref., 22/.

Mining Corp. of Can.—12/1½.

Rossland Kootenay.—/7½.

Sudbury Syndicate.—30/

Tough Oakes.—13/1½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—64½; 1st Mt. 5 p.c. Sinking Fund Bds., 78½.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—42/6.

Can. Steamship.—Com., 60½; Voting Trust Certs., 61; 1st Mt., 85½.

Can. Pac. Lumber.—1st Mt., 34½.

Can. Western Lumber.—Com., 2/1½; Def. Int Wts., 16¾; Inc. Deb., 17¾.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 92½.

Can. Cement.—74½; 7 p.c. Pref., 97½.

Can. Marconi.—12/.

Can. West. Nat. Gas.—5 p.c. Deb., 76.

Can. Car.—Pref., 104.

Furness Withy, 70/; Pref., 8¾.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/4½; 5 p.c. Deb., 40; Inc Deb., 20.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—25/; Pref., 20/6.

Riordon Pulp & Paper.—Pref., 96¾.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—19⅝.

Simpson, Robert.—Pref., 82½.

* Transactions in Certificates under Treasury Deposit Schemes.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £513,698
PAID UP 359,589
RESERVE FUND 359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,031,636
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
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FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—When Parliament meets on February 20, Major D. L. Redman, M.P. for Calgary, will move, and Captain R. J. Manion, M.C., M.P. for Fort William, will second the Address.

—A deputation representing the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress waited on the Government to urge that the prohibition regulations in regard to beer should be discontinued. Consideration was promised of this request.

—Forty per cent. of the cost of building 10,000 miles of good roads in the Dominion is to be advanced by the Dominion Government.

—Mr. Blake Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, has resigned to accept a position with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in the capital.

Colonel F. P. Healey has resigned his appointment as Deputy Minister of the Department of Civil Re-Establishment, and will be succeeded by Mr. R. G. Robinson, Director of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission.

—Mr. J. R. Atkins, of St. Catharines, has been elected President of the Dominion Land Surveyors at the annual meeting held here.

—The Fisheries Branch of the Dominion Department of the Naval Service, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has begun experiments with a view to establishing the Spring or Quinnat salmon of the Pacific Coast, in Lake Ontario and in the St. Lawrence River. A shipment of 400,000 Spring salmon eggs has been received at Thurlow Hatchery, Lake Ontario, from the Fraser River, and will be placed in Eastern Canada waters after development. Spring salmon has been successfully planted in New Zealand, where it is now firmly established.

TORONTO.—The new military Orthopædic Hospital in Christie Street has been opened and 600 patients have moved in. There is accommodation for 900 beds. Lt.-Col. McVickers is O.C.

—Speaking at a Live Stock Convention here, the Hon. T. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, announced that the Government will establish a cold storage plant at Montreal at a cost of £200,000.

—Col. C. H. Mitchell, Intelligence Officer of the Canadian Corps in France and with the Imperial Forces in Italy, is to be appointed Dean of the Faculty of Science in the University of Toronto.

—During the year the Provincial Government will spend $14,000,000 in public construction to provide employment.

—The City Council has passed a grant of $50,000 for the purpose of entertaining returned soldiers. A fund of $100,000 is available for this purpose under a special committee headed by Brig.-Gen. J. A. Gunn.

Having purchased an adjoining building, the Toronto *Globe* now possesses the most valuable property of any newspaper in Canada excepting the Montreal *Star*.

COLLINGWOOD.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. C. Begg was elected President; Vice-President, Mr. W. G. Smart; Secretary, Mr. David Williams; Treasurer, Mr. A. Welch.

Mayors have been elected in the Province as follows, in addition to the list published in this column last week:—

Almonte, Mr. J. McDonald; *Aurora*, Mr. W. J. Bassett; *Barrie*, Dr. R. J. Sprott; *Beaverton*, Mr. D. W. Wallis; *Bowmanville*, Mr. J. B. Mitchell; *Cobourg*, Mr. D. Denton; *Campbellford*, Dr. G. A. Hay; *Deseronto*, Lt.-Col. Malley; *Dundas*, Mr. F. J. Leonard; *Dunnville*, Mr. D. E. Edgecombe; *Essex*, Mr. J. R. Gay; *Fort William*, Mr. H. Murphy; *Goderich*, Mr. R. R. Wigle; *Haileybury*, Mr. N. J. McAuley; *Ingersoll*, Mr. S. A. Gibson; *Iroquois*, Mr. S. O. McCoularey; *Kenora*, Mr. G. A. Toole; *Kincardine*, Mr. J. Malcolm; *Leamington*, Mr. L. Wigley; *Listowell*, Mr. J. Watson.

Meaford, Mr. S. A. Gray; *Napanee*, Mr. J. E. Robinson; *New Liskeard*, Mr. R. M. Goodman; *North Bay*, Mr. J. Ferguson; *Oakville*, Mr. W. S. Davis; *Oshawa*, Mr. J. Stacey; *Owen Sound*, Mr. Keith Webster; *Paris*, Mr. J. M. Patterson; *Parry Sound*, Mr. R. R. Hall; *Petrolea*, Mr. C. O. Fairbank; *Port Arthur*, Mr. P. Blaquier; *Port Hope*, Mr. S. B. Burnham; *Preston*, Mr. H. J. Schultz; *Renfrew*, Mr. W. Nolan; *Ridgetown*, Mr. J. Sales.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. J. A. Boyd; *Seaforth*, Dr. Harburt; *Southampton*, Mr. C. M. Bell; *Thorold*, Mr. F. Grisdale; *Tilbury*, Mr. Richardson; *Tillsonburg*, Dr. McQueen; *Trenton*, Mr. W. H. Ireland; *Uxbridge*, Mr. A. M. McPhail; *Vankleek Hill*, Mr. R. A. Mooney; *Walkerville*, Mr. C. S. King; *Wallaceburg*, Mr. H. Martin; *Welland*, Mr. A. J. Brennan; *Whitby*, Mr. W. R. Blow; *Wiarton*, Mr. W. Irwin; *Wingham*, Mr. H. E. Binkley.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The municipalities in this Province have passed a resolution urging the Federal Government to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence to connect Montreal with the southern counties.

— Among the Bills to be presented to the Legislature is one seeking to change the name of the town of Fraserville to that of Riviere du Loup, where the railway station now bears the latter name.

—A Bill before the Legislature prohibits marriages between cousins. Mr. Gouin, the Premier, allowed the Bill to go before Committee, but he thought it unconstitutional.

—In Quebec 100 absentees and deserters under the Military Service Act, who are appearing at the Police Court, are pleading "Guilty" under the guidance of the clergy, and paying fines from $5 to $10.

MONTREAL.—The plant here of the American Locomotive Company is beginning to feel the effects of the expansion of trade, having received an order for 40 locomotives for South African railways; 20 will weigh 97 tons and 20 94 tons each.

—Mr. J. A. Bothwell, of Brampton, has been elected President of the Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association.

—The Military Cross awarded to the late Lieut. Arthur Norman Sclater, 13th Battalion, was presented to his sister, Mrs. M. M. Yuill, by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lt.-Governor.

—The Royal Bank announces the purchase of a 15-storey building at the corner of William and Cedar Streets, New York, in the heart of the Wall Street district.

—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association at the Board of Trade Mr. E. H. Hodgson was re-elected president; vice-president, Mr. Arthur Vaillancourt; treasurer, Mr. A. A. McKergow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Premier, the Hon. G. Foster, announces that the present Government having been in office only two years has not considered the holding of a General Election.

—Lt. G. B. Hallett, M.C., has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for King's County and Mr. Fred. E. Sharp Superintendent of Immigration.

—The Military Cross which was awarded to the late Captain David William Clarkson, 14th Battalion, was presented by Lt.-Governor Pugsley to his mother, Mrs. E. F. Clarkson.

—The Governors of King's College announce that $90,000 of the proposed endowment of $125,000 for the extension of the work of the institution has been secured.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Considerable progress is shown in the development of the Halifax Shipyards Company. Mr. J. W. Norcross states that the buildings will be ready next month, and that keel blocks are now laid for two ships. The company has contracts for two vessels of 8,100 and two of 10,000 tons each.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway has purchased the site of Evangeline's Home at Grandpré, and will maintain a public park there.

—The fire on January 7, which gutted the Roy building, broke out in the store of Winter Bros., and did over $400,000 damage.

(*Continued on page* 227.)

* * *

Mr. J. P. Young, who has been acting as assistant private secretary to the Premier of Ontario for the last two years, has arrived in London from Toronto to join the staff of Brig.-General F. Manley Sims, the Agent-General for the Province, at 163, Strand. General Sims states that he is expecting a representative of Ontario lumber interests well acquainted with that industry, who will make the London office his headquarters.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager

THE BANK HAS 385 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Ontario after the War—MINING OPPORTUNITIES.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of **two and a-half tons per working day,** and the value of he total output for 1918 is expected to reach the enomous sum of between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000.

Ontario now occupies first place as a gold-producing province, the output for the first six months of 1918 amounting to 229,421 ozs., valued at $4,648,164.

Amongst the other mineral products of Ontario are nickel, copper, iron, corundum, feldspar, pegmatite, fluorspar, graphite, mica, sulphur, etc.

The mines of Ontario altogether yield a total of over $54,000,000 per annum.

ONTARIO

For full particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,530,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3 S. L. JONES, *Manager.*

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents **CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. **PURCHASE AND SALE** of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. **EVERY DESCRIPTION** of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.

Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

"CANADA" is the only newspaper which has always published each week since the outbreak of war the ull official lists of rank and file casualties, without any mutilation or curtailment.

"CANADA'S" biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its ecords of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.
Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., Vice-President.
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F. J. COCKBURN, H. P. MACKENZIE, G. C. CASSELS, D. R. CLARKE, Assistant General Managers.
Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, Spokane, U.S., and Mexico City.
LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.2, 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1, and 24, COCKSPUR ST., S.W.1.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
London Committee.—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., LT.-COL. F. R. S. BALFOUR. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.
The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.
EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.
Head Office: 107, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, with BRANCHES in all the PROVINCES OF CANADA.
Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."
Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, for information about the Company.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President. HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.
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SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E. HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. C. R. HOSMER. HOWARD G. KELLEY. A. E. HOLT, Manager.
WILLIAM McMASTER. LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.
CAPITAL: FULLY PAID ... $1,000,000 RESERVE FUND $1,000,000
The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT. E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.
C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.
462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).
LONDON OFFICE: Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C. T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.
Branch in Spain—BARCELONA.
Established 1869.
NEW YORK AGENCY: Corner of William and Cedar Streets. F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACKENZIE, & J. A. BEATSON, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.
SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President. K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEBDEN, Managing Director.
D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

MILITARY MEDALLISTS.

(Continued from page 2[illegible]9).

603066 Pte. West, W., 15th; 32910 S.-Sgt. Westby, E. T., 1st Fld. Amb.; 1084430 Cpl. Westwell, J., 44th; 41899 Gnr. Wetmore, W., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 214264 Pte. Whalick, A., 4th; 883163 Sgt. Wheeler, H. W., 50th; 92[illegible] Pte. Wheler, A. G., 20th; 111518 Sgt. Whidden, A. A., 5th C.M.R.; 2[illegible] Pte. (L.-Cpl.) White, A. H., 49th; 174735 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) White, F. S., 18th; [illegible] Pte. White, L. J., 18th; 460644 Pte. White, R., 44th; 919904 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Whitehead, W. S., [illegible]; [illegible] Sgt. [illegible] B., 10th; [illegible] Pte. Whitelock, L. R., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. [illegible] O. F., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. [illegible] J. E., 116th; 904339 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Wiggins, F. W., 49th; [illegible] Pte. Wigman, J., 15th; 2061007 Pte. Wigmore, E. C., 26th; 769992 Pte. Williams, F. J., 2nd; 456623 Sgt. Williams, H. G., R.C.R.; 904245 Pte. Williams, T., 49th; 654489 Pte. Willis, A. T., 47th; 622590 Sgt. Willock, D. E., 52nd; 56068 Sgt. Willoughby, F., 19th; 422695 Pte. Wilson, C., 8th; 1046102 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Wilson, P. T., 16th; 19585 Cpl. Wilson, R., 10th; 1630 Cpl. Wismer, R. D., 8th; 124473 Sgt. (A./C.-S.-M.) Wood, J., 58th; 907124 Pte. Wood, W., 1st C.M.G.C.; 513766 Pte. Wood, W. G., 2nd; 1033255 Cpl. Woodard, F. R., 2nd; 108640 Spr. Woods, F. S., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 2627002 Dvr. Woodward, E. A., M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.; 901696 Sgt. Wooff, R., 25th; 502279 Cpl. Woolley, R., 8th Eng.; 331859 Sgt. Wray, C. F., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 718381 Spr. Wright, J. P. C., 1st Eng.; 542742 Pte. Wright, R., 28th; 448248 Pte. Wristen, C., 3rd; 886316 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Wyatt, L. W., 28th; 530089 Sgt. Wyers, H. A., 8th Fld. Amb.; 414343 Pte. Wynn, Z. M., 13th.

58231 Pte. Yake, H., 20th; 132430 Pte. Youdall, A., 42nd.

Canadians in Imperial Forces

57912 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) C. H. Beesley, 21st Bn., M.G.C. (Manitoba); M2/152802 Pte. F. T. Pavell, 402nd M.T. Co., R.A.S.C. (Ottawa); M2/153346 Pte. W. A. Higgs, 33rd Divl. M.T. Coy., R.A.S.C. (Vancouver).

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Paid Up - - - - - $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - TORONTO
PELEG HOWLAND, President.
128 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.
Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(*Continued from page 224*)

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Corporations Taxation Act has been read a second time. It provides for increased taxation of loan, mortgage, fire and life assurance and trust companies.

——Statistics issued covering Western Canadian immigration from the United States in 1918 show that 21,218 persons crossed the border, with cash amounting to $3,809,914, and effects to the value of $2,052,026, and were handled through the Winnipeg immigration office. In 1917, 35,281 crossed the border, with $5,094,039 and effects valued at $1,774,872.

——Eight hundred soldiers paraded here in the Legislature Buildings with regard to the employment of aliens in the city, and stated that it was their desire to rouse the authorities to the situation. Replying to the veterans, Premier Norris said he was in full sympathy with their attitude, but it was probable that the question of deporting aliens would have to be settled by the Peace Conference. He added that if there were aliens in the employ of the Government he would see that they were routed out.

SASKAT- CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Assistant Commissioner J. A. McGibbon, of the R.N.-W.M.P., has retired on pension, and is succeeded by Superintendent W. R. Routledge, of Prince Albert.

——Moratorium protection for soldiers was extended by the Provincial Legislature for another year.

——During 1918 the total value of grain raised in Saskatchewan was $286,500,000.

——It is planned to erect a war memorial museum in the grounds of the Legislature, in recognition of the gallantry of Saskatchewan soldiers, and the Government have already made a preliminary vote of $100,000 for the purpose.

——Children of Saskatchewan soldiers who have been killed or seriously disabled in the war will be helped by the Government through public school and high school courses.

——The Legislature has prorogued, 110 Bills having been dealt with. A resolution was adopted assuring returning soldiers support in their efforts to secure an adjustment of conditions, to enable them to return to civilian life in contentment.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—At the opening of the second session of the fourth Provincial Legislature the Speech from the Throne indicated new health measures, increased assistance for education and increased construction in roads, bridges and telephones.

CALGARY.—Mr. William Toole was unanimously elected President of the Board of Trade, and Messrs. T. A. Hornibrook and J. B. Sutherland re-elected Vice-Presidents; R. J. Lydiatt was also elected a Vice-President.

—It is announced that the Dominion Government has abandoned its proposal to build a military hospital at Calgary. Instead, the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse building will be used. The contract has been let to the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, of Winnipeg.

—War trophies of all kinds have been exhibited in the old Pryce Jones building, in charge of Capt. J. R. Martin, who has been appointed by the Dominion Government to travel from one city to another arranging exhibitions.

——Building permits for last year here totalled $1,197,300.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—This city proposes to buy a new 94-acre cemetery site on Cedar Hill for $37,600, which will cost another $75,000 to clear, drain, and lay out.

——Over 53,000,000 feet of British Columbia lumber was exported from Vancouver by means of ships during 1918. This is a tremendous increase over the preceding year, when 18,083,022 were exported. China was the best customer, receiving 18,659,000 feet of the total, and Great Britain is next with 14,022,817.

Exports from farm and fruit ranches in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., last year exceeded $4,000,000 in value.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Treasury's Relaxing Hold. Pressure upon our space has prevented earlier reference to a subject which should be recorded in the columns of *Canada*, as much for the benefit of its readers in the Dominion as well as in this country. We refer to the recent announcement by the Treasury giving general permission under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm (Securities) Regulations of January 24, 1917, for the sale abroad, until further notice, "of any Foreign, Colonial and Indian securities to which the regulations relate (whether or no the securities have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since September 30, 1914)," and the shipment abroad of such securities in completion of any such sales. The conditions and limitations applying to such concession provide that such permission shall apply only to securities which have not at the time of sale been included in any order issued by the Treasury under the regulations, and that the proceeds of any such sales shall be remitted to this country forthwith and retained here, the latter restriction applying identically to the proceeds of drawn or maturing securities collected abroad. Securities which have not been continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom, or where the enemy ownership or interest factor applies, remain subjective to the restrictive conditions of the regulations. It is also set forth in the announcement —and this must be clearly borne in mind by our readers who wish to take advantage of the present concessions with regard to the sale of securities in Canada or elsewhere—that "before any securities are sent abroad for registration and return a form of permit for the re-import of such securities under the terms of the Prohibition of Import (No. 21) Proclamation, 1917, must be obtained from the American Dollar Securities Committee, 19, Old Jewry, E.C." The notice issued by the Treasury dated January 30, 1917, is revoked. As and from the beginning of January 1 no further purchases of securities will be made by the American Dollar Securities Committee, but this notice does not, of course, apply to such holdings as are due to be delivered under the Treasury Securities Order Nos. 1-4, 1917, or to securities held on deposit under schemes A and B.

DOMINION BANK OF CANADA.

A perusal of the annual statement for the year to December 31 shows convincingly that 1918 was a year of great progress for this important bank. Features of particular note in the balance-sheet are the increase of over $24,000,000 in total assets, these having risen from $109, 435,145 to $133,506,274, an increase of about 22 per cent.; of these $63,528,849, or about 48 per cent., are immediately available assets. Deposits at $96,107,711 show an increase of $12,400,000 during the year, and current loans in Canada show an increase of $18,500,000, and total $64,092,006. Thus the bank has evidently been pulling its full weight in financing the commerce of the Dominion. The year was a profitable one for the bank. Profits for the year were $1,169,798, and after deduction of Dominion and Provincial Government taxes, net profits were $1,086,498, representing an increase of $81,435, as compared with 1917, net profits equalling 8.35 per cent. on the bank's capital and reserve. With the addition of $393,004, the amount at credit of profit and loss account at the opening of the year, the total available for disposal was $1,479,503. Of this dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum absorbed $720,000; contributions to Patriotic, Red Cross and other funds amounted to $63,000; $250,000 was written off bank premises account, leaving a balance of $446,503 to be carried forward.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The annual statement for the year ended November 30, 1918, is in all respects the best in the history of the bank. Remarkable growth is revealed in all departments, and, in the words of the President, the bank is stronger and better equipped than ever before, and is in a position not only to take care of home business but to take part in handling the overseas commerce of Canada. The net profits, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, amounted to $824,174, making, with the balance of $106,624 brought forward from the previous account, $930,798.

Four quarterly dividends of 2¼ per cent. each have been paid, the usual contribution of $10,000 was made to officers' pension fund, a sum of $200,000 was transferred to rest account, $19,500 was donated to war charities during the year, and $126,298 carried forward, being an increase of $20,000 on the amount brought in. The bank's notes in circulation amounted on November 30 to $12,134,649, and deposits totalled $129,418,478, an increase of $10,035,695, as against a decrease in the note circulation of $645,013.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

W. T. C. (Southall).—See reply to "A. H. C., Belgium," in this issue.

CIVIL SERVANT (Worksop).—We cannot say. Enquire through your Paymaster.

E. B. S. (Seaford).—You cannot in any circumstances claim separation allowance.

T. V. S. (France).—We are writing to Ottawa on the subject and will let you know the result.

S. J. (Queen's County, Ireland).—We have passed on your letter to the Canadian Pay Office authorities for consideration.

CANUCK.—Send your name and address, and we will then endeavour to answer your question.,

J. B. S. (London, N.W.).—Apply to the Khaki University Bureau of Information, 31, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

SAPPER (Witley).—The fact that you hold a commission in the Canadian Militia does not affect your rank in the O.M.F.C.

E. H. (Bear Wood).—(1) There should be no great difficulty in securing special leave for your marriage in France. (2) Yes.

J. P. (France), CANADIAN, SERGT.-MAJOR.—The absence of discrimination between three years' and four years' service has been pointed out on several occasions in *Canada*.

ONE WHO COMPLIED.—Complaints have already appeared in our columns as to the non-payment of fares of soldiers' dependents who have returned prior to November 11.

1914 (Cornwall).—(1) On your own showing you are not entitled to the gratuity. (2) We doubt if you can appeal. (3) It is not yet issued.

B. M. (Wallasey). — Write to Capt. Murphy, Assistant Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, Boulogne, for address of Rest Home in Paris.

W. M. (No. 2 General, France).—He is classified as married, and will receive the extra gratuity paid to men in receipt of separation allowance.

J. E. L. (Liverpool).—Write Major Hayward, Pay and Allowance Board, Canadian Pay Office, 7, Millbank, London, S.W., stating your case fully.

D. L. (Ripon).—You are not entitled to the 1914-15 Star, as you did not "actually serve on the establishment of a unit in a theatre of war."

W. H. J. C. (France).—If you are discharged in England you receive the full war service gratuity. See note on the matter in this issue.

A. Z. Z. Z. (Rhyl).—We presume your gratuity will include the period you served in the Home Forces of Canada prior to enlisting for overseas service.

T. L. (Belgium).—You will receive the full three years' gratuity, as enlistment in the C.E.F. counts to your credit, provided you ultimately came overseas.

F. W. B. (C.A.M.C.).—(1) We cannot say; apply to your Paymaster. (2) Discharge here is possible, but the Canadian authorities would not be likely to return you to Australia.

SIGNALLER (Rowsley, Derbyshire).—The matter is now clear, and we stated the position (as we understand it) in an editorial note on the War Service Gratuity in our issue of February 8. See page 203.

A. S. W. (Shorncliffe).—We understand that flight cadets, R.A.F., who previously served in the O.M.F.C., will receive recognition (i.e., gratuity) for the period of their service with the Canadians. No official notification, however, has yet been made.

C. V. B. (Liverpool).—Write again to Col. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, 13-15, Charing Cross, who is in charge of the sailings of officers and soldiers' dependents. Used linen marked, and used chinaware would not be subject to Customs duty.

A. H. C. (Belgium).—(1) The question of the payment of gratuities to officers in the Imperial Forces who served for some time as N.C.Os. or rankers in the O.M.F.C. is at present under consideration. (2) We do not know if there is such a clearing house for lost kit.

A. E. B. (London).—Nursing Sisters who transferred to the C.A.M.C. from the Imperial Army will receive the amount of gratuity due for their period of service in the C.A.M.C. In all probability they will also be entitled to a gratuity for their service in the Imperials.

P. H. (Ramsgate).—(1) The policy regarding the payment of gratuities to Canadians commissioned in the Imperial Forces (after serving for some time with the O.M.F.C.) is under consideration. Service in the O.M.F.C. will be taken in consideration by the authorities, we understand. (2) No.

SAPPER (Basingstoke).—(1) Apply at the Orderly Room for Form A.G. 10450, fill in, and then make application to your C.O., or if in Category "E," apply to the Hospital Representative. (2) You will be entitled to it if discharged in England.

(*Continued on page* 229.)

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 128.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st March next, to Shareholders of record on 13th February, 1919.

The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE,
London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
20th January, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 684 Feb. 15, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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W. A. Miles, *Manager.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued from page 228.)

J. J. G. (Ripon).—Apply to the Department of Militia, Ottawa.

MARKET GARDENER (Lyminge). — Apply again to your C.O., stating your case, for early demobilisation on compassionate grounds. If you are refused an interview, write to the D.M.S., 133, Oxford Street, London, W.1, and also let us know the result. We are in touch with Headquarters regarding your case.

F. L. R. (Bovington).—(1) If discharged in Canada, you would receive $35 for clothing; if in England, the sum of £2 5s. in summer and £4 in winter. (2) So far as we know, the leave, with pay, is in force in Canada, but not in this country. (3) See this issue for note on post-discharge pay and war service gratuity.

A. H. W. (Elstead).—(1) If a man marries after November 11, 1918, with his C.O.'s permission, he will receive separation allowance. (2) Yes; there are no extras if husband and wife travel third-class. (3) Extra war gratuity will be paid (*ie.*, including separation allowance) if a marriage is contracted after November 11 last.

OLD SOLDIER (Witley).—(1) You are not entitled to the 1914-15 Star unless you served at the Front during 1915. (2) If you insisted on the transfer, we fail to see how you can claim a refund of the pay of your former rank; but the question is worth an application to your C.O. (3) The stoppages are not recoverable. (4) Stoppages for F.P. No. 1 are not recoverable.

READER (Bexhill).—We understand that for the period of service in a Canadian Land Force (*i.e.*, Home Forces), which is not a part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, a man would be entitled to 31 days' pay and allowances in addition to the War Service gratuity of 92 days' pay for less than one year's service in the C.E.F. from May, 1918 —that is, 123 days' pay for his total service.

* *

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING.

The Dominion Government is considering the abandonment of its national shipbuilding policy because the price of ships built in Great Britain is less than half the cost of those building in Canada (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The forty-five ships now on the stocks are to be finished.

* *

WHITE STAR LINE AND THE WAR.

The commission of the White Star Line steamship *Olympic* under the White Ensign has just terminated, and the vessel is now transferred to the Red Ensign.

At an informal luncheon on board the vessel at Liverpool last week, Col. Concannon, joint manager of the White Star, Dominion and American Lines, presiding, it was stated that the *Olympic* was commissioned under the White Ensign on April 4, 1917, on the Clyde, and afterwards carried troops from the United States and Canada and Chinese Labour Battalions. During the war she travelled 184.000 miles, and consumed 347.000 tons of coal. She had sunk at least one enemy submarine, and possibly two. The White Star Line, during the war, had transported 548.800 troops and carried 4,250,000 tons of cargo.

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Thursday, February 27—*Celtic.*
Saturday, March 1—*Cedric.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Friday, February 21—*Megantic.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

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Saturday, March 8—*Carmania.*

London to New York.

Saturday, February 15—*Pannonia.*

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Manchester to Halifax or St John.

Thursday, February 20—*Manchester Shipper.*

* *

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Englishwoman (1s.)—"Impressions of the General Election, by a Woman Candidate," Emily Phipps; "The Polish Question," George Dickenson; "Some War Economies of the Eighteenth Century," Mrs. Richardson.

Imperial Colonist (2d.)—"The Present Emigration Position"; "Nursing on the Prairie"

Nineteenth Century and After (4s.).—"The Great House Problem of 1919," G. A. B. Dewar and C. J. Carter; "Bolshevism—according to Lenin and Trotzky," Dr. A. Shadwell; "League of Dreams or League of Realities?" Sir Charles Mallett, Sir Charles Walston, and J. O. P. Bland; "Priestly and Prophetic Religion," Bishop of Carlisle; "Problems of Currency and Exchange," Moreton Frewen; "The Government and Foreign Trade," Sir A. Steel-Maitland, M.P.

Strand (1s.).—"The Beach of Dreams—I.," H. de Vere Stacpoole; "Cambrai: the Second Phase," A. Conan Doyle; "What People Laugh At," Charlie Chaplin; "Zigzags at the Zoo."

Toilers of the Deep (3d.).—"The Cradle of the Deep Sea Man" (Brixham).

World's Work (1s. 6d.).—"A Great American" (Mr. W. H. Page), Viscount Bryce; "Breeding the Future Race of Britons," Sir Jas. Barr: "The Science of Success," F. W. Goodenough; "By-Products from the Dust-Bin," H. E. Fish; "Canada's Soldier Lumbermen," B. McCandlish Smith; "The Cult of Laziness," Jas. Armstrong.

* *

WHEAT CONGESTION.

At the present time there is considerable wheat congestion in Canada (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). It is reported that on January 24, in the elevators and warehouses, there were 43.000,000 bushels, 27,000,000 more than at the same period of the previous year, and 10,000,000 more than at the same period in 1916 after the phenomenal crop of that year. Applications are being made to the British Purchasing Commission to take part of the Eastern wheat production for the British market with the increase in ocean tonnage following on the end of the war.

* *

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, formed at the suggestion of the Imperial Conference, has appointed a governing body consisting of representatives of the Home Government, the Dominions, India, and the Colonial Office, while six representatives of the mineral, mining, and metal industries were appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction. Committees have been appointed to deal with (1) Intelligence and publications; (2) research and development; (3) legal matters; and (4) general purposes and finance. Offices have been taken at 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, and the advice of all interested is sought.

* *

The post-war expansion of the Canadian banks is reflected in the fact that the chartered institutions of the Dominion opened 145 new branches during the month of December. Only 45 offices were opened in November.

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QUEBEC RAILWAY PROJECT.

A Bill to incorporate the Quebec and Ungava Railway Company has been submitted to the Quebec Legislature. A combine of English capitalists, including Viscount Templeton, Sir Westby Perceval and others, are planning the construction of a railroad from a point near Seven Islands, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to a suitable harbour on Hudson Bay, between the mouth of the big river and Nastapoka Sound, a distance of 700 miles.

* *

BUSY B.C. OFFICE.

During the month of January the Agent-General for British Columbia, 1, Regent Street, W., received 1,265 letters and gave 523 interviews to callers. The visitors to the Library and Reading Room, which is also open on Sundays, numbered 1,097, and the beds in the dormitory in the basement were occupied by 563 soldiers passing through London.

* *

CONCERTS.

M. Murray Davey, of the Paris Opera, assisted by Mr. Harold Samuel, gave an attractive evening concert on Tuesday at the Wigmore Hall.

Miss Mania Seguel will give a Mozart-Chopin recital at the Steinway Hall this (Saturday) afternoon at 3.15.

* *

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Southern Canada Power Co.—Gross and net earnings for November, 1918, were respectively $48,409 and $22,190. This represents increases of $10,464 and $6.007 respectively in gross and net as compared with November, 1917. For the two months ending November 30 gross earnings were $93.456 and net $42,782, which represented increases of $20,242 and $9.895 as compared with the corresponding two months of 1917.

Canadian United Gold Fields. — In the Chancery Division last week, Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence had before him an application by Major C. F. Vanderbyl for the rectification of the register and list of contributories of the Canadian United Gold Fields Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), by the removal of his name as the holder of 2,000 shares, upon which there was a liability of £1,750. Mr. Jenkins, K.C., stated that the matter had been settled by the applicant paying £400 in satisfaction of all claims against him.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held in Montreal on Monday, the following dividends were declared:—On the Preference Stock, 2 per cent. for the half-year ended December 31 last; and on the Common Stock, 2½ per cent. for the quarter ended December 31 last, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from Revenue, and 3 per cent. per annum from Special Income Account; both dividends payable on April 1 next to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on February 28.

Canada Iron Foundries.—Accounts for year ended September 30 show a revenne of $580.824. After appropriating $188.225 in reduction of stock of raw materials, etc., to pre-war values, there was an available sum of $435.128. After writing off $141.472 for depreciation, providing the full interest and sinking fund on "A" Debenture stock, 2½ per cent. on "B" Debenture stock, appropriating $134,721 for cost of renewals and extensions to three foundries, and $29.211 for maintenance of non-operating plant, there remained a surplus of $6.866. In respect of 1916-17, after providing for interest on "A" Debenture stock and sinking fund, there was a surplus of $105.422, which was appropriated towards writing off a proportion of the cost of renewals and extensions of Three Rivers plant.

ORGANISING SECRETARY.—Post desired as SECRETARY or ORGANISER to a SOCIETY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADE ASSOCIATION COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION or MANUFACTURER; 27 years' unique (London) experience of Secretarial, Administrative and other duties, including organisation of COMMITTEES, EXHIBITIONS and OVERSEAS TRADE DEVELOPMENT.—East Anglian, Box 1519, Willings, 125, Strand, London, W.C.2.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Alexander, Lt. S., Vancouver—61, Southgate Mansions, St. John's Wood, N.W.

B

Baillie, Capt. and Mrs., Duncan 4, Stroud Road, P[illegible] Green.
Baker, M[illegible] (R.E.), Ottawa Lismacue, Bansha, Co. Tipperary.
Ball, C. P., Victoria—9, Hater Road, Clapham [illegible].
B[illegible] C. L. M. (22nd Bn.), Quebec c/o Agent-[illegible] or Quebec.
Bernier, Capt. J. E., Quebec c/o Agent-General for Quebec.
Blythe, Lt. P. R., Victoria Spring House, Merton Park, Wimbledon.
Booth, Walter, Toronto White Hall, Bloomsbury, W.C.
Bowes, Lt. H. E., Ingersoll—Winchester.
Brawn, Lt. W. J., Edmonton—79, Uplands Road, Hornsey.
Buck, Lt. Stanley E. (R.A.F.), Brantford R.A.F. Hospital, Hampstead.
Burn, Lt. G. D., and Mrs., Ottawa—20, Prince's Square, W.2.
Burton, Lt. Eric, Victoria—31, Half Moon Street, W.
B[illegible] C. N., Summerland Mascot Hotel, Russell [illegible].
Bur[illegible], Ada L. (V.A.D.), Calgary—General Military Hospital, Colchester.

C

Cameron, H. R., North Vancouver 27, Gladstone Park Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W.2.
Cameron, Hamish, North Vancouver—[illegible]5, Campion Road, Putney.
Campbell, Capt. J. E. D., Halifax—8, Chesterfield Gardens.
Campbell, Lt. A. B. D. (R.A.F.), Macleod, Alta Officers' Club, 38, Guilford Street.

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Casgrain, Col. H. R., Windsor—Strand Palace Hotel.
Clearihue, Lt. J., Victoria—Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens, W.
Cockburn, F. St. Q., Ottawa 34, New Street, Vincent Square, S.W.1.
Conchie, S. M., Winnipeg Khaki Club, Blackheath, S.E.5.
Creelman, Lt Col. J. J., Montreal Carlton Hotel.
Cripps, Lt. G. W., Vancouver—No. 3 General Hospital, London.
Crossley, C. C. (R.A.F.), King, Ont.—44, Prince's Gardens, S.W.7.

D

Dalglish, W. D., Ottawa Hotel Russell, W.C.
Debb, Lt. A. C., Celesta, B.C.—23, Maple Road, Anerley.
De Tilly, St. Armand, Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Drummond, G. E., and Lt. Paul C. (R.A.F.), Montreal—Claridge's Hotel.

E

Eaton, Lt. J. W. (Int. Corps), Saskatoon—6, Westgate Terrace, S.W.10.

F

Fafard, Lt. R., Quebec—Regent Palace Hotel.
Findlay, James, Vancouver—Waverley Hotel, W.C.
Finley, Capt. Eric B., Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Fleming, Mrs. Sandford, Ottawa—16, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.3.
Fletcher, Lt. Cyril (R.A.F.), Toronto—Enfield Court, Enfield.
Fox, B. C., Toronto Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge.
Francis, H. C., Toronto—73, Cornhill, E.C.
Francis, Lt. Edward W. (R.A.), Montreal American Officers' Inn, Cavendish Square.
Fry, Cadet H. (R.F.A.), Toronto—7, Cambridge [illegible].

G

Gable, W. S., Winnipeg London School of Economics Kingsway, W.C.
Gilbert, Mr. N. H., and Mrs., Quebec Windsor Hotel, Craven Street.
Grant, Major L. F., Vancouver Knotty Ash, Liverpool.

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Green, Sgt. George, Vancouver Smith's Lawn, Sunningdale.
Grigg, Major and Mrs. E. W., Duncan Grosvenor Hotel, S.W.

H

Haight, Lt. J. L., Armada, Alta 30, Birchwood Avenue, Muswell Hill.
H[illegible] Edmonton Tavistock Hotel.
H[illegible], Lt. Grey (R.G.A.), Toronto Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.
Harding, Lt. A., Victoria Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury.
Harling, Mr and Mrs Thos., and Miss Grace, Montreal c/o Brown, Jenkinson & Co., 4, Lloyd Avenue, E.C.
H[illegible], Lt. W. P., Halifax 25, Bedford Place Russell Square.
Heddle, W. T., Vernon 54, Ravenscourt Gardens.
Hodgson, Lt. A. W. (C.F.A.), Montreal Claridge Hotel.
Hodsdon, Lt D. W., and Mrs. Victoria Sunningdale Hotel, Sunningdale.
Hogan, Lt.-Col. E. V., Halifax 57a, Pall Mall.
Hubley, Matron Laura M., Halifax—66, Ennismore Gardens, W.
Hudspeth, H. Gertrude, Port Hope—56, Ennismore Gardens, W.

J

Jewett, Capt. G. W., Sheffield, N.B.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Johnson, Capt. F. Ross, Montreal—Berners Hotel, W.
Johnston, R. A. A., Ottawa—Hotel Russell, W.C.
Johnston, Gnr. L. A. (C.G.A.), Sydney Mines, N.S.—Thackeray Hotel.

K

Kearney, Capt. G. H. (R.A.M.C.), Renfrew, Ont. 7, York Place, Baker Street.
Kennedy, Capt. G. B. (R.A.M.C.), Halifax Officers' Rest House, Belgrave Square.
Kerr, Norman, and Mrs., Vancouver—Kingsley Hotel, 67, Guilford Street, W.C.1.
Kingsland, Lt. W. R., Ottawa 40, Torrington Square, W.C.
Knocker, Capt. L. C., Cowichan 714, Oakhill, Stoke-on-Trent.

L

Lamertagne, Pte. G. W. (42nd Bn.), Montreal—165, Plane Street, Hull, Yorkshire.
Lang, W. A., Ottawa—Hotel Russell, W.C.

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Lendrum, C. E., Winnipeg Maple Leaf Club, Marble Arch.
Light, Lt. J., Toronto 18, Downside Crescent, N.W.3.
Long, Capt. E. R., Ottawa—16, Primrose Road, N.W.15.
Lowder, Mrs. Hugh, Victoria Bankside, Mayfield, Sussex.

Mac., Mc.

Macdonald, Lt. J. N. (R.A.F.), Edmonton Strand Palace Hotel.
Macdonald, E. M. (K.C.), Pictou, N.S. Ritz Hotel.
Macfarlane, Lt.-Col. W. (Merchants' Bank), Winnipeg—68, Pall Mall, S.W.
MacGregor, W. Q., Vancouver—Seaford.
Mackinnon, Capt. Ivan. (R.A.M.C.), Charlottetown—S.M.O., Wimbledon Camp, S.W.19.
MacLeod, Lt E. L., Atchelity—Capital Hotel Lancaster Gate.

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McMaster, Capt. E. B., Vancouver Waldorf Hotel.
McNab, Sergt. Gordon, Montreal Regent Palace Hotel.
McLachlin, Jessie M., and Elsie H., Ottawa 66, Ennismore Gardens.
McLaren, Lt. E. Bruce (R.A.F.), Montreal Washington Inn, St. James' Square.

M

Maldwyn, Lt. Cyril (Durham L.I.), Montreal c/o Agent-General for Quebec.
Matterson, Mrs. J., Truro 3, Derby Street, Curzon Street, Mayfair.
Matthews, Albert, Toronto Waldorf Hotel.
Miller, Capt. W. H., Victoria M.C.H., Epsom.
Millett, Lt. R. M., Chester, N.S. 8, Chesterfield Gardens.
Morrison, Maj.-General E. W. B. Carlton Hotel.
Murphy, B. J., Fraserville, P.Q 30, Pembridge Road, Notting Hill Gate.
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N

Neil, Capt F. O. (C.A.M.C.), Sydney, N.S.—9, Waterloo Place.
Neilson, Major and Mrs. William, Nelson Scott's Hotel, Langham Street, W.
Nichol, G. N (R.A.F.), Vancouver Waldorf Hotel.
Normandin, Lt. G. R. (22nd Bn.), Montreal c/o Agent-General for Quebec.

P

Pierce, Staff Sergt. R. C., Vancouver C.F.C., Sunningdale.
Pilgrim, Lt. W. C. (R.A.F.), Le Pas, Man.—Cranwell, Lincs.
Provost, Lt. Jos. (22nd Bn.), Montreal—c/o. Agent General for Quebec.
Purkis, E. A., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.

R

Ralston, Lt. G. S., Toronto—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Ramsay, W. N. N., N. Vancouver—52, Holbein House, Chelsea.
Roome, Lt.-Col., Duncan—24, Park Avenue, Bedford.
Russell, Lt. H. V. D. (R.A.F.), Le Pas, Man. Cranwell, Lincs.
Rykert, Capt. A. F., M.P.P., Dundas, Ont—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

S

Seddon, Lt. R. H., Halifax—Regent Palace Hotel.
Service, R. P., Toronto—137, Riverdale Road, Erith, Kent.
Shaw, Lt.-Comdr. C. B., Vancouver—3, The Crescent, Ardrossan.
Sifton, Mrs. Arthur L., Ottawa—Claridge's Hotel.
Smith, Lt. R. M. (R.A.F.), Ottawa—Norfolk Hotel, Surrey Street.
Snowden, Mrs., Winnipeg—23, Leinster Terrace, W.2.
Spencer, Lt. F. A., Toronto—Royal Free Hospital.
Stevenson, Sec. Lt. H. L. (R.A.F.), Chatham, Ont—c/o Cox & Co., St. Martin's Lane.
Stokes, Lt E. H. (Border Regt.), Lineham, Alta. Elm Vicarage, Wisbech, Cambs.
Stuart, Major D. E. M., Calgary—Petrograd Hotel.
Stuitz, Lt. R. S., Vancouver—c/o Beaver Hut.
Stutt, Lt. G. W., Dundas, Ont.—Sunningdale.
Sutherland, Misses Jean and Mary, Truro—3, Derby Street, Curzon Street, Mayfair.

T

Tarbolton, Lt. J. S., Edmonton—22nd Sqdn. R.A.F., France.
Thomson, Lt. Geo., Vancouver—H.M.S. *Killygordon.*
Tobin, Lt.-Col. H. S., D.S.O., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

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Warren, Capt. O. Z., Armstrong, B.C.—6, St. John's Terrace, King's Lynn, Norfolk.
Watters, J. C., Ottawa—Hotel Russell, Russell Square.
Webb, R. P., Quebec—14, Riding House Street, Langham Place.
Webster, Capt. Harold L. (R.A.F.), Montreal—Royal Overseas' Officers' Club.
West, Lt. L. B., Vancouver—5, Cambridge Gate.
Winslow, Cadet A. J., Toronto—104, St. George's Road, Forest Gate.
Woods, Lt. H. C., Montreal—Berkeley Hotel, W.
Worthington, G., Perdue, Sask.—6, Bolton Gardens, Kensal Rise.

The undermentioned are among recent callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Hotel York, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.2:—Lt. F. Shannon, Lt. F. G. Walker, Lt. G. A. Gilbert, Lt. W. M. Moore, Lt. W. G. B[illegible], Capt M. J. Kennedy, Capt. W. D. Ferris, Lt C. E. B. De[illegible], Lt. S. G. Graves, Lt. W. F. L[illegible] (R.A.F.), Lt. C. McGillivray (R.A.F.), Lt. C. H. Mackinnon (R.A.F.), Lt. Norman A. Watt, Lt. Arthur Buckle (R.A.F.), Lt. Charles Braceley (R.A.F.), Lt. G. T. Cunningham (R.A.F.), Lt. R. Sturt (R.A.F.), Lt. J. D. Patterson (R.A.F.), Lt. W. A. Cuddy, Lt. Clarence M. Nickle, Lt. F. M. Ohrt (R.A.F.), Lt. F. L. Clouse, Lt. F. P. Walker (R.A.F.), Lt. J. T. McCloskey (R.A.F.).

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New Provincial issues include an issue of $1,625,000 Province of Quebec bonds offered recently by Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co. at [illegible] price to yield 5½ per cent. was all taken u in one day. The Province of Alberta h asked for tenders for $1,000,000, 20-years, [illegible] per cent. bonds, and British Columbia [illegible] approved, and is soon to ask for tenders [illegible] a loan of $3,000,000 for the purpose of pay off the loan of $3,000,000 obtained from [illegible] Dominion Government last summer, and [illegible] which the Province is paying interest at [illegible] rate of 6½ per cent.

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	.. $2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	.. 2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	.. 2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	.. 16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	.. 3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	.. 7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	.. 959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	. 1,241,[illegible]
Totals ..	$41,083,000	.. $37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 **$4,072,608.**

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918 **$636,654,107.**

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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All Other Countries - - - - - - -	39/6	22/6	11/3

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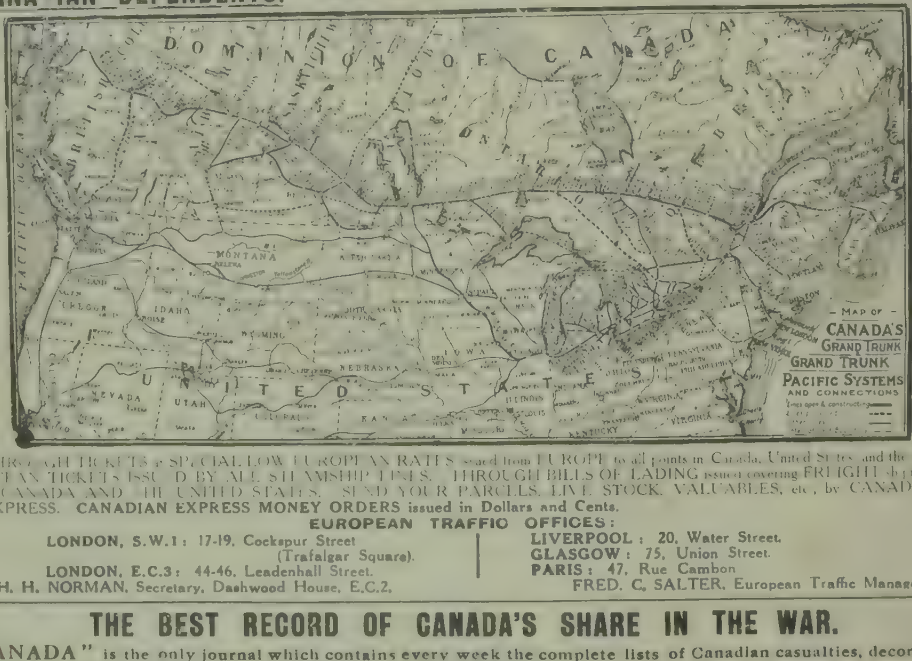

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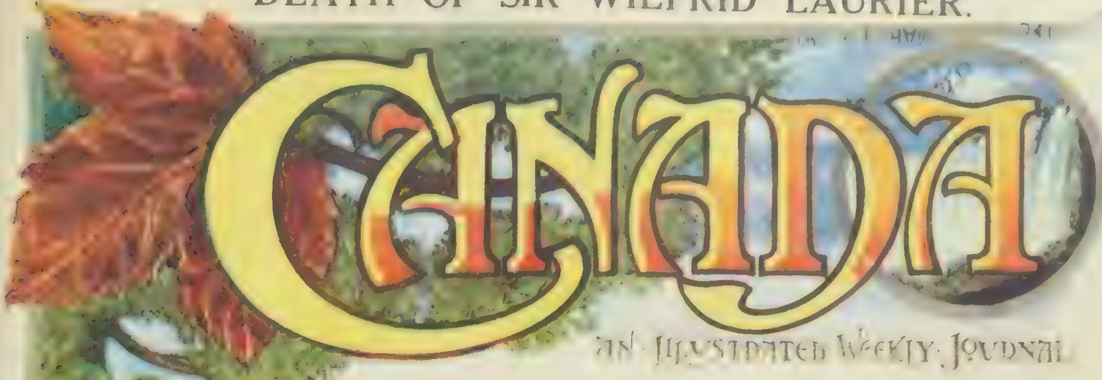
Canada Fol.

DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.



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towards upkeep, and towards opening of scores of urgently needed Centres in German towns and villages.

GENERAL SIR HERBERT PLUMER, G.C.M.G., writes:—"Many thanks for the great help given to the troops of the 2nd Army by the work of the Church Army. I hope that they may be able to continue their work for the troops now that we have become the Army of Occupation."

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP GWYNNE, D.D., C.M.G., Deputy Chaplain-General to the British Forces in France, writes:—"The need of Church Army work among the troops is, if possible, greater than ever, during the periods of the Armistice and of Demobilisation, which will be a trying time for the men and full of difficulties. The Military Authorities are naturally alive to this, and are urging on the Church Army the importance of increasing their work to the uttermost during this time. . . . . To meet this new situation the Church Army in France is in need, not only of greatly increased funds, but also many fresh workers, both men and women."

Cheques crossed "Barclays', a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1. (The Church Army War Funds are registered under the War Charities Act, 1916.)

SPECIAL OFFER

To Soldiers Returning to Canada.

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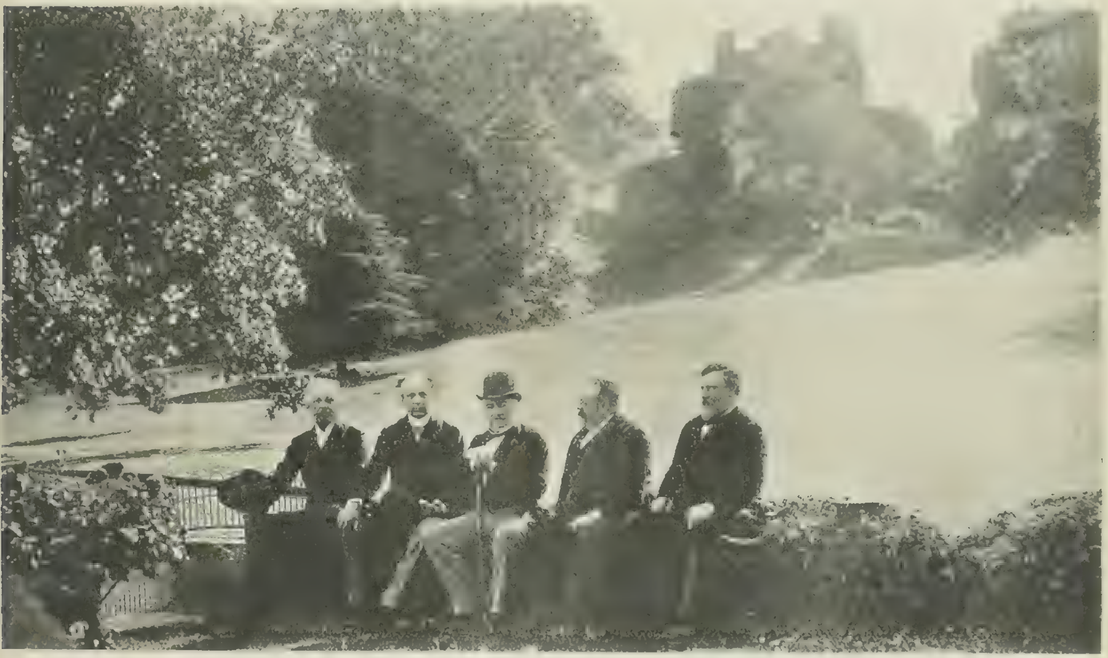
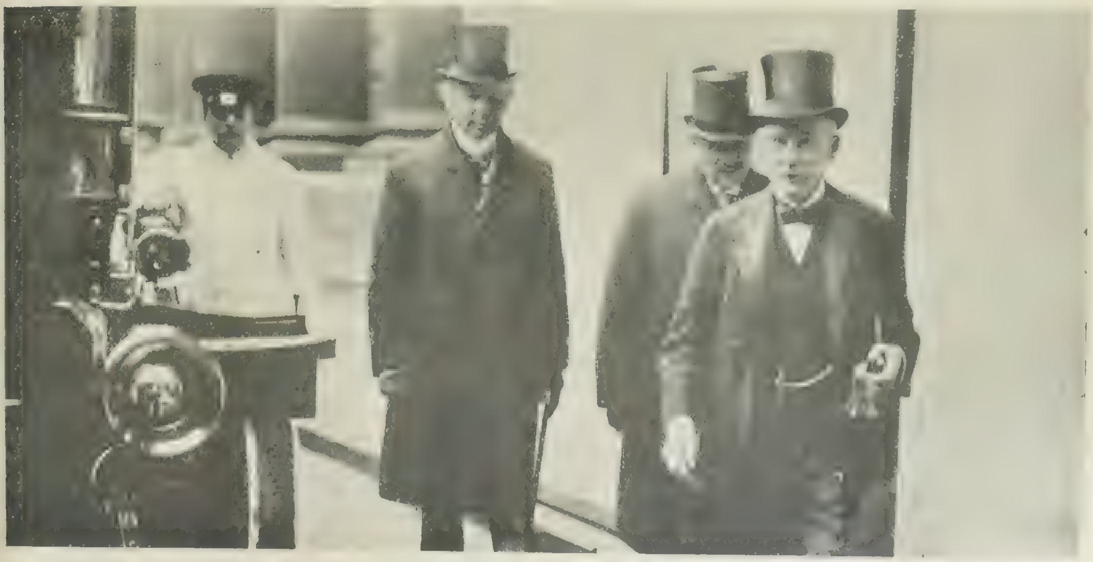
CANADA

No. 685. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1919 Vol. LIII. 9D WEEKLY

THE DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER—HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER AS THE GUEST OF MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN CASTLE IN 1897.
Beside Sir Wilfrid is Sir Louis H. Davies, now Chief Justice of Canada. On Mr. Gladstone's left are Sir George Reid and Sir Edmund Barton, of Australia.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER ARRIVING AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF 1911.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

FEW of the statesmen of the British Dominions have had a more notable career than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Called to the Bar in 1864, when in his 23rd year, he edited a French-Canadian paper in 1867, incurring for the Liberal opinions he expressed therein the hostility of the Clerical party. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of his native Province in 1871, became a member of the Dominion House of Commons in 1874, joined the Mackenzie Government in 1876, was appointed leader of the Liberal party in 1887, and became Prime Minister in 1896, occupying that position until November, 1911—over 15 years, or a longer consecutive period than any British Premier since the record administration of Lord Liverpool.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was of comparatively humble origin, and owed none of his achievements to family or monetary influence. For the first time in the history of our greatest Overseas Dominion a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic, by sheer force of character and breadth of view, became for over 30 years the unchallenged leader of the Liberal party, and for over 15 consecutive years Premier of a country, the majority of whose inhabitants were of a different race, language and religion. The outlook of his younger years was not the outlook of his later life. The broader vision came when he absorbed the doctrines of Pitt, Fox, Burke, Canning and Gladstone. Pride of race yielded to pride of nationality. "I love England," was his reply to the criticism of a compatriot in an impassioned speech at Montreal, "because under the banner of St. George my fellow-countrymen and myself have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France." Probably the historian will ascribe his chief title to fame as due to the fact of what he accomplished despite racial and religious prejudices.

Sir Wilfrid's attitude regarding Canada's contribution to naval defence and his endorsement of a policy of reciprocal trade relations between the Dominion and the United States were the dominating issues at the General Election in November, 1911, which terminated his long Premiership. Indeed, it was the adoption of these policies which sowed those seeds of dissension within the Liberal party which have resulted in the widening of the breach not only between English and French speaking Canadians, but also between the Eastern and Western sections of the Liberal party itself.

From an Imperial point of view, the greatest feature of his Ministerial career was the inauguration of the policy of preferential trade, introduced just before the great Colonial Conference of 1897, while seven years later he said:—

> I believe what is possible is that we can have between the Motherland and the Colonies treaties of commerce and the expression is not too strong or extravagant whereby we can sit down, and, by the giving on the one side and on the other of mutual concessions, we can develop the trade of Britain and her Colonies to the mutual advantage of all.

Sir Wilfrid was the author of the oft-quoted sentence: "When England is at war, Canada is at war." And it is well to recall that on August 3, 1914, he said:

> It is almost certain that England will have to take her share in the conflict, not only for the protection of her own interests, but for the protection of France and the higher civilisation of which these two nations are to-day the noblest expression. . . . I have often declared that, if the Mother Country were ever in danger, Canada would render assistance to the fullest extent of her power.

A few days later, addressing a war meeting of 20,000 French-Canadians in Montreal, he said: "Let me tell the young people here, to-night, that I envy them the youth which enables them to make such a sacrifice for Canada, for Great Britain, France and Belgium"—adding that "The conduct of Great Britain was admirable from every point of view," and remarking that "everyone knows that for 40 years Germany had been preparing for war and believed herself to be invincible and destined to dominate the world."

If later on, when conscription became a crucial test, he failed to exercise his great influence over his compatriots and for a time a dangerous domestic political situation arose which threatened to become critical, we must at the hour of his death never forget that, except perhaps during the debates on the Navy Bill, he gave no encouragement to factious obstruction in Parliament or outside. Unhappily, however, his refusal to unite in the formation of a Coalition Government led to the annihilation of that rapprochement between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians which had been the most notable achievement of his political career, and to-day the Dominion House of Commons does not contain a dozen French-Canadian supporters of the Coalition Government which was elected by such an overwhelming majority in every Province but Quebec two years ago.

Above all, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a Canadian "first, last and all the time," though, as he also said, "I am a British subject by birth, by tradition, by conviction." He was more proud of his Canadian birth than of his French ancestry; to him the national song "Canada mon pays, mon amour," had an intensity of meaning. Loyal as he was to British institutions and to the ideal of a British League of Nations, it was Canada as an independent nation, free to make its own treaties and carry out its own policies, which was his ideal.

◆

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

AT the Old Boys' dinner of Upper Canada College, held in London last week, Dr. Parkin in a vigorous and thoughtful speech, made a strong plea for increasing the power and influence of great boarding schools in Canada, such as that of which he was at one time Principal. Since he resigned that post to devote himself to the Rhodes Scholarship Trust there is no man who has had greater opportunities to study and compare the trend of secondary education throughout the English speaking countries of the world. Therefore, apart from his previous scholastic experience and his particular fitness to speak on this subject from his seven years' work at Upper Canada College, Dr. Parkin can now speak from an intimate personal investigation of educational methods and results in all the Dominions and in almost every State in the American Republic.

He is convinced, as all experienced educationists in the Mother Country are, that the English public-school system at its best is peculiarly suited to train the character and produce the best class of British citizen. To obtain this result the boarding-school system is necessitated, as only under these conditions can the masters exert their best influence and the traditions of a school be maintained in full efficiency. As everything depends on the calibre of the masters it is obvious that men of the highest quality must be attracted to these posts, and this is impossible, as Dr. Parkin and all other educationists are urging, until the remuneration of the teaching profession is very substantially increased. Speaking to a gathering largely consisting of young officers who would shortly return to take an active part in the professional life of Canada, he reminded them that in his day the head of the most famous boys' school in Canada received the largest salary of any schoolmaster in the Dominion, and that salary was the lowest paid to any of their judges, though it was notorious that the highest judicial salaries in Canada were so ridiculously inadequate as to fail to attract lawyers in good practice.

Canada is continually urging the short-sighted parsimony of an underpaid Judiciary, and the public indifference towards the teaching profession in Canada is equally lamentable. Canada is now just on the threshold of her individual entry into the fellowship of nations, and all things which influence national character and the upbuilding of a higher standard of citizenship must be now weighed and considered. First among these is the teaching of the boy. Canada needs more schools of the type of Upper Canada College, and at the same time full provision should be made that this, its leading school, should be properly endowed and equipped for its national work.

In the great boarding schools of this type which must before long be established and endowed in the various Provinces they will require a staff trained in the traditions of a great school, and will want men of high character and ability. They will not be content to import masters from the Old Country, as naturally and properly they will desire Canadians born and bred to train Canadian boys. They will never get this class of teacher unless the status, the opportunities and the remuneration of the profession is very largely raised, and a beginning should be made at once with their leading school, which for many years to come will be the only source from which Canadian-born teachers with the requisite tradition and experience can be drawn.

It is a factor little realised in Canada what four or five years at a great boarding school mean to boys in after life. Day schools cannot have the same influence on character and training. The boy is a gregarious animal, prone to hero worship, and he learns his manners and imbibes tradition under wise and skilled guidance at an old and famous school which he can never otherwise obtain. It is a peculiar fact that enlightened opinion in Canada has always urged on Dominion and Provincial Governments the most generous measure of assistance towards State education. Universities are handsomely endowed with public lands and public funds. The public or national schools are well housed and adequately equipped with the exception of the salaries paid to the teaching staff, which though recently raised are still inadequate to attract the best brains of either sex to the teaching profession. But with all this the supreme value in the national life of great boarding schools, independent of State control, on the lines of the public schools of England is far too little appreciated or understood. In this connection it might be remembered that when the Japanese sent their Commission to study and report on the best things in Western civilisation they considered that the pre-eminence of the British race was to be attributed to the system and the traditions of the great English public schools.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Peace Conference Delays. Sir Robert Borden made a strong and fully-justified protest at the Canadian Y.M.C.A. Leave Club in Paris last Saturday against the policy of dilatoriness into which the Peace Conference is rapidly drifting. The drafting and approval of the constitution of the League of Nations is a great achievement, marking a long step, it may be hoped, towards making war at any rate a remote possibility. But the Paris delegates must not allow their efforts to slacken just because that stage of their discussions has been reached.

It is a pity that several of the outstanding representatives have had to leave Paris at the present time, even if only temporarily. Further, there is apparent a tendency to dissipate the energies of the various committees into less vital channels than those for which the Conference has been brought together.

Soldiers and Diplomats. It must never be lost sight of for a moment that the purpose of the Conference is the Peace settlement. It is because it is believed that the League of Nations is a vital part of that settlement that its constitution has been so widely hailed with satisfaction; it is because others fear lest it should not consolidate the future that they have freely criticised it. But there is little or no indication that any further definite step towards the lasting establishment of peace has been taken during the three months of the Armistice.

The Hun must be made to realise that he is defeated and that he must keep the peace. In Sir Robert Borden's biting words: "The soldiers did not falter with the purpose for which they went forth. They expect the diplomats to follow their example."

* * *

Fruits of War. There were some suggestive passages in the address which Lord Bryce—described by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the chairman, "as one of the most distinguished men of letters and statesmen we have among us"—delivered last Sunday at the Canadian citizenship meeting in London. Speaking of the results of the Canadians' experience in coming to Europe, he showed how these were important in two directions. Both the people of the Mother Country—in fact, of the Allied nations of the Continent as well—and the Canadians have come to a closer knowledge of each other that is likely to be valuable, and the results are pregnant.

It was with impressions made upon the Canadians by the Mother Country that Lord Bryce dealt. Among the things which he trusted they had learned is that, so far from becoming "a back number," the Mother Country, whatever may be her faults and failings, is still fresh, strong, and vigorous, and that she entertains feelings of intense gratitude to and admiration of Canada and the other great Dominions for the part they have played in coming to her and showing their faith in the justice of her cause.

Lord Bryce's other observation was very much to the point. Canada's soldiers have, unfortunately, seen here something of the unrest that prevails in Europe and how, in the speaker's words, "some people are trying to bring about a better world in the worst possible way, by resorting to strikes." Lord Bryce pointed out that, having learned the spirit of service in the great cause in which they have been fighting victoriously, those whom he was addressing would, on their return home, have extraordinary opportunities for making their country a model, and as high an example of what good citizenship should be as the world had ever seen.

* * *

The Men and the Time. During the last four years of war a number of very able Canadians have been in England and have learnt the ways of the people—the country—and its Government. The experience they have acquired under the exceptional conditions of war is comprehensive and unique. Is it to be wasted?

The Canadian Government must surely realise the necessity of a very much broader and more active representation of Canadian interests here and on the Continent if the Dominion is to get its fair share of present and future opportunities. It will be the height of folly not to utilise the experience gained by some of these men, and through them to establish an active organisation which need not fear the competition of any other Dominion. The men are here; the opportunity is now.

* * *

Opportunities Missed. There appears to be a feeling of astonishment and regret in Canadian circles in London that neither of the two Anglo-Canadian societies have taken any steps to enable their members to meet and do honour to the Canadian Generals who have been in London at various times since the Armistice.

The difficulties of entertainment up to that time were recognised, though they were hardly insuperable, but it is difficult to understand the subsequent inaction. Surely the Canada Club or the Canadian Association, or the two conjointly, cannot much longer be blind to their opportunity and privilege.

* * *

The Colour Line. While in Paris they are discussing the League of Nations and the Brotherhood of Man, the fruit-growers of British Columbia are demanding legislation to prevent the ownership of agricultural land in British Columbia by Asiatics. This action is directed against the Japanese and Chinese rather than the Hindoos, but the feeling is strong, and it indicates some of the difficulties which our legislators are faced with.

These highly controversial matters can only be settled by mutual discussions and concessions, and it would, we presume, be part of the duties of the Standing Committee of the League of Nations to bring about a settlement of such matters and to act the general part of conciliators. As the world-spirit grows broader there will be a tendency for discrimination on account of race or colour to disappear, but for this one must look very far ahead.

* * *

Canadian Paper Imports. We see that the *Daily Express* is urging that Mr. Lloyd Harris, the head of the Canadian War Trade Mission, should use his persuasive powers upon Sir Albert Stanley to remove the embargo on paper imports from Canada. The method of paper control in the Mother Country during the war has been iniquitous. No attempt was made by the Controller to apportion justly the huge stocks in the country when restrictions were imposed, so the general public and the smaller newspapers were thrown to the wolves; and from the figures we have previously published in *Canada* it was obvious that there was gross profiteering by the manufacturers. In spite of their ill-gotten gains the trade have succeeded in capturing the ear of the Controller, and persuaded him to maintain a strict embargo on imports, but to give freely licences for export on the grounds that they must have their price protected in their home market, while they reach out for the over-sea trade which was lost during the war.

It is, we believe, a matter of fact that British mills are selling paper for export considerably cheaper than for home consumption, and to remedy this deliberate "hold up" consumers are demanding that they should be allowed to purchase their supplies in Canada. We certainly wish Mr. Lloyd Harris every success if he attempts to break the paper "ring," as it will benefit ourselves in company with other newspapers in this country who are not in the happy position of having an interest in paper mills, and it will also be an advantage to the Canadian paper trade.

* *

NO LIQUOR FOR SOLDIERS IN CANADA.

The sale, gift, or delivery of intoxicating liquor to uniformed soldiers, except as medical treatment, is forbidden under a penalty not exceeding $300 or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

It is stated that this action has been taken because there have been many cases of soldiers on return being provided with liquor and then robbed.

An Order-in-Council also makes every offending soldier liable to trial by general or district Court-martial, as if subject to military law (says Reuter).

* *

RETURNING SOLDIERS' EFFECTS.

The question of furniture, etc., taken back to Canada by returned soldiers has been taken up by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia.

The Department of Customs have now ruled that members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who have been serving abroad, on returning to Canada with furniture or other household effects, will be treated as original settlers, and come under the regulations as set forth in Tariff Item 705. This item provides that such settlers' effects must be actually owned abroad for at least six months before their removal to Canada.

* *

The Veteran, the official organ of the G.W.V.A. of Canada, is evidently filling a long-felt want among the returned soldiers in the Dominion. This monthly magazine is full of interesting matter, more particularly to ex-soldiers and their dependents. Although only in its second year the journal claims to possess a circulation of 200,000.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

MONTREAL, *February* 7.

In an address before the Westmount Canadian Club, this week, the Hon. J. A. Calder, head of the Repatriation Department of the Government, refuted in strong terms the impressions—which he admitted to be current in certain quarters—that the Government had failed to prepare for, and to grapple with, the repatriation problem. He stated that some eight hundred soldiers had already been settled on the land, and he announced that in consequence of the shortage of Crown lands—both Federal and Provincial—suitable for soldier settlements, the Government will purchase lands in the areas where such settlements are contemplated. In treating the repatriation problem as a whole, he made a strong appeal for the co-operation of the public, uttering a warning that the country will stand or fall according to the success or otherwise of the handling of this problem of demobilisation. He also made a strong appeal to employers not to show hesitancy in regard to taking on men, and virtually suggested that rather than allow the unemployment situation to become acute, employers should be prepared to lose some of the profits that they gained during the war.

Unemployment meetings held in Montreal and Toronto during the past week indicate that the signing of the Armistice has been followed by a distinct slump, and that many skilled workmen are thrown on to the market. At the same time, there is not, as yet, any resultant distress, such as necessitates the usual remedial effort of establishing soup kitchens. In fact, the high tone adopted at unemployment gatherings in regard to reduction of hours of labour suggests that the pinch is not really being felt yet. These meetings have been marked by an outbreak on the part of extremists, who have sought to discredit the legitimate efforts of the Trade Unions to ventilate the question. The reports of the employment bureaux show that there is at present a surplus of labour over the demand. On the other hand, the winter is comparatively mild this year, and the distress is not as keen as it has been in some previous years.

* *

CANADIAN TROOPS IN SIBERIA

Coming Home in Spring.

It is officially announced that the Canadian force in Siberia will be brought home in the spring.

When the Armistice was signed part of the force was already in Siberia, and the remainder mobilised. After consultation with the British authorities it was decided (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) to send forward the rest of the force.

The contingent, of some 5,000 men, has been stationed at Vladivostock, and has not been in action against the Bolshevists. There has been considerable agitation for the recall of the force.

* *

The final (Christmas) number of *La Vie Canadienne*, the magazine published by the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., France, completes fifteen issues. The editor is Major Sir Charles Piers, Bart., and the business manager Sgt. E. Coûtûre.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ALLISON.—At 450, First Avenue West, Swift Current, Sask., on Feb. 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Craig Allison, Royal Bank of Canada (late of Millport)—a daughter.

MOILLIET. On February 4, at Kamloops, the wife of Theodore Keir Moilliet, Aveley Ranch, Vavenby, B.C., of a son.

SPURLING. On February 7, at Baring Vicarage, Sask., Ruth, wife of Basil E. Spurling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAWSON—DEW.—On February 12, 1919, at the Congregational Church, Colchester, Lt. Harold Lawson, 1st Middlesex Regiment, only son of Mr. F. W. Lawson, formerly of Hornsey and Hampstead, to Amy Mildred Dew, youngest daughter of Mr. John Dew, of Winnipeg.

MERRIMAN—RAMSAY. On February 3, at Christ Church, Paddington, by the Rev. H. N. Bate, Capt. Horace Owen Merriman, R.A.F., of Hamilton, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clark Ramsay, of Hamilton, Ont.

DEATHS.

ALLAN.—On February 11, at Montreal, Andrew A. Allan, fourth son of the late Andrew Allan, chairman of the Allan Line Steamship Company, in his 68th year.

EYTON.—On February 9, at Fairview, Vancouver, Adam Tudor Eyton, son of the late Adam Eyton, aged 49.

On Service.

CAFFERATA. On February 8, at the 14th Canadian General Hospital, Eastbourne, Clement Chamberlain Cafferata, Sergt., Canadian Forestry Corps, fifth son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Cafferata, of Grantham and Newark, Notts, aged 33 years.

MACTAVISH. On February 6, at No. 3 Canadian S. Hospital, France, from pneumonia, Roswell Murray MacTavish, M.A., Staff Major, formerly 2nd 8th. Staffs., M.C., beloved eldest son of the Rev. W. S. MacTavish, B.D., Ph.D., Madoc, Ontario.

DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Prime Minister of Canada for Fifteen Years.

WE regret to announce the death at Ottawa, on Monday, in his 78th year, of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada from June, 1896, to October, 1911.

Sir Wilfrid had two paralytic strokes on Sunday—the first when dressing to go to church. He regained consciousness after the first, and showed signs of rallying; then the second supervened, and he began to sink rapidly. At 10 a.m. on Monday the physicians pronounced the case to be hopeless, and he passed away at 2.50 p.m., with Lady Laurier at his bedside.

The Duke of Devonshire called at the home of the dying statesman at noon. Shortly after Sir Thomas White, the Acting Premier, visited the house and conveyed the sympathy of the Government.

Many personal and political friends gathered at the residence during the day. The bulletin boards and newspapers were eagerly scanned by crowds of people, and the final announcement of the passing away was received with many manifestations of sorrow.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier died as he would have wished (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). Speaking a few days ago of the sudden death of a friend, he said, "That is how I wish to go—no lingering, no bother to anyone."

Parliament was to meet on Thursday, and a party caucus was to be held in the forenoon to choose an Opposition leader. It was arranged that in the House of Commons Sir Thomas White should move the adjournment until Monday as a mark of respect.

The body will lie in state in the House of Commons, and there will be a State funeral to-day.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S CAREER.

Wilfrid Laurier was born at St. Lin, L'Assomption County, Quebec, on November 20, 1841. His father was a land surveyor, and his mother, Marcelle Martineau, a woman of rare gifts, who died in his fourth year; but for his stepmother he developed a deep affection. As a lad he attended a Protestant school with a view to learning English, but it was during seven years at the L'Assomption R.C. College that he developed that scholarship which gave such tone to his oratory.

In his 20th year he entered the office in Montreal of Mr. Rodolph Lafontaine, an eminent advocate and notable Liberal politician, at the same time taking the law course at McGill University, where he won high honours. His first appearance in Court was in the celebrated Guibord trial, which was practically a contest between the Institut Canadien and the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities. He was admitted to the Bar in 1864, and founded the firm of Laurier, Archambeault & Desaulniers, Montreal.

In his celebrated Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir John Willison says: "He seems to have acquired at a very early age a singularly clear grasp of the main principles of free Parliamentary government, and there is a remarkable maturity in his earliest appreciations of the spirit and efficiency of British institutions."

In 1861 he succeeded Eric Dorion as editor of *Le Defricheur*, but soon devoted himself to the practice of an advocate at Athabaskaville with zeal and distinction, and there, on May 13, 1868, married Miss Zoe Lafontaine, of Montreal, the devoted helpmeet who survives him (they have had no family). His fame as an orator and a politician of Liberal views then extended beyond his own Province, and in 1871 he entered the Provincial Legislature as M.P.P. for Athabaskaville, and almost at once proved his supremacy as a debater, so impressing the Liberal leaders that in 1874 he was nominated for the same constituency in the Federal House, in which he sat, with one interval of a few weeks, continuously until his death—a period of 45 years. His oratory and the matter of his speech won compliments from the then Premier, Sir John Macdonald. During the debates on the Riel rebellion he strengthened his Parliamentary position.

On October 8, 1877, he accepted the portfolio of Inland Revenue in the Ministry of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who was defeated at the General Election in the following year, and he sat on the front Opposition bench for ten years until, in 1887, he was formally elected leader of the Liberal party as successor to Mr. Edward Blake. It was nearly another ten years before he was rewarded at the General Election of June 3, 1896, by a majority which secured him the Premiership. The electorate repeated its favourable verdict in 1900, 1904 and 1908, but on October 6, 1911, the election, mainly fought on his policy of trade reciprocity with the United States, resulted in a victory for the followers of the present Premier, Sir Robert Borden.

In June, 1897, Sir Wilfrid represented the Dominion at the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, when he was created G.C.M.G., and Oxford and Cambridge Universities honoured him with the D.C.L. On July 6, 1899, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council, and received a gold medal from the Cobden Club. His next visit to England was in 1902 to attend the Coronation of King Edward and the Colonial Conference. In 1907 he attended the Imperial Conference in London and received the freedom of the cities of London, Bristol and Liverpool. His last visit to England was to attend the Imperial Conference of 1911 and the Coronation of King George.

Tribute by Sir Thomas White.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a man of high intellectual gifts and rare social charm, with a singularly attractive winsomeness of disposition and manner which endeared him to countless admirers and made warm personal friends of strong political opponents. His long political experience and prestige in the high office of Prime Minister, which he held for many years, his authority and influence as Leader of the Opposition, wide knowledge of affairs and great oratorical gifts made him an outstanding figure in the House of Commons, where he was always heard with interest and attention. A certain stateliness of bearing and dignified courtesy belonging to a generation now almost passed away added to the attraction he had for those brought into contact with him."

THE LATE MR. A. A. ALLAN.

THE LATE MR G. E. DRUMMOND.

(*See page* 236.)

Canadian Press.

Canadian newspapers of all shades of political thought unite in a tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Conservative Press dwelling particularly on his high personal qualities, wide vision, and great oratorical gifts, while Liberal newspapers, including those now ranked as Unionist, recall him as a great statesman and nation builder.

"He was loved because he knew how to make and hold friends, not by the arts that pour mockery on so much political association, but by the simple, straight-forward offering of a life devoted to idealistic tasks with sincere love of others, and with no vicious habit to conceal, with self-respecting preference for some things and self-respecting dislike for others. Without him Canadian politics will be the poorer. It will have lost something that gave it tone and zest."—*Montreal Star.*

British Press.

"Canada loses in Sir Wilfrid Laurier one of the most famous of her sons, a man who has left his mark on her life more for his own conspicuous qualities than for any political structure of his building or for any legislative achievement that he fathered. . . His faults are not hidden, but they detract nothing from the sum of the disciplined purpose of his life. He was a great Canadian—not less great because his personality, his convictions, and his methods were all constantly provocative of controversy."—*The Times.*

"He suffered, as every moderate politician is only too likely to do, through not identifying himself with an extreme party. The justice of his own views prevented him from being a hot-headed partisan, but the result was that, in surveying his career, we find it difficult to accept Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a constructive statesman with a clear and definite policy which everyone could accept or reject according to his predilections."—*Daily Telegraph.*

"It would convey more of the truth to the minds of the present day to describe him as 'the Botha of Canada,' for his great service to his own country and to the British Empire was a service of reconciliation. . . . Whether he took the best course either for the French-Canadians or for Canada as a whole in the sharp divisions which unfortunately occurred over the conscription issue may still be controversial, but it is not to be denied that in his day of power he did more to draw the British and the French of the Dominion together than any other individual before or since" *Daily Chronicle*

Sir Wilfrid Laurier worked all his life for the prosperity of

Canada and the happiness of her people. He considered the British Empire as a powerful civilising force in the world, and he did all in his power to promote the welfare of Canada as a means of increasing the influence of our Empire in the councils of the world. . . . The one great ambition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to bring about the union of races in Canada in a common patriotism. . . . May his noble efforts in this direction prove fruitful even after his death.—Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, in the *Daily Express.*

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OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. A. A. Allan.

We regret to record the death on February 12 at Montreal, aged 58, after an operation, of Mr. Andrew Alexander Allan, a son of Mr. Andrew Allan, one of the founders of the Allan Line, and until its absorption by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., a partner with his brother, Mr. Hugh A. Allan (who now resides at Nether Hall, Bournemouth), in the management of the Allan Steamship Co. at its headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Allan was president of the Marconi Co. of Canada, a director of the Merchants Bank, and president of the Shipping Federation of Canada. He was educated at Rugby and in France. On June 3, 1886, he married a daughter of Lt. R. W. Torre, late 17th Regiment, who with two daughters, Mrs. Claude Heubach, of Winnipeg, and Mrs. Russell Cowans, Montreal, are among the many who mourn the loss of a man of genial disposition and wide sympathies, who was one of the most popular citizens of Montreal, his native place. Mr. W. A. Allan, of Winnipeg, is a brother of the late Mr. Allan, and Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., is one of his cousins. Lady (Vincent) Meredith is a sister. His death makes another gap in a family which for seventy-five years has taken a prominent part in Canadian shipping affairs.

The Late Mr. G. E. Drummond.

We also regret to announce the death of Mr. George E. Drummond, of Montreal, president of Drummond, McCall & Co., Ltd., whose death took place at Claridge's Hotel, London, on Tuesday, following an attack of influenza. He only arrived from Canada a few days ago on a business visit. Mr. Drummond was born at Tawley, Ireland, in 1858, and went to Canada as a boy. He was a director of Molsons Bank, the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Canada Cement Co., Ogilvie Flour Mills, and other notable companies, and was President of the Montreal Board of Trade, 1904-5. He was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and a Governor of McGill University. His widow is a daughter of Mr. Ignatius Cockshutt, of Brantford, and they had two sons and two daughters. He was a brother of the late Mr. W. H. Drummond, the well-known Habitant poet. Another brother, who was his partner, Mr. T. J. Drummond, also predeceased him.

The Late Mr. G. W. Brown.

The death is announced, at Regina, of Mr. George William Brown, of Mackenzie, Brown and Co., lawyers, Lt.-Governor of Saskatchewan 1910-1915. A native of Grey County, Ont., he settled at Regina in 1882, when 22, and was appointed K.C., and also farmed extensively. He sat in the Provincial Legislature 1894-1902. He was a director of the Northern Trust Co., and a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Trust Co. He married, in 1895, Miss Annie G. Barr, of Norwich, Ont., by whom he had one son and one daughter.

Other Deaths.

At St. John, Dr. P. R. Inches (84), father of Major C. F. and Lt. C. P. Inches, C.F.A. At Montreal, Mr. Narcisse Picotte, who made a large fortune in the Klondyke in 1897. At Carillon, P.Q., Mr. Thomas Kelley, Mayor. At Hamilton, Mr. J. G. Freeman (92). At London, Mr. Harry Buttrey; Mr. F. W. G. Johnson, formerly manager of Molsons Bank there. At Owen Sound, Mr. T. I. Thompson (64), a former M.P. for North Grey. At Stratford, Mr. Stephen King. At Brandon, Mr. Joseph Donaldson. At Woodbury, N.J., Mr. J. A. Pretty, son-in-law of the postmaster of Saskatoon, and one of the engineers engaged on the Quebec bridge. At Edmonton, Col. Duncombe E. Edwards (68). At Calgary, Lt.-Col. Robert Belcher, C.M.G. (70), formerly of the 138th Batt., who served in South Africa under General Steele. At Victoria, Mr. John A. Anderson (76), formerly Auditor-General of British Columbia, a native of Glasgow.

The large number of Canadian officers who were from time to time guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Paulling at The Lodge, Effingham, Surrey, will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Paulling, which occurred last week after a short illness.

* *

The Canadian Citizenship meeting arranged for to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon has been cancelled. The Committee have secured a promise from Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, to address the meeting arranged to take place in the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday afternoon, March 2. This promise is provisional upon the requirements of the Peace Conference, which may demand the Prime Minister's presence in Paris on the date mentioned.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS AND MEN.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Died.

Atkin, Lt. J. P. H., C.F.A.
Bain, Lt. J. S., Que.
Buddell, Lt. W. H., D.C.M., N.B.
Deer, Lt. H. E., C. Ont.
Deslauriers, Lt. A., M.C., Que.
Dixon, Lt. J. W., Eng.
Evans, Lt. C. H., Rly. Troops.
Jones, Lt. A. S. B., Rly. Troops.
Patterson, Lt. W. R., C.A.S.C.
Pratt, Lt. A. C., Eng.
Smith, Lt. H. L., C.A.S.C.
Warn, Capt. L. R., W. Ont.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Lt. Arthur Claydon, D.F.C., C.F.A. and R.A.F., who has been missing since July 8, 1918, is now for official purposes presumed to have died on or since that date. Deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Claydon, of 442, Balmoral Street, Winnipeg. Lt. Claydon earned his D.F.C. for going, single-handed, to the assistance of another pilot, who was attacked by superior forces. The rescuer not only extricated the pilot, but drove down several of the enemy aeroplanes. Lt. Ernest Claydon, a brother, is also in the R.A.F.

Lt. John Warren Dixon, 12th Bn., Engrs., who died of influenza at the Red Cross Hospital, North Audley Street, on February 10, was formerly an employé of the T. Eaton Co. at Toronto. Deceased came overseas as a sergeant in the 124th Bn., and had been wounded. He leaves a widow. A younger brother was killed at the Dardanelles.

Capt. Isaac W. Dowding, C.A.P.C., whose death took place last Saturday at the Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street London, from broncho-pneumonia, following influenza, was a popular member of the London Pay Office staff. Capt. Dowding was in his 42nd year, and came over with the First Contingent in 1914 as Adjutant of the 7th Bn. He was placed in charge of the Separation Allowance Branch of the Pay Services, a position he held up to the time of his death. Ability and courtesy were marked characteristics of the deceased officer, and his personality inspired both confidence and respect. As a Civil Servant in the Customs Department at Vancouver, he was well known in the West, and had served as Paymaster of the 11th Royal Irish Fusiliers (Militia). Capt. Dowding was a Londoner by birth, and was for 15 years connected with the Territorial Forces here. He was Junior Warden of Canada Lodge, and a Royal Arch, Mark, and Mark Mariner Mason. He leaves a widow and three children.

Lt. Alfred S. B. Jones, 1st Pioneer Bn., attd. 9th Bn., C.R.T., died of pneumonia on February 9 at No. 9 General, Kinmel Park, Rhyl. Deceased, who was 37, was the eldest son of the Rev. Canon Basil Jones, M.A., Vicar of Llanfair, near Ruthin.

Lt. Reginald S. Smith, 7th Bn., who died of pneumonia on December 17 at No. 1 C.C.S., was the son of Mrs. F. G. Smith, of Vancouver, and grandson of the late Mr. Justice Smith, of Lindsay, Ont. He had served for about eleven years on the staff of the Bank of Montreal.

Capt. John D. Verner, M.C., 43rd Bn., accidentally killed at Seaford on February 16, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Verner, of Winnipeg. The deceased officer, who was a keen athlete, excelling at hockey, was wounded in the closing fighting of the war. He was awarded the Military Cross in June, 1917, and received a bar to it last month. His brother, Lt. Norman H. Verner, who was severely wounded at Passchendaele, was invalided to Canada last year.

Imperial Forces.

Capt. Robert Humphrey Binney, M.C., Essex Regt. (presumed killed in action near Terguier on March 23, 1918), was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Binney, of Guisnes Court, Tolleshunt d'Arcy, Essex, and was in business in Victoria, B.C., when war broke out. Returning to England, he joined the Inns of Court O.T.C., and subsequently obtained a commission in the Essex Regiment. He was wounded at Beaumont Hamel in August, 1916, and gained his M.C. in October, 1917.

Lt. Wilfrid John Sampson, R.A.F. (died as the result of an aeroplane accident in Oxfordshire on December 1), was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, of 883, Burrard Street, Vancouver, and was only married last February, a few days before coming overseas. He was for several years employed as a window-dresser by Messrs. David Spencer, Ltd., of Vancouver, and before joining the R.A.F. acted as chauffeur, in the C.A.S.C., to Col. Duff Stuart and Major Leckie.

Lt. Edwin John Westby, R.F.A., who died on January 4 from illness contracted on service, was the son of Capt. A. G. Westby, and a nephew of General Westby, of Brighton. Prior to the outbreak of war, deceased was with M. B. Stark & Co., brokers, of Toronto and Montreal, and received his commission in 1914. In December, 1917, he was invalided out of the Army with trench fever and shell shock, and subsequently became organising secretary of appeals for the Comrades of the Great War. Deceased's widow, Mrs. Westby (Ladies' Athaneum Club, 32, Dover Street, W.), was formerly Miss Lillian Judge, of New York.

The death took place at St. John, N.B., on January 15, of pneumonia, of Lt.-Col. Harold L. Bodwell, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Vancouver, formerly Assistant Director of the Canadian Railway Services in France. Prior to coming overseas as second in command of the 2nd Pioneer Bn., Col. Bodwell was in the service of the G.T.P.

The death (resulting from wounds received at Lens) has taken place at Halifax of Capt. W. T. Ruggles, late 85th Bn. Deceased was a son of Principal Ruggles, of Annapolis Academy.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SCHEME APPROVED

Sir Robert Borden's Protest Against Peace Conference Delays.

(From J. W. Dafoe, Editor of the "Manitoba Free Press," Representative of the Department of Public Information, Ottawa.)

Paris, February 15, 1919.

THE proposal for the League of Nations submitted yesterday by the Committee for the consideration of the Conference and the judgment of the world has been strictly limited by the difficulties which its drafters found themselves compelled to recognise. The idealistic scheme of a great super-national organisation, imposing its will upon the world, has been found impracticable, and there has been brought into being a joint understanding by States which has great possibilities of growth if popular opinion is favourable.

The organisation of the League of Nations as outlined is, in effect, identical with the organisation of the present Conference, which may properly be considered the first Congress of the League of Nations. The scheme meets the conditions laid down by General Smuts, that it must be neither a futile debating society nor a super-State. It rests upon the theory that if there is delay and publicity the peoples of the world will compel respect for the covenants of peace into which nations now enter. It is devised to prevent war by secret preparation and a sudden onslaught in furtherance of the plans of an official class. It is a declaration of faith in the peaceable desires of the world's democracies.

The charter-members of the new League will be the nations represented at the Conference, and other nations which will be asked to join. The recognition of the right of the Dominions in Article 7 to be elected to the League is therefore a surplusage so far as the present British Dominions are concerned, as they are automatically included in the League if they wish to belong to it. The status of Canada in the League, as understood by the Canadian representatives, is that it will be precisely that which she holds in the Peace Conference. Canada will have her own representatives in the body of the delegates, as all the other British Dominions will have, but in the event of a vote arising, which can only be upon matters of procedure, all the British delegations will be a unit.

Canada was represented at the third plenary session, at which it was adopted, by three delegates, Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster representing the Dominion directly, while the Hon. Arthur Sifton was one of the five British Empire delegates. Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie was also in attendance.

Sir Robert Borden's Protests against Peace Conference Delays.

There are increasing evidences of dissatisfaction among the delegations over the leisurely progress by the Peace Conference towards the accomplishment of the primary purpose for which the Conference was called—the conclusion of peace; thus permitting the world to set itself to the problems of peace. The present situation of neither war nor peace with a resumption of hostilities a possibility even though remote encourages industrial and political unrest which is more manifest in the European countries with every passing week.

Sir Robert Borden gave some expression to these feelings in the course of an address delivered this evening to Canadian officers and soldiers on leave at the Canadian Y.M.C.A. Place d'Iena. In the course of his remarks Sir Robert said:—

"The proposed constitution of the League of Nations had been laid before the Peace Conference by the Committee appointed for that purpose. I do not intend to discuss its provisions to-night, beyond the expression of my opinion that it affords a sound working basis for that discussion and consideration which it will receive in due course. A formal organisation is necessary, because it gives to the public conscience of the peoples of the world an opportunity of expressing in unity and co-operation their strong desire and firm purpose to maintain the world's peace. But the machinery itself will count for little unless the conscience and will of the people give it essential vitality and strength to assert, and if necessary to enforce, that supreme purpose. It would be monstrous if out of the horror, sacrifice and sorrow inflicted by this awful struggle, such an organisation, endowed with strong and vital purposes, were not evolved; for otherwise one must despair of the civilisation upon which we have prided ourselves, and of the existing social order.

"The League of Nations will be welcomed by none more earnestly and thankfully than by those who mourn their dead, and by those who for years have stemmed the savage onslaught of the Central Powers. There are millions of these men still under arms. They will count no hour misspent which has been devoted to the formulation of the proposed League of Nations. They will hail it with thankfulness and with gratitude. But we who cannot even imagine, much less realise, the horrors and hardships which they have borne for years with invincible courage, must never forget that they are waiting with tense hearts for the signal which restores them to their homes, their families and their occupations. I listened in vain yesterday for some word as to the anxious waiting of these men; and if the arrangement of speakers and time available had permitted I should have deemed it a privilege to speak it.

The Canadian Soldiers.

"I have in mind especially my own countrymen in the Canadian Army, many thousands of whom have served in this war for more than four years. They have been wounded, perhaps many times, and they have returned again to the trenches. Twenty, perhaps fifty, times they have gone over the top hand-in-hand with death. They are vitally concerned that peace shall be made, and without delay. We shall be recreant to our duty if we rob our soldiers, even for a day, of the eagerly-anticipated return to their homes and dear ones.

"To make peace, two things are necessary. First, to settle terms and then to enforce them. No irrelevant question, no consideration that is not absolutely vital to the determination of the peace terms should be allowed to interpose itself for a single instant.

"I speak of the Canadians because I know what is in their hearts, and it may perhaps express the thought and feeling of all the troops now under arms. Although weary of war, they are prepared to fight until the cause is won; and while there is merely an Armistice the cause has not been finally won. But more than three months have elapsed since that Armistice was declared; and let us not flatter ourselves that our soldiers believe no time has been wasted. They are amazed at the extremely deliberate methods employed and at some of the subjects upon which time is spent. They demand to know, and before God they have the right to know, and to know without one moment's unnecessary delay, whether there is to be further fighting, and, if so, for what cause and to what purpose. This is the urgent, stern, imperative demand of those to whose unsparing sacrifice and enduring valour the Peace Conference owes its authority, and must consecrate its labours. The soldiers did not palter with the purpose for which they went forth; they expect the diplomats to follow their example."

HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS, 2ND BRIGADE, C.E., AT BONN.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

General Currie in Paris.

Sir Arthur Currie is now in Paris as a member of the Canadian Mission, and will remain for some time. Some months ago the Canadian Government was petitioned by the representatives of the soldiers to appoint to the Canadian body in attendance at the Peace gathering some person specially concerned with their interests, and in reply a promise was given that an appointment satisfactory to them would be made. The choice of Sir Arthur Currie was the fulfilment of this pledge, but up to the present his duties as commander of the Canadian Forces in the Field have prevented his attendance in Paris. Sir Arthur is accompanied by Col. Ralston, C.O. of the 85th Bn., a Nova Scotian officer who has distinguished himself in the war. At to-day's meeting of the Canadian Ministers, Sir Arthur was in attendance, and gave a report of the process of demobilisation, which is proceeding according to plan, with a prospect that there will be a speeding up of the time table originally fixed.

Sir Robert Borden is Vice-Chairman of the Conference Committee on Greek claims, and the Hon. Arthur Sifton of that on the internationalisation of canals and railways.

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The Imperial Press Conference, to be held in Canada, has been postponed until next year.

Pte. Levi Owen, 85th (N.S.) Bn., has been elected a juror of the Court Leet of Dewsland, Pembroke, of which district he is a native.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

General Staff.—G.S.Os., 1st Grade.—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., E. Ont. Regt. (December 31, 1918). 3rd Grade.—Temp. Lt. S. G Webb, M.B.E., Que. Regt., and to be act. Capt. whilst so empld. (December 31, 1918).

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—D.A.A.Gs.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. V. Benjamin, M.C., Sask. Regt., from a D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and to retain the act. rank of Maj. whilst so empld. (January 6). Temp. Maj. H. R. Alley, 1st Cent. Ont. (January 19). D.A.A. and Q.M.G.—Temp. Maj. B. H. J. Irwin, For. Corps (August 29, 1918). D.A.Q.M.Gs.—Temp. Capt. J. C. Matheson, Alta. Regt, and to be act. Maj. whilst so empld. (January 13). Temp. Maj. H. J. B. Freeman, C.A.S.C., relinquishes his appt. (January 12). A.A.G.—Temp. Maj W. Bovey, Que. Regt., from D.A.A.G., and to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld., vice temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. Molson, M.C., Que. Regt. (December 17, 1918). Special Appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8).—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. Molson, M.C., Que. Regt., and to retain his act. rank whilst so empld. (December 17, 1918). Temp. Maj E. T. Reynolds, Que. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. (December 31, 1918).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capt.—Temp. Lt. J. C. Heaton, Que. Regt., and to be temp. Capt. (January 19). Staff Lt.—Temp. Lt. J. Wilson, For. Corps (October 1, 1918). Asst. Prov.-Marshal.—Temp. Capt. R. Godwin, Que. Regt. (December 20, 1918).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans.—Temp. Maj. J. A. McLennan, C.A.S.C. (December 21, 1918). Dep. Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans.—Temp. Capt. V. H. Graham C.A.S.C. (December 22, 1918). Asst. Dir. of Ord. Servs.—Temp. Maj. R. L. M. Donaldson, D.S.O., Ord. Corps (December 26, 1918).

Special Appointments.—Cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. :—Temp. Maj. M. MacKay, N.B. Regt. (January 26); temp. Capt. W. A. Wykesmith, W. Ont. Regt. (January 28). Temp. Maj. A. E. Wilson, B.C. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. January 26).

Appointments.—Temp. Lt.-Col. E. G. Shannon, Nova Scotia R., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. (January 29).

Memorandum.—Temp. Lt. E. S. Hoag, 1st Cent. Ont. R., relinquishes his appt. as Orderly Officer (January 16).

Memoranda.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) T. C. Lamb, C.A.P.C., to be Comd. Paymr., and to retain his act. rank whilst so empld. (December 1, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be Ord. Officers :—R. L. Mitchell, N.S. (January 1); A. S. Robertson, Art. (January 2).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—W. J. Cowen, M.C., J. M. Reece.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Temp. Lt. H. A. A. Bray relinquishes the appt. as temp. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt.

Light Horse.—Temp. Maj. H. McM. Dawson, M.C., to be 2nd in comd. of the Regt. (November 8, 1918).

Artillery.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—B. W. Fryer (December 7, 1918), W. E. R. Stone (January 1, 1919), R. C. Farrow (January 28, 1919). Temp. Sec. Lt. F. J. ApJohn, from the R.G.A., to be temp. Lt. (July 16, 1918). Temp. Capt. M. B. Hamilton reverts to the rank of temp. Lt. to be absorbed into the Estbt. (May 29, 1918, with seniority as Lt., December 18, 1915). Temp. Lt. J. A. Tilston to be act. Capt. while empld. with the Air Ministry (September 1, 1918). To be secd. for duty while spec. empld. :—Temp. Maj. H. R. N. Cobbett, temp. Lt. H. L. Bethune.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. A. G. McGie is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-Martial (December 4, 1918).

Engrs.—Temp. Maj. J. A. Morphy, from W. Ont. Regt., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts., from W. Ont. Regt., to be temp. Lts.—C. A. L. Watts, R. E. H. Eaton. Temp. Maj (Bt. Lt.-Col.) W. B. Anderson, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col (September 20, 1916). Temp. Lts to be act. Capts. while empld. with the Air Ministry :—G. E. Bell (January 1, 1918), H. J. A. Bird (June 1, 1919), N. J. Wallis (December 1, 1918). Temp. Capt. R. J Casement, D.C.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :— C. H. Snow (January 19), I. L. Barnhill (January 21). H. A. McCormick (January 29)

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Capt. G. A. Mowat reverts to the temp. rank of Lt. Temp. Lt. G. M. Morrison ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 14)

Quebec Regiment.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—Temp. Capt. J. W. Yuile and temp. Lt. J. M. MacKay (January 19). Temp. Lt. G. Beveridge (January 27). Temp. Lt. W. G. Perry (December 6, 1918) Temp. Lt.-Col. J. W. H. McKinery, D.S.O., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. with the Air Ministry :—W. J. Leslie, A. M. Hudson. 141912 Act. Sgt. J. A. Gauthier to be temp. Lt. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. W. Utton to be Adjt. (December 6, 1917, to August 21, 1918).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—Temp. Capt. M. H. Park (January 6). Temp. Lt. J. S. Balfour (January 17). Temp. Lt. F. W. Crawford, M.M. (January 28). Temp. Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., to comd. a Bn. (November 22, 1918) Temp. Capt. K. C. Burness to be Adjt., vice Temp. Lt. A. R. Chipman. Temp. Lt. F. Appleyard ceased to be secd. for duty while spec. empld.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. W. Jackson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 2). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. B. R[illegible] ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January [illegible]). Temp Lt. E. Delaney relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. with the Labour Corps. Temp. Lt.-Col. H. A. Rose ceased to be secd. for duty with the War Office (December 2, 1918). Temp. Capts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—L. E. D. Stevens (December 4), W. B. Powell and H. S. Taylor (December 7). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. :—A. S. H. Ryding (December 5), R. O. Campney and R. E. Shields (December 6).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. N. W. Helwig ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 4). Temp. Lt. J. A. Proctor to take rank and precedence in his Bn. and in the Army as if his appt as temp. Lt. bore date January 17, 1919.

Western Ontario Regiment. Temp. Lt. W. H. Raikes ceases to be secd for duty with the R.A.F. (January 1). Temp. Lt. R. B. Pigott to be act. Capt. while empld. with the Air Ministry (September 1, 1918). Temp. Lt [illegible] G. Forrest is secd. for duty with a Trench Mortar Batt.

Manitoba Regiment. Temp. Lt. T. C. Creery ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (October 12, 1918). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.: R. M. Macdonald (December 6, 1918), T. W. McConkey, M.C. (January 16, 1919), W. N. Sheffield (January 27), B. H. Kewley (January 29). Temp Lt. F. S. Burrell is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-martial (February 1, 1919)

Saskatchewan Regiment. Temp. Maj. G. R. Whitmore ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (January 15) Temp Lts cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.: C. Frey, M.M. (January 9), G. H. Hunt (January 27). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) N. Gentles, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (December 2, 1918)

Alberta Regiment Temp Capt G. C. Burbidge, M.C., ceases to be secd for duty with the War Office (January 5). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. D. S. Milligan (December 5, 1918), J. T. M. Hill (January 9, 1919). Temp. Lt. A. D. McNeill, D.C.M., ceased to be secd. as Adjt.

British Columbia Regiment Temp. Lts cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. J. D. Boyd (January 6) (act. Capt.) L. R. Andrews (January 7), L. R. James (January 27). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. W. R. Moore ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 24). Temp. Capt. R. McK. Harcourt relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. R. Wardrop, M.M., to take rank and precedence in his Bn. and in the Army as if his appt as temp. Lt. bore date January 16, 1919. Temp. Lt. H. W. G. Drummond to be act. Capt. while empld. with the Air Ministry (June 1, 1918).

C.A.M.C.—Hon. Capt. J. W. White to be act. Hon. Maj. while empld. as O./i./c. C.D.M. Stores. Temp. Capt. O. E. Parley is dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-martial (February 3, 1919).

Corps Can. Rly. Troops.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the War Office :—Temp. Col. W. P. Ramsey, C.M.G. (January 19). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. H. Smith, M.C. (January 17). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. with the Air Ministry :—R. D. Torrance (September 1, 1918), J. W. B. Blackman (December 1, 1918).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. E. Legge ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (November 30, 1918). Temp. Lt. A. A. Walker to be Adjt., vice temp. Lt C. E. Lamb.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. D. J. Nickle ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 12). Temp. Lt. D. M. Handy, from Que. Regt., to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. P. E. Slawson to be act. Capt. while empld. as Asst. O./i./c. Audits and Accounting Depts (November 5, 1918). Temp. Capt. A. E. Bradley to be Adjt. (July 21 to December 16, 1918). Temp. Lt. P. E. Browne ceases to hold the appt. as Adjt.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Lt. G H. Patterson, from 2nd Tank Bn., to be temp. Lt.

General List.—Temp. Capt. H. I. Hellmuth relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be spec. empld

Imperial Forces.

Commands and Staff.—Special Appointment.—Cl. GG. :—Lt. V. Nowitski, W. Ont. Regt.

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—Asst. Cont. of Lab. (Cl. BB.) :—Maj. C. S. G. Rogers, Res. of Off., Can. Forces; Lt. C. W. H. Nicholson, Can. Engrs., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld. Dep. Asst. Dir. of Light Rlys. (Cl. BB.) :—Maj. W. G. Swan, Can. Rly. Servs. Asst. Inspr. of Laundries (Cl. FF.) :—Maj. E. M. Watts, 1st Cent. Ont. Regt.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Lts. to be act. Capts. whilst empld. as Capts. (A.) :—J. M. Mackay (Que. Regt.), J. E. Wood. Sec. Lts. J. I. Gillman and W. G. Watson (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) are confirmed in their rank as Sec. Lts. (A.). Sec. Lt. H. D. Buchanan (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) is confirmed in his rank as Sec. Lt. (Observer Officer). G. H. Rogers (Lt., E. Ont. Regt.) to be temp. Sec. Lt. (A.), and to be Hon. Lt. G. L. Warner (Lt., Que. Regt.) and W. A. Winter (Lt., Can. Engrs.) to be temp Sec. Lts. (O.), and to be Hon. Lts. The following are transfd. to Unempld List. Maj. F. M. Ballard; Capt. (act. Maj.) J. O. Galpin, D.S.O. D.F.C.; Lts. R. H. Cowan, R. K. McConnell, S. R. Mantle, and R. G. Reid; Sec. Lts. J. E. S. Dunham, G. W. Kitchen, and E. H. Maw. Lt. D W. Pratt relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank Lt R. W Jackson (Can. Local Forces) relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health. The notification in *Gazette* of January 24 concerning Lt G. F. Davies is cancelled Administrative Branch. Lts. (A.) to be Lts. H B Hudson, M.C., L. H. Wrightmeyer. Technical Branch. Lt. D. R. Smith (Que Regt.) to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. (Grade B.). Lt. G. M Roberts to be Lt. (Grade B.), from (A. & S.). Sec. Lt. (Hon. Capt.) G. H. Lounsbury (Capt., N.B. Regt.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld. Sec. Lt. H. S. Graves resigns his commn. to resume his medical studies, and is permitted to retain his rank Medical Branch.—Capt. A. E. McCulloch is transfd. to Unempld. List.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. and retain the rank of Capt. :—G. O. Hutchinson, M.D.; A. C. Rowswell, M.B.; C. J. McN. Willoughby, M.B.

R.E.—Cpl. W. H. Arthurs, from Can. Overseas Forces, to be temp. Sec. Lt.

Bedford Regiment.—Temp. Sec. Lt. H. B. Lang to be temp. Lt.

Border Regiment.—Temp. Sec. Lt. R. B. Hogg, M.C., to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. R. B. Hogg M.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains the rank of Lt.

London Regiment (T.F.), 19th Battalion.—Lt. A. C. Linton relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains the rank of Lt.

Memoranda.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) D. M. Bright, C.A.S.C., to be act. Maj. whilst empld. with R.E., to September 16, 1918. Lt. A. S. Trotter. M.C., h.p. List retires on ret. pay on account of ill-health caused by wounds. Temp. Lt. J. D. Craig. R.H. and R.F.A., to be temp. Capt. whilst empld. as Education Officer to a Brig.

Indian Army.—70th Burmah Rif.—Lt. C. W. A. Barwis, 54th Sikhs, attd., to be act. Maj. whilst 2nd in comd. of a Bn. (April 23, 1918, to May 26, 1918, incl.). Lt. C. W. A. Barwis, 54th Sikhs, attd., to be act. Capt. whilst comdg. a Co. (May 27, 1918).

* *

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada

Baker, Capt. R. P., B.C., attd. R.A.F.; Balfour, Capt. H. E., Alta.; Carleton, Lt. R., Man.; Smith, Capt. J. F., C. Ont.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Gillespie, 27841 Cpl. M. J.; Thomson, 9151 Co. Sgt.-Maj. A. E.

British Columbia Regiment.—Himes, 16900 A.; Marney, 16494 Sgt. J. C.

Imperial Forces.

R.A.F.—Lt. Stephen Dawson, D.F.C. (St. John, N.B.), Capt. J. C. Fariah Owen (Annapolis Royal, N.S.), Capt. L. Arden Smith (Carnduff, Sask.).

H.L.I.—Capt. J. G. B. Walker, M.C.

Other Ranks. 98457 Sgt.-Mech C. P. Crites, R.A.F. (Ontario); 89358 L.-Bdr. E. A. Miller, M.M., R.F.A.; 72327 J. Bexon, Sherwood Foresters (Toronto); 7692 L-Cpl S. Clare, Wiltshire Regt. (Ontario).

* *

According to the final statement, Victory Loan subscriptions in Toronto totalled $144,946,250, and in Montreal $143,433,050.

At the Grafton Galleries, on February 8, a most successful Cinderella dance was held by the staff of the head office of the Bank of Montreal in London (Threadneedle Street). An excellent orchestra contributed to the enjoyment of the company, which, including guests, numbered 160.

Schemes are on foot among some of the Canadian units still in France to form co-operative farming communities of their members, and the Agent-General for British Columbia has received several communications upon the subject, and is in correspondence with the B.C. Government in relation thereto.

Sergt. Thomas Ricketts, V.C., was the recipient of a purse of $1,000 on his arrival at St. John's, Newfoundland. He is to be presented with another $1,000 (says the *Daily Record*), and plans are maturing for a fund to complete his education, which was unfinished owing to his enlistment at the age of 15 years.

BATTLE HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, February* 15, 1919).

SECOND BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. Cameron M. Edwards, D.S.O., 38th Bn. (Ottawa). (Now G.S.O. 1 at London Headquarters.) (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 10, 1917; 1st Bar, June 3, 1918.)

BAR TO D.S.O.

Maj. Robert Bickerdike, D.S.O., 87th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. William H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., R.C.H.A. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Maj. Charles Bethune Lindsey, D.S.O., 19th Bn. (Bde. Maj., 11tn Inf. Bde., A./G.S.O. II., 4th Div.). (D.S.O. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Kenneth M. Perry, D.S.O., 87th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted Aug. 19, 1916.)

Lt.-Col. James L. Ralston, D.S.O., 85th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted Sept. 26, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Malcolm N. Ross, D.S.O., 4th Bde., C.F.A. (D.S.O. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Herbert I. Stevenson, D.S.O., Fort Garry Horse. (D.S.O. gazetted June 22, 1918.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Maj. Edwin G. P. Baker, M.C., 47th Bn.
Maj. William E. Davis, 11th Bn., Raily. Troops.
Lt. James M. Dunwoody, D.C.M., Fort Garry Horse.
Maj. Orvil A. Elliott, C.A.D.C., attd. 5th Fld. Amb

A GROUP OF REPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE RECEPTION CAMP AT WAHN, GERMANY.

In the foreground are Col. E. B. Worthington, C.M.G. (Sherbrooke) and Maj. B. B. Morrill (Stanstead) in charge. Prisoners of all the Allied Armies were received here from the prison camps of the interior of Germany, and after being bathed, fed and clothed, were forwarded down the Rhine toward their homes.

Maj. Charles J. Ingles, 20th Bn.
Capt. John R. S. Lough, M.C., 72nd Bn.
Maj. Edward L. Middlemast, Fort Garry Horse
Lt.-Col. Alexander T. Ogilvie, 14th Bde., C.F.A
Lt.-Col. Stanley Paulin, 11th Fld. Amb.
Maj. Leslie F. Pearce, M.C., 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.
Lt. Ebenezer M. Preston, M.M., 87th Bn
Maj. Eduard J. W. Ryan, 102nd Bn.
Lt. Philip B. Stairs, C.F.A., attd. T.M. By., 5th Div. Arty.

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Capt. William C. Ross, M.C., 72nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted April 17, 1917.) (1st Bar Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) James Ward, M.C., D.C.M., C.F.A., attd. 4th Divl. T.M. By. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1; 1st Bar Dec. 2, 1918.)

BAR TO M.C.

Lt. John A. Cresswell, M.C., 47th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. William J. Decker, M C., 72nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Franklin F. Dunham, M.C., C.A.M.C., attd. No. 5 Fld Amb. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Lt. William W. Dunlop, M.C., 102nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 4, 1918.)

Lt. Henry A. Dyde, M.C., 50th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16, 1918.)

Lt. William J. Gibson, M.C., 47th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Alfred C. Hannaford, M.C., 87th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 16, 1917.)

Capt. Arthur Hartley, M.C., 4th Div. Sig. Co., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Capt. Aemilius I. Jarvis, M.C., R.C.D. (M.C. gazetted June 22. 1918.)

Lt. Joseph McK. Knight, M.C., 72nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. (A./Capt.) William Leary, M.C., 2nd M. Bde., C.M.G.C. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 19, 1917.)

Lt. Alexander S. Macfarlane, M.C., C.F.A., attd. 4th Div. T.M. By. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Douglass M. Marshall, M.C., 44th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 16, 1917.)

Lt. Kenneth R. McKinnon, M.C., 2nd Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. 2nd Div. Arty. (M.C. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

Lt. William McMurray, M.C., 24th Bn (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. William C. Merston, M.C., D.C.M., 7th Bn., secd. 12th Inf. Bde. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 19, 1916.)

Lt. Charles A. Morris, M.C., 11th Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Rev. William L. Murray, M.C., Chapl. Serv., attd. 10th Inf. Bde. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Thomas G. Norris, M.C., 10th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918)

Capt. Laurel C. Palmer, M.C., 13th Fld. Amb. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. Elmore Philpott, M.C., 33rd By., 9th Bde., C.F.A. (M.C gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Fred Riley, M.C., 1st Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Lt. Robert C. Rowland. M.C., 44th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Joseph G. Shaw. M.C., 12th Fld. Amb. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomas. M.C., 44th Bn. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Capt. Donald G. K. Turnbull, M.C., 11th Fld. Amb. (M.C gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Lt. Leonard L. Youell, M.C., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Alan F. Argue, C.A.M.C., attd. 87th Bn; Capt. Charles M. Armstrong, 87th Bn.; Lt. (A./Capt.) James A. Anderson, 85th Bn.; Capt Alexander D. Archibald, 85th Bn.; Lt. George V. Atkins, 102nd Bn.; Lt. Richard H. Babbage, 61st By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. James Baird, 87th Bn.; Lt. Harry Banks. 102nd Bn.; Capt. Frederick G. Banting, 15th Fd. Amb.; Lt. Frederick H. Barnes, 38th Bn.; Capt. Philip L. Barter, 46th Bn.; Lt. Walter Bartholomew, 87th Bn.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Adoph Berner, 47th Bn.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Andrew Black, 54th Bn., attd. 11th Bn., L.T.M. By.; Capt. James H. Blair, C.A.M.C., attd. 72nd Bn.; Lt. Norman H. Bowden, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Capt. Miles G. Brown, C.A.M.C., attd. 85th Can. Bn.; Lt. Elgin Smith Campbell, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Walter G. Coates, 46th Bn.; Lt. Robert H. Cochran, 38th Bn.; Lt. James A. Cronin, 44th Bn.; Lt. Robert M Crowe, 46th Bn.

Lt. Reginald E. Dallyn, 20th Bn.; Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) Edwin Day, 5th Bn.; Capt. Alexander M. Dewar, 24th Bn.; Lt. Mitchell Doig, 2nd Mot. Bde., C.M.G.C.; Capt. Raymond Donaldson, 85th Bn.; Capt. James N Edgar, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. John A. D. Elder, 38th Bn.; Rev. Charles A. Fallon, Chap. Serv., attd. 102nd Bn.; Lt. Harry Finnigan, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Lt. (A./Capt.) James G. Foggo, 78th Bn.; Capt. William G. Foster. 54th Bn.; Lt. James C. Franklin, Corps Sig. Co., Engrs.; Capt. Lewis H. Fraser. C.A.M.C., attd. R.C.H.A.; Lt. Arthur A. Galbraith, 44th Bn.; Lt. Arthur H. Garland, 4th Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. H.Q., 11th Inf. Bde.; Lt. Alfred Gilbert, 75th Bn.; Lt. Achilles D. Golden, 25th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. John Graham, 50th Bn.; Capt. Gerald W. Grant, No. 4 Fld. Amb.

Capt. Albert R. Hagerman, C.A.M.C., attd. 78th Bn.; Lt. Stephen S. Hall, 78th Bn.; Capt. Charles B. Handcock, attd. 10th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Andrew K. Harvie, 78th Bn.; Lt. Jocelyn D. Haswell 75th Bn.; Lt. Richard T. E. Hicks-Lyne, 75th Bn.; Capt. Alfred B. Hodges, 50th Bn.; Rev. John B. Hunter, Chap. Serv., attd 85th Bn.; Lt. Morris Jacob, M.M., 15th By. 6th Bde., C.F.A. Lt. Thomas John, M.M., Fort Garry Horse; Capt. Stanley

Johnston, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Ernest H. Jordan, 18th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. John D. Kearney, 25th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Arthur W. W. Kyle, 47th Bn.; Lt. Harley W. Larkin, 4th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. William G. Lawson, 2nd Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. 4th Inf. Bde.; Capt. Charles T. Lewis, C.A.M.C., attd. 10th Bde., C.F.A.

Lt. Harry N. Major, 54th Bn.; Lt. William Marshall, 46th Bn.; Lt. (T./Capt.) William S. McCann, 8th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Robert F. McIntosh, 1st Cent. Ont., attd. 12th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. David Milne, 10th Bn.; Lt. John C. Mitchell, 52nd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Samuel C. Montgomery, 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Alfred George Moore, 54th Bn.; Lt. James H. Morwick, 2nd M. Bde., C.M.G.C.; Capt. Harry C. Moses, C.A.M.C., attd. No. 5 Fld. Amb.; Capt. Thomas Moss, R. Can. Dns.; Lt. Ralph Nevill, 78th Bn.; Capt. Edward W. Neville, 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Thomas G. Newitt, M.M., 47th Bn.; Lt. Arthur C. Oxley, D.C.M., 10th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Caleb H. Packman, 102 Bn.; Lt. Frederick H. Palmer, 12th Sge. By., C.G.A.; Lt. (A. Capt.) Graham R. Parsons, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Richard H. Perry, 102nd Bn.; Lt. Joseph S. Rankin, 102nd Bn.; Capt. (now Maj.) James H. Rattray, 10th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Ralph Richmond, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Lt. William Riddell, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. John S. Roper, 85th Bn.; Lt. Duncan G. Ross, 47th Bn.; Lt. Charles J. S. Ryley, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.

Lt. Earle M. Selkirk, 47th Bn.; Lt. Henry A. Sharpe, M.M., 50th Bn.; Capt. George A. Smith, C.A.M.C., attd. 47th Bn.; Lt. Laurence V. Smith, 3rd Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Reginald G. Spear, 46th Bn.; Capt. Gilbert S. Starrs, 37th Bn.; Capt. Harwood E. R. Steele, Man., attd. 188th Inf. Bde., H.Q.; Lt. Claude E. Stevens, Fort Garry Horse; Lt. John Roger Stubbs, 13th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. John Sutherland, 29th Bn.; Capt. Joseph T. Starling, 11th Fd. Amb.; Capt. Harold B. Tett, 12th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. William V. Tobias, 54th Bn.; Lt. Guy L. Tooker, 47th Bn., attd. 10th L.T.M. By.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Leonard W. Townsend, 44th Bn.

Lt. William T. Clens, 15th Bn.; Capt. Kenneth Weaver, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; Capt. Richard C. Weldon, C.A.M.C., attd. 2nd Motor M.G. Bde.; Capt. Harold S. Weldon, 6th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Douglas V. White, 2nd Sge. By., C.G.A.; Lt. Lorne R. Whittaker, 44th Bn.; Lt. Francis E. Wootton, 12th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Walter Youngman, 6th Bn., Engrs.

Newfoundland Force.

Capt. (T./Maj.) Henry S. Windeler, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland R., secd, 46th Bn., M.G. Corps.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Major Charles F. Knight, M.B., 133rd Fld. Amb., R.A.M.C.

Capt. (A./Major) William T. Wilson, M.C., 256th Tunn. Co., R.E. (Ottawa).

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Lt. (T. Capt.) Wm. J. Knight, M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C., attd. 89th Fld. Amb. (Calgary). (M.C. gazetted May 31, 1916; 1st Bar Feb. 18, 1918.)

BAR TO M.C.

Sec. Lt. Edwin V. Deverall, M.C., 89th Fld. Co., R.E. (Toronto).

Lt. (A./Capt.) Edgar H. Matheson, M.C., 2nd Bn., W. Yorks Regt.

MILITARY CROSS.

Sec. Lt. Arthur H. Baddock, R.A.S.C., attd. 146th Sge. By. R.G.A.; Sec. Lt. Gordon C. Beaton, R.G.A., attd. 143rd Sge. By. (Owen Sound, erroneously reported died of gas poisoning); Lt. (A./Capt.) Ralph P. Forster, 15th Bn., Tank Corps (Edmonton); Lt. Edward A. F. Hale, "C" By., 261st Bgde., R.F.A. (Egypt) (R.M.C., Kingston); Sec. Lt. (A./Capt.) Louis S. Martin, R.G.A., attd. X/30th T.M. By. (New Orleans).

NOTE. The acts of gallantry for which the above decorations have been awarded will be announced in the *London Gazette* as soon as practicable.

* *

Mr. T. H. [illegible], London correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, [illegible] vicinity of Paris, where he is remaining for a few days.

CANADIAN WINNERS OF D.C.M.

("London Gazette" supplement Feb. 18.)

SECOND BAR TO DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

430337 Sgt. G. H. Soles, D.C.M., 72nd Bn.

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

785124 Pte. W. Ayers, D.C.M., 3rd Bn.

724247 L.-Cpl. J. Forman, D.C.M., M.M., 38th Bn.

[illegible] Sgt. J. H. Macfarlane, D.C.M., No. 9 Fd. Amb.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

10552 Pte. W. Aricolle, 22nd Bn.; 820565 Pte. G. Beauregard, 52nd; 838884 Pte. G. A. Bell, 4th C.M.R.; 748065 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) P. Boy, 5th C.M.R.; 103121 Sgt. C. E. Bulger, 1st C.M.R.; 877521 Pte. S. Cahill, 85th; 1015346 Sgt. K. A. Campbell, M.M., 72nd; 838036 Sgt. G. Carr, 4th C.M.R.; 110082 Sgt. L. E. Cass, 5th C.M.R.; 765157 Sgt. J. D. Cudmore, 116th; 213088 Pte. N. Curtis, M.M., 10th; 3006576 Sgt. A. Cuthbertson, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; 808870 Pte. C. Davis, 50th; 427990 Sgt. W. G. Davies, 5th; 629508 Sgt. S. A. Dondale, 47th; 153582 Sgt. J. Dye, M.M., 43rd; 532246 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) D. P. Ewen, M.M., 12th Fd. Amb.; 859482 Sgt. C. F. Ferrier, 43rd; 739554 L.-Cpl. A. Fraser, M.M., Fort Garry Horse.

220095 Cpl. S. Greenham, 75th; 524775 Sgt. M. Guinness, M.M., 13th Fd. Amb.; 445369 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) F. J. Hannigan, 5th C.M.R.; 746289 Act. C.S.M. F. H. Hindle, 116th; 190104 Sgt. J. K. Irwin, 38th; 108307 Pte. J. Jackson, 1st C.M.R.; 220179 Pte. H. James, 54th; 172217 Sgt. (now 2nd Lt.) E. Jeffery, 75th; 218 Sgt. J. F. Jones, M.M., R.C.D.; 426010 Act. R.S.M. W. S. Jones, 46th; 442117 Pte. J. L. Lawrence, F.G.H.; 704040 L.-Sgt. A. Linn, 102nd; 115905 Sgt. A. McAlister, F.G.H.; 92892 Sgt. D. R. McDougall, 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 129801 Sgt. A. McDonald, 72nd; 246309 Pte. J. G. McElligott, 38th; 739155 Cpl. E. E. McGill, 1st C.M.M.G. Bde.; 452571 C.S.M. T. D. McKenzie, 58th; 222410 Sgt. P. McLean, 85th; 690908 Sgt. A. J. McMillan, 116th; 292406 Pte. R. Maguire, M.M., 46th; 42718 Bty. S.M. S. Majury, M.M., 11th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 139240 Cpl. H. H. Mennell, 1st; 24333 Sgt. W. C. Morrison, 13th; 553051 Cpl. R. Nelson, F.G.H.; 757595 Pte. W. J. C. Nicholls, 116th; 458541 Pte. A. Nickle, 5th C.M.R.; 187127 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) J. Nind, 27th; 14661 Sgt. E. Pondrich, Lt. Hse.; 15477 Sgt. P. Pike, Lord Strathcona's Hse.; 791037 Pte. W. S. Palmer, 47th; 644549 C.Q.M.S. R. J. Parker, 116th; 136581 Act. C.S.M. J. Rae, 1st C.M.R.; 2147437 L.-Cpl. P. C. Read, F.G.H.; 754788 Sgt. G. H. Rielley, 44th; 109579 Sgt. (act. C.S.M.) L. O. Rule, and 649362 Sgt. E. Skellern, 4th C.M.R.; 198766 Sgt. D. Smith, and 700456 Sgt. J. A. Smith, M.M., 43rd; 42629 Bty. S.M. W. Snell, 12th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 622714 S.S. R. Souter, No. 7 Cav., Fd. Amb.; 288827 Sgt. W. Squire, 78th; 727522 Pte. J. W. Stewart, 4th C.M.R.; 781742 Sgt. J. E. Sturley, 46th; 907581 Pte. J. H. Sutherland, M.M., and 151935 Sgt. H. H. Tacksberry, 52nd; 236172 Pte. S. J. Thornton, Lt. Hse.; 835313 Pte. R. W. Wilson, 4th C.M.R.

Canadians in Imperials.

9032 Pte. A. Fraser, 16th Bn., H.L.I. (Vancouver); 38777 Sgt. T. Hall, "K" Bty., R.H.A.; 12498 Sgt. H. Worton, M.M., 1st Bn., Grenadier Guards (Guelph).

Royal Newfoundland Regt.

3481 Pte. J. H. O'Quinn, 2603 Pte. R. Powers, 1826 Sgt. A. S. Rose, M.M., and 1308 Sgt. R. F. Stanford, all of the 1st Bn.

NOTE. The acts of gallantry for which the above decorations have been awarded will be announced in the *London Gazette* as early as practicable.

* *

"The present season has been one of the best ever known for cattle on the ranches," says Mr. Pat Burns, of Calgary, who is optimistic regarding the general outlook in the Western Provinces, and predicts a prosperous year in all industries.

The new Peel Club for Overseas Forces has been opened at Handel Street, Russell Square, by Mrs. Moncrieffe, to replace Peel House, Regency Street, which had to revert to the police. Lady Perley represents Canada on the committee.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, received at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, Lt.-Col. C. Seymour Bullock, Lt. Kenneth Lee Crowell, and Sergt. Andrew Johnson, when Col. Bullock presented to her Majesty the colours of the Canadian American Legion, originally handed by Lady Perley and Mrs. Page into the custody of St. Paul's Cathedral. Her Majesty suggested that they should be lent to the Washington Inn.

The fancy dress dance given by the Record Office at the Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday night, in aid of St. Dunstan's Hostel, was a great success. Mrs. (Major) Sinclair presented the prizes to the winners of the costume competitions. Mrs. B. McNeill (as Marie Antoinette) was adjudged the best costumed lady, S.-Sgt. Marshall (Napoleon), the best gentleman, and the award for the most original costume went to Cpl. Bender for a clever costume make-up which indicated every form in use at the Record Office.

3RD C.C.D. FOOTBALL TEAM, WINNERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP AT SEAFORD.

Left to right: Pte. W. Walker, Sgt. A. G. Turner, Spr. I. Dick, L.-Crl. C. W. Patterson, Pte. W. Rose, Pte. W. D. Bennet, L.-Cpl. T. Kearns, Pte. F. Parkinson, Pte. H. B. Robbins, Sgt. J. Lynch.

Photograph: E. Hilton.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. (*All Rights Reserved.*)

CHAPTER VI.—CAREW CELEBRATES.

I.

IT was half-past three, and Carew was busy putting the final touches to his complicated equipment in preparation for the coming move to the front line. The battalion was resting, and Carew and his half-company were most comfortably installed in a roomy hay-loft above the farm stables. He was hanging the bewildering mass of straps—it was really rather a superior set, and had been exchanged for his own during its owner's absence—upon a peg that had served for harness in happier times, when he heard his name called in a familiar voice, and the next minute Burton was holding his shoulder and banging him on the back. They stared into each other's face and shouted with laughter just because they were so pleased to see each other again.

Burton had had a chip taken out of his cheek by a sniper a month ago, and the wound had festered, causing his transfer to a base hospital for the last few weeks.

"You poor malingering stiff!" cried Carew, realising how damned lonesome he had been lately. "I thought you'd be swaggering round Piccadilly by this time—guess you had to be pried out of that hospital with an oyster-knife—Lord, I'm quite pleased to see that grotesque frontispiece of yours again."

"Why, priceless old thing," replied Burton, in a high British accent, picked up from the nurse in his late ward, and earnestly cultivated—"why, I came back because of my naturally refining influence upon you rough Colonials—sort of leaven, don't cher know—hearts in the right place, of course, and all that, but rough, very rough." They looked at each other again and beamed.

"THE BATTALION WAS RESTING."

"I must go and report," remarked Burton, in a moment. "I've only been in about ten minutes, got a lift from St. Omer in a motor—my distinguished appearance again. Bye, bye, dear." He remembered his acquired accent and flourished it. "Daddy'll be back in a minute." He dodged a boot, and throwing his legs across the ladder, slid to the ground with a wild screech.

Carew chuckled to himself, but the contrast between Burton's spirits and his own shocked him somewhat. Until his friend had come back, fresh from a month's complete rest of mind and body, and brimming over with cheeriness, he had not realised how utterly flattened in spirits and general outlook he and his comrades had become. It is a sad thing to see the natural laughter gradually crushed out of men by the relentless urge of incessant physical and nervous strain.

He looked up to see his platoon sergeant regarding him with some scorn.

"You fellers are the darndest couple of children," said the sergeant. "Some day I'll buy that Burton man a rattle. No more peace in the section now, I s'pose."

Carew grinned sweetly. "Poor old sergeant, then," he remarked, "did he have a bad headache? I wondered where our rum went last night. I'll bet his girl doesn't believe him and has told him so. You shouldn't tell her such lies, sergeant."

The sergeant reddened. "I'll run one of you fellers if you talk to me that way; don't you know no better? Say, now, you watch out," and he departed heavily, meeting Burton at the head of the ladder.

"That's the stuff to give 'em, sergeant, don't stand for any back-talk. You're the kind of non-com. I want in my battalion," and Burton seized the sergeant's hand and shook it effusively. The unfortunate N.C.O. swore helplessly, and Burton joined his friend in the corner.

"Got some news for you, Don," he said, obviously bursting with it. Carew looked bored.

"Easy with me, kid, I've got shell-shock," he replied. Burton guffawed and announced his tidings.

"When we get up to-night we've got to make a nice little attack all on our own," he said proudly. "Not a soldier's farewell—spring-offensive, but a private little company job. You know that place where Fritz was sapping weeks ago—well, this company's got to capture the sap and the bit of trench just in front of where we used to play round. Nice friendly country, that, Don—have you been there since I left?"

"No," replied Carew. "Look here, Harry, if we make a good job of that bit of trench, what say we go on and see if we can't get a machine-gun and take it back to our lines, just to celebrate the occasion of your return?"

"You bet we will," agreed Burton. "We'll just do that little thing."

He rose and sauntered off to dig up his kit from the quartermaster, whistling in cheerful anticipation of the evening. Locating missing articles was a lengthy job for Burton. He always insisted on going through the kit of every man in the section, and being rather a privileged member, usually had his way. Carew used to sit and yell with laughter over Burton conducting an enquiry over a missing bit of two by four, but heartily concurred when his friend explained that he thought it was an awful good thing to know all the reserve supplies of the section, and their whereabouts, in case Carew or himself required anything suddenly. Burton was a born communist. They sat and talked in the dim barn until 5 o'clock, when the men fell in outside the farmhouse, a shovel was added to the mass of assorted hardware depending on each man's shoulders, and the company moved off, pipes and cigarettes going full blast in anticipation of the enforced abstinence when they reached the danger zone. The two men knew it all so well, but a month's rest had made Burton a bit soft, and the unaccustomed load irked his shoulders more than he cared to admit.

They tramped along the road between the poplars, slipping on the greasy pavé, until the order to stop smoking came down the line and the column turned off to the right and came into a country that had been heavily shelled. Burton felt quite queer to be tramping towards that glowing, crackling line of light ahead of him once more, it looked so very familiar. They halted for a brief rest, and for company commanders to compare notes finally, then the column split up. A distance more and the men were in single file and crossing swampy fields. Word was passed along from the rear to "step short in front"—familiar request that filled poor Burton with a strong distaste—and the usual waits, delays, and discussions with vague and inadequate guides began. Carew and Burton discussed the latter's experience in hospital, cursed philosophically at the delays, and made arrangements for their private raid on the German lines, though a suspicious sound at the head of the file and a suggestion of rum in the night air rather upset Burton's joyous temperament.

They pass dug outs and headquarters, betrayed by a gleam of light apparently emanating from the bowels of the earth, and came into the merry region of machine-guns. A stealthy shuffle through the remains of a ruined and decomposing village, a weary pull along a flooded communication trench, and they were in their line, with the two friends edging along to reach the section of the trench they knew, and had so often repaired—a section on the extreme right of their company's front. There was the usual uncomfortable crowding in the trench as the relieved troops pushed their way along to the communication. Carew always wondered at these times if a well-directed 5.9 would arrive in the middle of them. Then the line was comparatively clear, and the two men set to work establishing themselves.

On his arrival in a trench section Carew would develop a genius for engineering, and draft out schemes of public works that would keep his immediate companions busy during their entire spell in the front line. They vastly improved living conditions and avoided trench feet, and the time did not drag so wearily, but Carew was welcome only to his friends.

The German star shells were few and far between that night, and the two missed their sniping at a gap where enemy relieving parties were often spotted. They were alone in this section, and leaning against the parapet talked of commissions and promotions; they were both a bit weary of their present condition. Burton was enthusiastic over the leave problem, and talked so much that he made Carew homesick for civilisation and the little amenities of a different age.

"Not a hotel, Harry," he remarked. "Just two or three rooms close to Piccadilly—an armchair, and a big fire in a grate, and a reading lamp."

"Two fires and two armchairs, and me sitting opposite," put in Burton, hopefully.

"Don't want your ugly dial reminding me of all this," replied Carew, somewhat unsympathetically.

"Damn all chance you'll have of it then," remarked his aggrieved friend. "I shall probably select a wife from your effete aristocracy, and teach her the wild, free life of a Colonist."

"Good God!" said Carew, appalled. "Where, Clapham Common?"

Harry paused for an effective reply, but word came down the line concerning the attack. The two friends arranged their equipment, each taking a haversack containing extra rations, for on a previous expedition into the German lines they had had their retreat cut off, and had spent nearly twenty-four hours in a shell-hole under the fire of their own comrades.

The attack was to take place at 12 midnight, and by 11 o'clock the men were ready for anything. It was an unimportant operation, unheralded by any artillery fire, and the two were rather pleasantly excited over the prospect of being out in the open. Carew liked the sensation of wandering about No Man's Land—a pleasure that he'd nearly paid for with his life on more than one occasion.

There is a fascination, a quite dangerous fascination, to many men in that strip of vicious ground between the lines.

Burton was sitting on a heap of sandbags, smoking comfortably enough. He was trying to work out whether it paid to sit on one of his small stock of dry sandbags until it was soaked, and then replace it—or to sit on them all together, and not be bothered with the creeping damp for at least ten minutes. These are knotty problems in the trenches. It was a fine night, though very dark, and with a suggestion of future rain.

Don was still leaning against the parapet, hardly moving when a German flare went up, staring into the familiar scene of barbed wire and mud. The ground was drier than it had been—he tried to picture it as grassy, or shuddering with corn in a breeze, and the hot sun shining down, but he could not realise the picture. The long winter had left an ineffaceable imprint on his mind, and he knew that in the future, whenever he thought of the war, the same old scenes would spring up in his imagination—the night, and marching in column of careless fours on a pavé road, the pack straps galling a sore shoulder, and on the right between tall poplars a distant line as far as the eye could reach, a line of light glowing, spluttering, changing, and always the same. Or a flare bursting high over No Man's Land, dispersing velvety darkness, a sandbag under his chin, and a gleam of wire before his eyes; a hundred yards in front of him the vague white line of the German sandbags, and on the distant left a flattened haystack burning, casting ruddy gleams of light on to still, flooded, shell-holes. Little hurrying figures against the glare, and the rapping of a machine gun—and then the clang-clang-clang-clang of a British battery like the slamming of a steel door.

There was a subdued bustle down the trench, and Burton stood up. Carew tried his rifle-bolt.

(To be continued.)

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INVESTITURES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Many Canadian Officers Decorated.

At Buckingham Palace, on February 13, the following Canadian officers were received by the King and invested with the insignia of the Orders to which they have been admitted :—

C.B. and C.M.G.—Brig.-Gen. John W. Stewart, Railway Troops.

C.B.—Major-Gen Alexander McDougall, Forestry Corps.

C.M.G.—Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. Ormond, 9th Infantry Brigade; Lt.-Col Edward Worthington.

D.S.O. and Bar, and M.C.—Lt.-Col. Joseph B. Rogers, 3rd Bn.

D.S.O., and Bar to M.C.—Major William H. Kippen, 3rd Bn.

D.S.O., and M.C. and Bar.—Capt. Donald R. MacLaren, D.F.C., Canadian Squadron, R.A.F. (Vancouver).

D.S.O. and M.C.—Lt.-Col. Kenneth Stuart, Engrs., and Capt. (Rev.) Edwin E. Graham.

D.S.O.—Lt.-Cols. Carleton Allen (Engrs.), Albert Garner (C.R.T.), Atholl Griffin (C.R.T.), and (Rev. Canon) Frederick G. Scott; Majors Charles Flint (C.R.T.), Arthur Hibbert (Engrs.), John Pitman (Ord.), Wilfrid Sifton (C.M.R.), and (Rev.) Alexander Gordon.

R.R.C. (1st Class).—Nursing Sister Lillian Pidgeon, C.A.M.C.

M.C. and Two Bars.—Capt. Walter W. Johnson, 58th Bn.

M.C. and Bar.—Capt. Robert Shiel, 19th Bn.

M.C.—Majors Dameral Clarke (P.P.C.L.I.), Francis Malloch (Engrs.), and Walter Scott (C.A.M.C.); Capts. Fred Day (C.A.M.C.), Robert Dodds (C. Ont. and R.A.F.), Fred Dunham, John Macdonald, John Matheson (Can. Tank Corps), James McCulloch (C.M.G.C.), Henry McMordie (Engrs.), Frank McPherson (Engrs.), John Quine, Albert Ross (C.A.M.C.), and Charles Stewart; Lts. Duncan Anderson (C.F.A.), Richard Babbage (C.F.A.), Henry Campbell, Leonard Fisher (C.M.R.), Clement Gilman (C.M.M.G.C.), John Hamilton (C.R.T.), Archibald Ilott (C.R.T.), James Kelly, Ralph Law (Can. Tank Corps), Harold Lee (P.P.C.L.I.), Fred Long, Fred McNair (C.R.T.), Henry Rebbit (Cav.), Ralph Richmond (Cav.), Montie Robb (P.P.C.L.I.), William Roberts (C.M.G.C.), Cecil Sircom (C.F.A.), Ernest Smith (C.M.G.C.), Norman Sutcliffe, and Alfred Wall.

R.R.C. (2nd Class).—Nursing Sisters Edna Auger, Harriett Jukes, and Gertrude Reid, C.A.M.C.

On the 15th inst. Brig.-Gen. Hugh Dyer, G.O.C., Seaford Area (of Minnedosa, Man.), was invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George; and also received the D.S.O. and Bar. Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Griesbach, of Edmonton, commanding the First Infantry Brigade, was invested with the C.B. and also received a Bar to the D.S.O. Other officers decorated were :—

C.M.G. Brig.-Gen. Bernard Hepburn, For. Corps.

D.S.O. and M.C.—Major James S. Bell.

D.S.O. Lt.-Col. Cecil Russell (Engrs.), Majors John Charles (C.R.T.), John de Balinhard, Royes Turner, Philip Walker, and (Rev.) George Kilpatrick.

M.V.O. Lt.-Col. Sydney Penhorwood, For. Corps.

R.R.C. (1st Class).—Matron Janet MacDonald, C.A.M.C.

First and Second Bars to D.S.C. Capt. J. S. Fall, R.A.F. (Vancouver).

M.C. and First and Second Bars.—Capt. Lewis Younger.

M.C. Majors Gordon Medcalfe (C.F.A.) and Henry Phipps (C.R.T.); Capts. Richard L. Goodliff, Arthur Hopper (C.F.A.), Clement King (C.F.A.), Thomas Malone, Wm. Marshall, Wm. Martin (C.M.R.), Frank Ross, Gerald Rutherford, and Alfred White (C.R.T.); Lts. Arthur Andrews, Louis Biggar, Joseph Clearihue (C.F.A.), Walter Coates, Norman Duffett, Leo. DuVal (Engrs.), Harry Finnigan (Cav.), George Gilbert, Milton Hastings, and Robert Nelson.

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"The Evolution of the Canadian Constitution" was the subject of Col. H. M. Tory's lecture at University College, London, on Thursday of last week; Sir Gilbert Parker in the chair.

The identical first Victoria Cross awarded to a Canadian (Sergt. A. H. L. Richardson, Lord Strathcona's Horse), and his King Edward VII. Coronation Medal and Queen's South African Medal with four bars, elegantly mounted on a handsome plaque, have been received by Mr. C. Cambie for transmission to the Canadian War Memorials Museum. The plaque bears the inscription, "Presented by J. A. Mullens, 31, Lowndes Square, London."

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Saturday, February 15.

Previously Reported Missing, New Reported Killed.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Stewart, 246840 T. M.; Woodcock, 454720 A. B.

Manitoba Regiment. Farden, 1411 L.-Cpl. F.

Died of Wounds as Prisoner of War.

Manitoba Regiment.—Scott, 28670 Sgt. J. C.

Died.

Canadian Artillery.—Anderson, 314715 Gnr. P. E.; Halliwell, 42502 Gnr. J. A.; Humphries, 324935 Dvr. R. J.; Logan, 301321 Gnr. F. W.

Engineers.—Leckie, 216750 J.; Neil, 2005271 Spr. R. J.; Sparks, 213683. Spr. E. B.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Smith, 189510 J. R.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Hutchings, 925230 W.; Rowe, 267138 W. J.

Alberta Regiment.—Assalini, 904706 H.; Huseby, 696043 A.

British Columbia Regiment.—O'Reilly, 116986 A.; Westland, 2022375 C. E.

Machine Gun Corps.—Goff, 901165 J.

Railway Troops.—Bagshaw, 3031437 H. K.; Burn, 778617 Sgt. T. W.; Coates, 648167 L. C.; Gasik, 334393 P.; Hodges, 778430 Cpl. J.; McDermaid, 106424 A. W.; Rowsley, 639181 J. H.; Spicht, 282867 R.; Sutherland, 231144 H.; Wiederhold, 1006093 R. D.

Cyclist Corps.—Hughes, 185 T.; Nisbet, 144 G. J.; Prior, 47194 R. W.

Forestry Corps.—Bignell, 2487908 P.; Black, 81073 J.; Cornwell, 2487392 Act. L.-Cpl. A. L.; Worth, 2330358 J. E.

Army Service Corps.—Newby, 36163 W. R.; Robertson, 37206 D.

List of Wednesday, February 19.

Previously Reported Wounded, New Reported Died of Wounds.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Burns, 3035147 R.; McLeod, 648616 Sgt. D. J.

Died.

Artillery.—Monk, 2100907 Gnr. B. A.; Mullins, 85749 Gnr. L.

Engineers.—Chapman, 628703 Spr. A. G.; Chapman, 622789 Spr. H.; Johnson, 2007119 Spr. W. C.; MacKay, 418047 Spr. G. T.; McGregor, 718969 Spr. C. T. Mitchell, 2008984 Spr. T.; Wheeler, 887213 Spr. A. G.; Wilson, 754852. Spr. J.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Bagg, 878223 W. A.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Uloth, 715933 Cpl. W. T.

Quebec Regiment.—Faulkner, 709639 W. A.; Filiatrault, 3155994 F.; Piche. 61677 E.; Ross, 133176 H. G.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Blanchet, 3111233 J. C.; Puckett, 463711 S. L.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Llewellyn, 402344 Sgt. J.

Manitoba Regiment.—Bushaw, 2381428 R. S.; Marcon, 722066 J. A.; McQuaig, 2181303 J. A.; Neville, 2383381 A.

Alberta Regiment.—Young, 3214692 T. G.

British Columbia Regiment.—Clitheroe, 761044 P.

Machine Gun Corps.—Forrest, 183432 T.; Swartz, 888246 J. A.

Railway Troops. Bloxham, 550100 W.; Doyle, 640035 J.; Edge, 1100644 Sgt. J.; Flannagan, 648315 G.; Ross, 779043 G. G.; Traivs, 704318 G. R.; Welton, 126970 J.; Wright, 427771 Sgt. P.

Divisional Employment Company.—Estaffe, 742387 W.

Army Service Corps.—Begg, 160564 J. C.; Shute, 435700 A. H.; Ward, 512385 W. R.

Forestry Corps. Ballentine, 2250542 A.; Bretten, 282989 C. H.; Carley, 2498327 H.; Merkley, 634011 Act. Cpl. O.; Roberts, 297996 R.; Shaw, 1060373 B. U.

Corps Survey Section.—Halpin, 722146 C. B.; Ross, 133176 H. G.

Army Gymnastic Staff.—Garland, 108238 Act. Co.-Sgt.-Maj. E.; Huggett, 77400 Act. Co.-Sgt.-Maj. A. P.

Missing.

Machine Gun Corps.—Johnston, 144786 A. T.

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Hospitals and Wounds.

No. 20 General, Camiers.—Lt. J. A. Harris, 25th (frac. left femur, removed from seriously ill list).

4th London General, Denmark Hill. Lt. W. H. Dyer, C.A.S.C. (hip, old).

Canadian Red Cross Hospital, 17, North Audley Street. Lt. G. Beveridge Que. and R.A.F.; Lt. A. C. David, 78th; Lt. K. S. Eaton, 2nd C.F.A.; Lt. N. A. L. Gilchrist, 2nd C.M.R.; Capt. T. E. Greacen, 4th; Capt. H. B. Mogg, 4th C. E., attd. 2nd Brig. Hdqrs.; Lt C. W. McColl, 52nd; Capt. A. MacDonald, R.C.R. (removed from dangerously ill list); Lt. F. B. Scholey, 43rd (seriously ill); Lt. C. H. Stevenson, Man.

Granville Special, Buxton.—Lt. H. L. Chittenden, 9th C.E.; Capt. T. Fisher, 25th; Lt. J. Lafontaine, 22nd; Lt. W. J. Redwood, jnr., 116th; Lt. F. R. Riley, 46th.

Canadian Officers' Convalescent Hospital, Matlock Bath.—Lt. C. S. Avery, 47th; Lt. H. Bragg, 47th; Capt. C. A. Breckenridge, 1st C.O.R.D.; Lt. A. M. Brown, 54th; Lt. F. Brown, 44th; Lt. L. M. Duval, 22nd; Lt. J. H. Kavanagh, 52nd; Lt. H. I. Tyrrell, 27th.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. G. B. Ashwell, 58th; Lt. W. G. Beaver, 52nd; Lt. H. M. Drost, 4th M.G.; Lt. R. F. Ely, 72nd; Lt. T. W. Greenfield, 49th; Lt. W. F. Leader, 64th; Capt. D. N. McCallum, 9th C.F.A.; Lt. J. A. MacKinnon, 15th; Capt. T. W. B. Marling, 2nd; Lt. S. T. Norburn, 1st; Lt. R. A. Olmsted, 5th C.F.A.; Capt. A. Pritchard, 47th; Lt. W. P. Venn, 19th.

Other than Wounds.

Dangerously Ill.—Lt. W. A. Baker, M.M., 5th (pneumonia), No. 20 General, Camiers; Lt. W. E. Campbell, 25th (pneumonia), No. 20 General, Camiers; Major G. W. O. Dowsley, C.A.M.C., attd. 3rd C.C.D. (influenza and pneumonia), No. 14 General, Eastbourne; Major A. C. Grant, M.R.D. (influenza and pneumonia), No. 14 General, Eastbourne; Major E. G. Hodgins W. Ont., secd. Imperial Forces (pneumonia), No. 61 C.C.S., France; N/S E. Orme, C.A.M.C. (bronchitis and debility), No. 10 Can. Stationary, St. Omer; Capt. F. W. White, 2nd Tramways Co., Engrs. (influenza and pneumonia), No. 14 General, Eastbourne; Lt. A. Sheldon, 18th Res. (influenza and pneumonia), No. 14 General, Eastbourne; N/S R. M'Intosh, C.A.M.C. (influenza, nephritis), 9th Can. General, Kinmel Park; Capt. T. A. Girling, C.A.V.C., 2nd Div. Hdqrs. (broncho-penumonia), 40th C.C.S.; H./Capt. and Q.M. J. Keyes, 3rd C.E.R.B. (influenza, pneumonia), 1st Can. Gen., Eastbourne.

Seriously Ill.—Capt. T. H. Bevan, 4th M.G. (broncho-pneumonia), No. 20 General, Camiers; Lt. W. J. Hoare, C.R.T.D. (pneumonia), 17, N. Audley Street, W.; Maj. J. L. Lang, 22nd Co., C.F.C. (influenza), No. 13 Can. General, Hastings; Capt. B. A. Rowe, 123rd Co., C.F.C. (influenza), Reading War, Reading.

Removed from Dangerously Ill List.—Lt. N. Duncan, 16th (influenza), 14th Can. Gen., Eastbourne.

Removed from Seriously Ill List. Maj. D. J. Dempsey, 3rd C.R.T. (partial paralysis, left side), and Lt. R. Mitchell, 3rd Res. (influenza), No. 12 Can. Gen., Bramshott; Lt. F. W. Parsons (mental), No. 8 General, Rouen.

* *

Mr. C. G. McNeill, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Great War Veterans' Association, says the membership has now reached 50,000, and is growing daily.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lord Beaverbrook underwent a serious operation on Friday morning of last week, which was successfully performed by Mr. Wilfrid Trotter and Mr. Herbert Bruce. His progress is reported to be satisfactory.

* *

The Bishop of Montreal and Mrs. Farthing gave a reception at Bishopscourt, Montreal, recently, to meet the Very Rev. Dean Evans on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination.

* *

Mr. William E. Stavert, of Montreal, and a native of Prince Edward Island, who was recently with the Ministry of Information, received the honour of knighthood (K.B.E.) at the investiture on February 18.

* *

Lt.-Col. Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E., is leaving this week for Canada.

* *

Brig.-Gen. Perreau, C.M.G., O.C. the Royal Military College, Kingston, is rejoining his regiment, the Dublin Fusiliers.

* *

Col. R. M. Dennistoun, of Winnipeg, Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the O.M.F.C., is expected to return to Canada next month to assume his appointment as Judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba. His successor has not yet been nominated.

* *

Col. Harry Cockshutt, of Brantford, is staying at the Carlton Hotel.

* *

Among the recent arrivals from Canada are Mr. C. E. Fox, general manager of W. Davies Co., Ltd., Toronto; Dr. and Mrs. Bell, of Ottawa; Mr. J. S. McLean, secretary of the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., Toronto.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Erwin, of Ottawa, are staying with Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, at Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

* *

On Tuesday, at Claridge's Hotel, Mr. T. L. Whitley, London manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, gave a dinner to meet Mr. Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and General Manager of the bank, at which the guests present were: Sir Gordon Nairn, Bt.; Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E.; Sir Robert Nivison, Bt.; Brig.-General J. G. Ross, C.M.G.; Messrs. R. M. Aitken, Thomas Aitken, D. Elliott Alves, F. W. Ashe, S. J. Barthorpe, Charles Cambie, G. C. Cassels, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., W. C. Culverwell, E. Mackay Edgar, Arthur Gibbs, C. H. Hewett, Fred Hohler, S. L. Jones, S. A. P. Kitkat, John Mackie, G. R. Marshall, E. R. Peacock, James Redmond, and Leslie Urquhart.

* *

Mrs. Cameron, wife of Lt.-Col. A. Douglas Cameron, 38th Bn., of Winnipeg, met with a bad runaway accident in Belgium about three weeks ago, breaking her left leg and right ankle. She is now in a nursing home at 29, Wimpole Street, London, W. Mrs. Cameron was formerly acting as an ambulance driver for the C.A.S.C. in London, and for the last four months has been a driver for the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry in Belgium.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Macdonald, formerly Editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has returned to Toronto after a prolonged visit to Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald and by Miss Jean Macdonald. The latter is extending her visit, and is staying with Miss Caroline Macdonald, a daughter of Dr. Peter Macdonald, Deputy Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, who is engaged in educational work in Japan.

* *

Mr. H. J. Daly has resigned his position as Director of Repatriation at Ottawa, and is going to the West Indies. He will be succeeded temporarily by Mr. Vincent Massey, hitherto assistant director.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE W. BROWN,

Ex-Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan. (*See page* 236.)

* *

Mr. L. B. Beale, head of the Trade Extension Branch of the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands, British Columbia, who is at present attached to the Agent-General's Office in London as special Lumber Commissioner, has been appointed British Trade Commissioner for Western Canada with the territory extending from Winnipeg to the Coast under his jurisdiction. His headquarters will be at Winnipeg.

* *

Last Saturday Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, gave a luncheon at the Junior United Services Club to a party of delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who are on their way to the Lyons Fair. Amongst those present were: Messrs. Clarkson W. James, Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd.; W. P. Hughes, Manufacturers' Association, Montreal; Colonel L. W. Marsh, Marsh Engineering Works, Belleville; Messrs. R. Yielding, Wellendvale Manufacturing Company, St. Catharines; W. B. Clark, Pedlar People, Oshawa; J. C. Doidge, London Concrete Machinery Co.; N. D. Read, Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto; W. J. Beatty, of Messrs. Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ontario; Brigadier-General D. M. Hogarth, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel Rae.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Invitations to be present at the marriage of Princess Patricia of Connaught and Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., on Thursday next have now been sent out. The space available for the ceremony in Westminster Abbey is small, and therefore the invitations are necessarily restricted in number. Care is being taken, however, to find places for representatives from Canada.

* *

The King will give an evening party at St. James's Palace on Thursday, in honour of the wedding, and an afternoon party on the following day to which have been invited those who have been associated with the Connaught family, including their tenants. To this afternoon party invitations have been sent to the friends of Princess Patricia who have shared in her social, and especially charitable, activities, including nurses and others from the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, which she has visited several days a week.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Basil Herbert John Irwin, Canadian Forces, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Irwin, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., and Ethel Margaret, only daughter of Mrs. Howard Sacré and the late Howard Curtis Sacré, of Kilchurns, East Hanningfield, Chelmsford.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Capt. Guy Boyd Brown, son of Mr. James Brown, and the late Mrs. Brown, Bracebridge, Ont., and Betty, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Reside, Carlisle, Cumberland.

* *

On the 17th inst., at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, the marriage took place of Capt. Thomas Kent McAlpine, C.A.M.C., of Vancouver, and Mary Florence Rodd, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., also of Vancouver, and formerly of Charlottetown, P.E.I. Major (Rev.) D. V. Warner, Senior Chaplain, London Area, officiated, and Major McEwan, C.A.M.C., gave the bride away. The bride was until recently with No. 2 General Hospital in France. Capt. and Mrs. McAlpine left for Canada this week.

* *

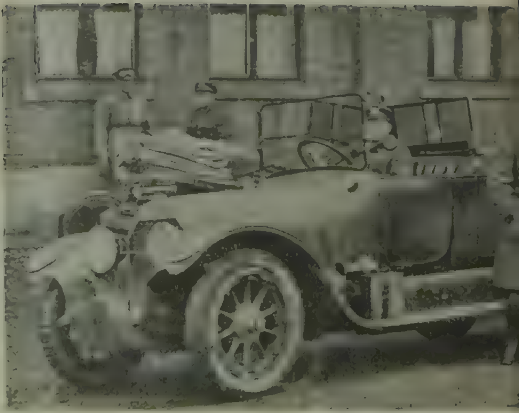
A marriage has taken place between Donald Paterson, son of the late James Paterson, founder of the firm of Carter, Paterson & Co., and Mrs. Paterson, of Maida Vale, London, and Constance Winifrid Sutton, daughter of the late Rev. Sutton and Mrs. Sutton, Nova Road, West Croydon. Mr. Paterson, who for some years toured Canada with Miss Verna Felton and the Allen Players, enlisted in Victoria, B.C., in August, 1914, and came to England with the 1st B.C. Regt. He was taken prisoner at the second battle of Ypres, in April, 1915.

* *

The marriage took place at St. Paul's Church, Chester, on February 3, of Capt. R. Leonard Goodliff, M.C., Headquarters Staff, 2nd Division, of Caledonia, Ont., and Lillie, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Wright, of Chester, hon. secretary of the British Passenger Agents' Association. Major (Rev.) G. A. Wells, C.M.G., of Minnedosa, Man., officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Hyde. Lt. Gleaves acted as best man, and other Canadian officers present were Lt.-Col. Rogers, Capt. Porter, and Capt. Stewart. Mrs. Goodliff will continue to hold the position of hon. superintendent of the Women's Emigration Department at

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*

N.C.O.S. 1ST DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, IN GERMANY.



A CANADIAN RED CROSS DELEGAT

[illegible] *eft to right* (*standing*): Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Chief Commissioner; Mes

C

Photograph] [*E. T. Williams*

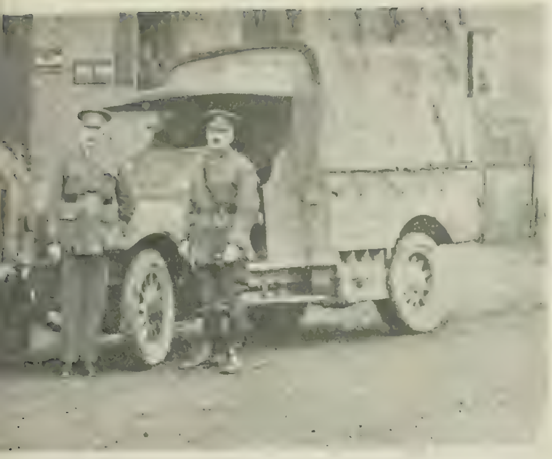
BRAMSHOTT MALE VOICE CHOIR: LT.-COL. CAMERON IN CENTRE.

[illegible]

[illegible] E. Hobbs, and [illegible] Lt. J. H. Graham, D.F.C., Capt. F. M. Carter, D.F.C., Lt. S. L. Dunlop, D.F.C., Lt. W. L. Long.

OFFICERS, 66TH BATT

[illegible] *eft to right*): Lt. G. W. Culver, Lt. H. E. Bates, H./Ma
Gossage, M.C., Capt. T. H. Kitchen. Sitt
[The 66th—the first field battery in the British Army to cross th
Montreal in March, 1916, and brought from Can



HEADQUARTERS IN GERMANY.
C. Cambie, London War Committee; and Capt. D. J. Murphy, Acting Assistant

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*
OFFICERS, 48TH BATTERY, C.F.A. IN GERMANY.

nadian War Records] [*Photograph.*
[N.C.O.S, 2ND BATTALION, CANADIAN ENGINEERS, AT COLOGNE.

SUBURBS OF COLOGNE.
son (R.C. Chaplain), Maj. S. C. Oland, Lt. G. C. Welsford, Lt. B. F.
Kenzie, L. S. Peck, and R. L. Simpson.
18—is the junior battery in the Canadian Corps. It was recruited in
Lts. Peck and Bates being also original officers.

Canadian War Records] [*P*
OFFICERS, 2ND HEAVY BATTERY, IN GERMANY

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for Officers and Men—Free Railway Warrants—War Service Gratuity.

OTHER ranks anxious to return to Canada at the earliest possible moment should see that their Pay Books are inspected and adjusted. Failure to do this, and non-possession of Pay Books, may delay a man's return home.

The Canadian Artillery Regimental Depôt has been moved to Witley.

The 10th Res. Bn. has moved from Bramshott to South Ripon Camp, Yorkshire.

The Canadian Training School at Bexhill-on-Sea was closed this week.

The Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., has absorbed the Composite Brigade, C.R.A., and the School of Gunnery.

The number of beds at the Special Hospital, Witley, has been increased from 600 by 1,124.

Commissions in the Regular (Imperial) Army

Although there is at present a surplus of officers in the Regular Army (Imperials), it is announced that applications for permanent regular commissions will be considered from officers of the O.M.F.C. Applicants should apply in writing through the usual channels, stating the particular regiment or corps to which they wish to be appointed. As soon as conditions permit, applicants will be informed of the result of their applications.

Canadian Permanent Force.

Officers of the O.M.F.C. who desire appointments and commissions in the Permanent Force may now apply for same. Applications, which must have the recommendation of the C.O. in each case, will be forwarded through the usual channels to H.Q., O.M.F.C., by whom they will be sent on to Ottawa. Applicants should state fully their military and literary qualifications, and the arm of the service they desire to join. All previous applications received have been cancelled. Pending complete revision of the establishment of the Permanent Force, no information is available as to the present vacancies.

Baggage Allowance to Canada.

Officers proceeding to Canada are allowed to carry with them 150 lbs. of baggage, and also to despatch, through the Estates Branch, 300 lbs. of surplus baggage, free of charge. Other ranks can take with them such baggage as they can carry, not exceeding 100 lbs. in weight. They are entitled also to send home, free of charge, 100 lbs. of surplus baggage through the Estates branch.

Free Railway Warrants.

Owing to the congestion of the railways in Great Britain at the time, it was found necessary at Christmastide to curtail travelling as much as possible, and to this end free warrants for members of the O.M.F.C. were temporarily suspended. A better service now being possible, it is more than likely that the embargo on free railway warrants will be withdrawn in the near future.

The War Service Gratuity.

We outlined in last week's issue of *Canada* the conditions under which the war service gratuity and the post-discharge pay respectively are to be paid. As there appears still to be some misconception in the matter, we would draw our readers' attention to our note on page 203 of last week's issue, wherein we made it clear that only in the case of officers and men who did *not* serve in France, and were discharged prior to the date of the Armistice, will the smaller post-discharge gratuity be paid. All ranks who have received, or will receive, their discharge in Great Britain subsequent to November 11, 1918, will be eligible for the full war service gratuity, according to the period of service.

Appointments.

Capt. (A/Major) A. R. Mortimore, to be an Inspector, O.A.P.C. Lt.-Col. L. R. Murray to be O.C., H.M.A.T. *Araguaya*, vice Capt. (A/Major) R. N. W. Shillington. Major (A/Lt.-Col.) S. J. Huggins, 2nd C. Ont., has ceased to be Commandant of the Canadian Musketry Camp. Major P. Ward to be O.C., 2nd Eng. Res. Bn., vice Lt.-Col. J. P. Fell. Capt. W. T. Cuffe-Quin, C.A.P.C., to be Accountant, Act.-Gen.'s Department. Lt.-Col. W. J. Bentley, C.A.D.C., to be A.D.D.S., Witley, vice Lt.-Col. C. Brown, who is appointed to a similar position at Bramshott.

MAJ. (A/LT.-COL.) E. J. W. ("PADDY") RYAN, 102ND BN.

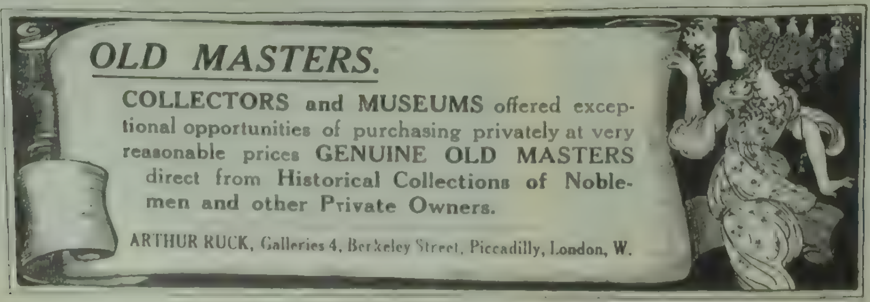
Awarded D.S.O (*See p.* 239.)

OFFICERS WATCHING CANADIAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH AT SEAFORD.

Left to right: Lt.-Cols. Turner (H.Q.) and Caldwell (6th). Lts. Hicks (A.A.P.M.) and Patterson (Y.M.C.A.), Capt. Brown (1st), ——, Lts. Webb and Parker (11th), Capt. Dunlop (11th), Col. Anderson (C.E.), Brig.-Gen. Dyer, Maj. Barnett (Q.M.G.), Capt. Tyler (11th). (*Photograph: E. Hilton.*)

MRS. HAROLD PINHEY, OTTAWA,

Lady Superintendent I.O.D.E. Nurses' Club. (*See page* 251).



OLD MASTERS.

COLLECTORS and MUSEUMS offered exceptional opportunities of purchasing privately at very reasonable prices **GENUINE OLD MASTERS** direct from Historical Collections of Noblemen and other Private Owners.

ARTHUR RUCK, Galleries 4, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

POPULARITY OF THE 'LITTLE GREY BOOKS.'

'MY BIBLE OF MENTAL EFFICIENCY.'

Remarkable Letters from Professional and Business Men and Women.

Thousands of applications for enrolment are daily pouring in to the Pelman Institute. Men and women of all classes are hastening to enrol as Pelmanists, urged thereto by the imperative need for greater mental efficiency in the period of reconstruction and renewed effort now upon us.

Most of those who are enrolling for the Pelman Course naturally have their personal advancement in view. This keenness on individual progress is so widespread and is displayed by so many different classes that it cannot but react beneficially on the Nation at large.

From those who have already enrolled comes every day the warmest testimony to benefits received. One man makes the remarkable statement that Pelmanism is "My Bible of Mental Efficiency."

Every post adds to the testimony in favour of Pelmanism. And as nothing can be half so convincing as the statements of those who have taken a Pelman Course, we propose to print brief extracts from a few of the thousands upon thousands of letters we have received. The entire issues of CANADA for weeks to come could easily be filled with expressions of satisfaction similar to those below without making any great inroads on the files of documentary evidence of the real and practical value of Pelmanism.

I have a wider outlook and a grip on business matters that I did not possess before, and my seniors have recognised it by

a substantial increase in my salary.

I thank the lucky chance that brought me into contact with the Pelman Institute.

Ref. D. 6109 (Accountant).

Within eighteen months I put on

50 per cent. to my salary.

The PELMAN books are my source of inspiration — my "Bible of mental efficiency."

Ref. B 6132 (Shipping Clerk).

My thanks are due to the PELMAN Institute for a strengthened memory, greater ambition, increased self-confidence, a wider and more helpful outlook on life,

advancement at work,

and an increase of salary of 50 per cent.

Ref. B 6104 (Engineer).

Although I have been in business years I made but little progress, but since my course of PELMAN training

I have doubled my business,

and I have not finished yet.

Ref. H 6005 (Retail Shopkeeper).

I have found "PELMAN" a real investment; have

increased turnover and salary

to correspond. All my future success will be attributable to PELMAN teaching.

Ref. T 6043 (Provision Manager).

The Course has already

paid for itself several times over,

and will continue to do so.

Ref. T 6007 (Farmer).

I am doing so well for my firm that

my turnover recently has beaten all previous records.

I still find pleasure and profit, also recreation, in reading the PELMAN books

Ref. E. 6034 (Manager).

The PELMAN Course is an excellent investment. Since taking it I

have been promoted

to the rank of Sergeant. The system is invaluable in the Police Service, especially the Detective branch.

Ref F 6035 (Sergeant of Police).

I take more interest in my work, and consequently am able to do it quicker and more efficiently. As a result, the

business has increased considerably.

All this is due to the PELMAN training

Ref. B 6204 (Master Farrier).

I found the PELMAN Course most fascinating. It opened an entirely new outlook for me, and it has been the direct means of enabling me to pass into a closer confidence with my employers. Quite recently I

received a £50 advance.

Ref. B 6994 (Textile Designer)

Since completing the Course I have obtained a position with a

salary exactly double

that which I was previously in receipt of, and I am still cheerfully advancing with more confidence in myself than I ever dreamed of possessing.

Ref. E 6063 (Clerk).

By means of the PELMAN system I have gained increased powers of deduction and increased self-confidence. Owing to a reputation for extreme accuracy, reliability, and knowledge, in certain quarters I can

command my own terms.

Ref. H 6006 (Journalist).

Since completing your Course I

added £80 to my commission

account in ten months. My memory for prices and facts is most perfect.

Ref. K 6029 (Salesman).

Since I went through the Course I have had a

40 per cent. rise!

I have so improved my mental capacity.

I can safely say that "PELMAN" has been one of my safest investments. . . . It

benefits me more and more

each day. In a word, it was discovered me to myself, and I have been able to turn all my dormant powers to account and realise on them financially.

Ref. B 6295 (Musician).

I have obtained an important position with one of the largest and finest business houses in this country, commencing at a

salary £50 in advance

of the position held before. The fact that I was a PELMAN student gained me an interview and consideration right away.

Ref. S 6242 (Clerk).

When I commenced the PELMAN Course I was a common clerk: now I am Head Book-keeper, and

my salary has risen

accordingly. My superiors marvel at the way I handle the books. My investment in your Course has yielded the maximum percentage on the premium.

Ref. A 6021 (Head Book-keeper).

Since I have enrolled I have received great benefit, memory strengthened considerably, increased self-confidence, greater mental power, work a pleasure; and I have received an

advance of 50 per cent. in wages.

Ref. M 6106 (Railway Electrician).

I took up the PELMAN Course shortly after the war. The printing trade was, and is, badly hit. I was working in a small room with plant valued at about £60. Firms were being sold up: how could I expect to get through? A chance came, and I took it; moved to larger premises, put down a large machine and paid for it in six months. I next put down another machine, and am once

again contemplating larger premises

and more machinery. I feel I shall "get there." PELMAN has done it!

Ref. N 6001 (Master Printer)

To add anything to the many testimonials you have received I consider superfluous; nevertheless, I express my opinion in a short way, I will say that had I been able to follow your Course some thirty years ago I

would willingly have paid £1,000,

and this with lasting gratitude.

6161

"I have detained this last paper until now in order to be able to tell you in it that I have gained the position that I stated in the first paper was the object of my ambition, and

nearly doubled my salary.

I am sure I owe my success very largely to the training this Course has given me. I did not take up the Course expecting such immediate results in my case."

"W. 1021."

It may interest you to know that as the DIRECT result of the Course I have received a

£50 increase in salary

since sending in my first lesson.

P. 9044 (Exhibitor and Exporter).

The Course has been the means of giving me greater confidence and concentration. My memory has improved, and I am much more observant to details.

I may say your system has fetched me out, and

my salary has been increased by 50 per cent.

I consider the Pelman training a good investment.

6370 (Clerk, Asst. Manager).

I can report an "all-round" improvement since taking the Pelman Course. I have more "confidence" in myself, more interest in my work, an increased remuneration, system in my leisure, a better memory and a stronger will-power. The benefits derived from the system cannot be over-estimated.

A 6073 (Grocery Manager).

I have derived great benefits from your Course of training both mentally and physically. Also

my financial position is greatly improved.

It is a sound investment, which I can recommend.

W 6270 (Manager).

My first desire is to continue the Pelman Course as I have derived so great a benefit from it in the past. (I think I told you that I

passed my exam.

in the Belfast University. A good deal of the success in same is to be attributed to your splendid system, and it is my desire to now go on and finish this splendid series of studies.)

L 609

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the 12 lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course at a reduced fee, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of CANADA who applies (by postcard) to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1

War to Peace

Pensions

CANADA'S yearly pension bill is estimated by the Minister of Finance at $30,000,000. This is a minimum figure. How is this vast fund to be administered? To whom will pensions be paid? Everyone is asking these questions. Here is the official answer.

The Organization.

A huge organization has been built up to handle pensions promptly, smoothly, fairly.

At its head is the Board of Pensions Commissioners. This Board is to be developed as a civil rather than as a military body. It consists of three men, each appointed for ten years, each devoting his whole time to his duties as a Commissioner.

The Head Office of the Pensions Board is at Ottawa: and there are seventeen branch offices in the principal centres throughout Canada. An important branch is in operation in London, England.

These local branches receive applications from soldiers' dependents for pensions; send "Visitors" to call on pensioners in their homes; hold medical re-examinations; handle complaints.

The Board keeps a representative travelling from coast to coast interviewing pensioners and addressing organizations interested in their welfare. He has already conferred with more than 30,000 pensioners.

At present 60,000 pensions are being administered by the Board.

A Pension—What it is.

A pension is not a gift, gratuity or reward for service done. It is compensation—money paid as a right by Canadians, through their Government, to offset in a measure the handicaps suffered in war by their fellow-citizens—a debt that the country owes to our returned men, and to the dependents of those who have fallen.

It is in this spirit that Orders-in-Council governing pensions are framed. It is in this spirit that the Board of Pensions Commissioners administers these Orders-in-Council.

To Whom Payable.

Pensions are not awarded for service.

Broadly speaking, any soldier or sailor who was disabled during his service is entitled to a pension—provided medical treatment fails to restore his full normal capacity.

The amount of the pension is based on the extent of the physical handicap he has suffered.

The physical condition of the disabled man is described on his discharge from the service by a Medical Board. Pension is awarded according to the amount of disablement from which he is then found to be suffering.

The percentage of handicap has been carefully and thoroughly worked out for every disability. It is both accurate and fair.

The relationship between the Medical Board and the pension applicant is that of doctor and patient. Every opportunity is given to have the man's condition judged from his point of view.

Amount of Pension.

The pension is awarded to a soldier or sailor so that he can live in decent comfort, despite his handicap.

The money he may be able to earn, or the money he earned before the war, does not affect the amount of his pension. The extent of his handicap alone in the general labour market is considered.

Every man who has increased his income by Vocational Training will not have his pension decreased or discontinued.

The amount of the pension varies also according to the soldier's rank; but his trade or profession is not considered. The minimum pension for a totally disabled unmarried soldier or sailor of the lowest rank is $600 a year.

Pensions to Dependents.

Widows of soldiers or sailors who have died during or as a result of service are entitled to pension so long as they do not re-marry.

Children of soldiers or sailors are entitled to pensions up to the age of sixteen, if boys, or seventeen, if girls.

Pension is awarded to the parents of a soldier or sailor according, (a) to the degree of their dependency on the deceased soldier and, (b) according to their needs.

A complete schedule of the pensions granted to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to their dependents, will be sent to anyone interested. Apply to Board of Pensions Commissioners, Ottawa

FROM WAR TO PEACE

Director of Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee,
OTTAWA.

Article No. 5. Cut out for Reference.

TELLER
War to Peace

War Service Gratuity

As soon as a soldier is discharged from the army his first concern is to find a job. He may not find a job at once. During his period of unemployment he will however be in receipt of his War Service Gratuity.

Before the Armistice was signed "post discharge pay" was granted to discharged soldiers. Upon the signing of the Armistice it was felt necessary to make certain chang

A larger grant will now be made to all who have served at the front whether discharged before or after the Armistice. Those who were on active service on the date of the Armistice, but had not served at the front, will also receive a gratuity on a higher scale.

The War Service Gratuity is given over and above any "back pay," pension or clothing allowance to which a man may be entitled.

The next series of articles will [illegible] in "CANADA" dated March 1

It is given in addition to all the care, attention and service which the Government will devote in order to restore our fighting men to civil life.

To Whom Awarded.

All soldiers discharged on or after November 11, 1918, who have served with good conduct will receive War Service Gratuity according to their class.

Soldiers discharged before November 11, 1918, will receive War Service Gratuity only if they served at the front in any actual theatre of war.

If a soldier discharged before November 11, 1918, did not serve in an actual theatre of war he will be entitled only to post discharge pay according to his class on the old scale.

The Amount of the Gratuity.

The gratuity consists of a continuation of a soldier's pay, field allowance and separation allowance for a period beyond his discharge.

This period is graded according to the length and character of service.

If his service has been in part overseas his gratuity is figured on a higher scale than that of the man who has served only in Canada.

The maximum gratuity for the man who has served overseas is six months. This is given to the man whose total service amounts to three years or more.

Three months gratuity is the maximum for the man who has served in Canada only, and it is given for three years' service.

If the monthly pay and allowances for a man whose dependents have been receiving separation allowance should be less than $100 he is given $100 per month as gratuity. A part of the gratuity equal to separation allowance will be paid direct to the dependent entitled to it.

If the monthly pay and allowances for a man without such dependents should amount to less than $70.00 he is to receive $70.00 per month.

Further, every gratuity granted will amount to at least one month's pay, field allowance and separation allowance.

When Payable.

Men who have already been discharged are to be given the gratuity to which they are entitled (less any "post discharge pay" they have received) after February 1, 1919.

Application for an adjustment must be made to the paymaster of the district from which the soldier was discharged. The necessary forms to be filled out in support of each claim for adjustment may be obtained from the military headquarters of each district, from district and unit paymasters and from officers commanding Militia units.

Men who are still in the Service will receive their first month's gratuity immediately upon their discharge—unless they are "boarded" to receive treatment and full pay and allowances from the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment.

Men who are in the care of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will get their gratuity as soon as they cease to receive full pay and allowances.

* * * *

By this token Canada will record her appreciation of her soldiers and sailors—to a degree more generous than that shown by any other nation.

Director of Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee, OTTAWA.

Article No. 6. Cut out for Reference.

War to Peace

One Employment Agency for All Canada

THE Dominion and Provincial Governments are co-operating to distribute employment quickly and fairly. Employment Offices are being set up throughout Canada—a single, complete chain from East to West.

In all, some 60 Employment Offices are being established. They will be located in all centres of 10,000 people and over—and wherever the need for them exists. One-third are already in operation.

Through these Government Employment Offices, all persons in need of employment, both male and female, will secure such positions as are available.

Through this same source an employer's particular needs will be promptly filled.

Indeed, the service rendered by these Government Employment Offices will be such as to warrant the heartiest co-operation and support on the part of employers of labour.

They will endeavour to supply only such help as an employer can confidently take on—the right man for the right position.

Thus, to the small employer of labour, they will take the place of the Employment manager. To the large employer of labour they will be of appreciable assistance.

The service of the Employment Offices will be given both to employers and to those who seek employment entirely *without charge.*

How They Work.

A superintendent is in charge of each local Employment Office.

Inside the office he has *interviewers*, to confer with those seeking employment and to direct them to positions. In the larger cities he also has canvassers or salesmen to call on the employers and show them the value of the services rendered by the Employment Office.

In this way the work-seeker and the work-giver are quickly brought together.

Every effort is made to secure up-to-date, business-like offices, conveniently located.

For the Soldier.

The same Employment Offices are used to provide positions for returned soldiers as well as for every other person in need of employment.

In each employment office there is a representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—a man who has served overseas. He introduces the returned soldier to the regular officials and gives him every assistance, both as to employment and other matters.

The Organization.

The local offices in each Province are linked together by a provincial *clearing house* in the capital city.

They are directly supervised by a general superintendent, who receives daily wired reports from each office. These reports state how many have sought work, how many have been placed in positions, how many and what classes need work, how many positions vacant. The general superintendent has each day a complete picture of the employment situation in the Province under his care.

With the same idea in view, the Dominion Government has three national *clearing houses*—established at Halifax, Ottawa, and Winnipeg. Those who plan to move from one locality to another can thus go "with their eyes open," because these clearing houses show from their daily reports just what the employment prospects are—everywhere.

National Advantages.

With the completion of this single chain of Employment Offices the Government will be exactly informed on employment conditions.

Expert field agents will call on the lumbering, mining, shipbuilding and other industries to secure information as to anticipated requirements for labour.

Weekly reports sent in by trade unions provide additional information.

Finally, every concern with 25 or more employees will mail each week a post-card showing (*a*) the pay-roll of the previous week; (*b*) changes in staff and the nature of the occupations.

Advisory Councils.

Each local superintendent in the larger cities will be assisted by an advisory body composed of employers and employees.

Each Province will have a similar advisory body.

There will also be a Dominion body—the Employment Service Council of Canada—to co-operate with the Department of Labour. This Council will be composed of representatives from all those classes interested.

In addition to the above, the Government is co-operating with those who provide employment—so that as far as possible every willing worker will have work to do.

Director of Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee, OTTAWA

The next series of articles will appear in "CANADA" dated March 1.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

7,000

CHILDREN NEED FOOD.

Please help them in these times of

HIGH FOOD PRICES.

The Homes are caring for Tommies' Bairns.

7,275 Children admitted since War broke out.

WILL YOU SEND THEM 10/- ?

10,715 BARNARDO BOYS HAVE FOUGHT FOR YOU.

Private Robinson bringing his motherless bairns to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Give yourself the joy of feeling that for at least ten days you are supporting one Orphan Child.

Cheques and Orders payable "DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES FOOD BILL FUND," and crossed; and Parcels of Blankets, Clothing and Toys may be addressed to the Honorary Director:

WILLIAM BAKER, ESQ., M.A., LL.B., DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES, 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1.

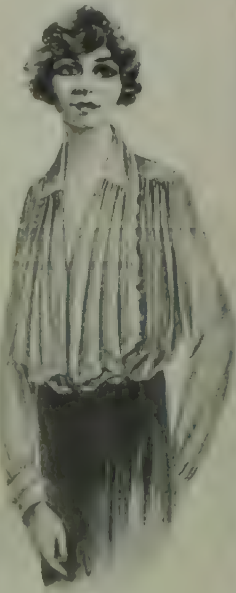
6,385 in the Canadian Contingents.

Please mention "Canada," February 22, 1919, when remitting.

SMART

SPRING

BLOUSE



Adapted from an exclusive Paris model by our own workers.

BLOUSE, in rich quality Crepe de Chine, with collar and cuffs of white ninon, edged tiny frills, made in our own workrooms. In white, pink, lemon, beige, apricot, mauve, grey and vieux rose.

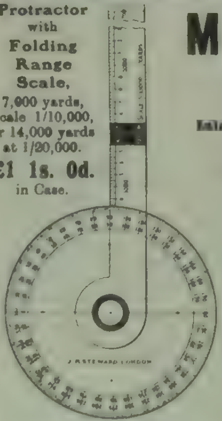
Price **29/6**

Debenham & Freebody
(DEBENHAMS LIMITED)
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W.

MILITARY SCALES AND COMPASSES.

Established 1852.

Telephone: GERRARD 1867.



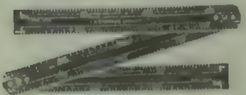
Protractor with Folding Range Scale, 7,000 yards, Scale 1/10,000, or 14,000 yards at 1/20,000. £1 1s. 0d. in Case.

"THE ORILUX" LAMP.
In Case £1 5s. 0d. for Belt.
The only Electric Lamp that has stood the test of Active Service for years.
Spare battery, in waterproof, 2/3
Spare Bulb, 1/6

Prism Field Glass × 6 diameters.
£10 0s. 0d. and £13 13s. 0d.
In Case.

The Lensatic Liquid Compass.
£5 5s. 0d.
In Case.

Liquid Luminous Compass. £3 3s. 0d. in Case.



Folding Steel Rule.
With Yard Scales 1/10,000, 1/20,000, &c.
8/6 in Case

J. H. STEWARD, Ltd., MILITARY INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
406, Strand, and 457, West Strand, London.

I.O.D.E. CANADIAN NURSES' CLUB.

By MARY MACLEOD MOORE. (*Special to "Canada."*)

If there is anyone who thinks of demobilisation as affecting the men soldiers only, a visit to the I.O.D.E. Club for Canadian Nurses, at 95, Lancaster Gate, London, W., should prove illuminating. It might be slightly conducive to homesickness, too, if the visitor were a Canadian not going to Canada, for there is a cheery bustle and excitement connected with luggage and dates of sailing and final messages pervading the whole establishment.

You arrive at the door with a Canadian Sister in the familiar blue uniform at your heels, and a Canadian officer coming to pay calls follows you both into the entrance hall, which is crowded with steamer luggage.

THE ENTRANCE HALL.

THE DINING ROOM.

That luggage, for obvious reasons, is silent as to all its adventures since it started out from Canada to take its part during the momentous years of the war, down to the present time, when it has arrived from France to return to Canada. You yourself a little sentimentally try to piece together its history. You think of that first winter on Salisbury Plain, and of the scattering to the East and to France and to Flanders of the Canadian Sisters who sailed across to nurse the men wounded for the Cause. You think of those big sprawling military hospitals in France, and of the privations often endured by the Sisters who worked in them. You think of the bombing of the Canadian hospitals, and of the drowning of the Canadian Sisters. You recall proudly the long list of Royal Red Crosses and of "Mentions," and that other little list of Military Medals for conspicuous bravery, with which the names of Canadian Sisters are associated, and as you look again at the luggage labelled for Canada, it seems to symbolise a job well done and satisfactorily finished.

At the present time the Club is thronged with Canadian nurses. It is supposed to accommodate thirty-five; on one memorable night there were sixty nurses sleeping in the house. The great drawing-room was turned into a dormitory in response to a "rush order," and the tired nurses were stowed away comfortably at a time when the demand in London for rooms was acute.

"May one suggest," said the visitor to Mrs. Harold Pinhey, the Lady Superintendent, "that these emergencies seem to be met by expert housekeeping?" For, despite rationing of various kinds, the rooms of the beautiful house were warm and cosy, and the large dining-room was set with dainty tables, on which stood flowers, while the menu for dinner indicated a good knowledge of food values and the hand of a discriminating shopper.

In some of the rooms Sisters were merely resting and chatting over the fire, while they exchanged experiences of the Great War—and of the London shops. In others a quiet game of cards was going on, or guests were being entertained. The atmosphere everywhere was homelike and reposeful, while the handsome furniture, the pictures on the walls, and the shaded lights made a luxurious background.

The Club, which was opened on March 15 of last year by H.R.H. Princess Patricia, in the town house of the Countess of Minto, was organised by Lady Perley at the suggestion of the Matron-in-Chief, Miss Macdonald, with the financial backing and warm support of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in Canada. Up to the present date about 1,700 Canadian nurses have made use of the Club. Until recently a subscription was paid, but since the cessation of hostilities, when so many nurses were passing through London on the way home, this has been dropped. A fixed—and very moderate—sum is paid weekly for board and lodging. The nurses entertain their friends at the Club, and from time to time dances are arranged and much enjoyed.

Lady Perley is Chairman of the Committee of Management, with Mrs. J. G. Ross hon. treasurer, Lady McLaren Brown hon. secretary, and Miss Boulter and Mrs. Harold Pinhey, of Ottawa, who is also Resident Superintendent. Mrs. Danby Smith was Superintendent from the opening of the Club until

CANADIAN NURSES AT THE I.O.D.E. CLUB: LADY PERLEY IN CENTRE

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.

Total Assets Exceed - $153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to :—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £900,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

JOHN STIRLING COCKBURN, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. SIR JOHN FERGUSON, K.B.E., Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

comparatively lately. There is also an Advisory Committee, consisting of Lady Minto, Lady Beaverbrook, Lady Turner, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Donald Armour, Mrs. Charles Cambie, Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Mrs. G. L. Foster, Mrs. Melville Gooderham, Mrs. Hodgins, Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, Mrs. Charles Henshaw, Mrs. Haydn Horsey, Miss Macdonald (Matron-in-Chief), Mrs. P. E. Thacker, and Mrs. Witley.

* *

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

Rugby "Trial" Game Shows up Defects of Maple Leaf Team.

British Rugby critics are unanimously of opinion that if Canada is to make any sort of a show at all in the Inter-Services and Dominion Forces competition, the team which had a trial game against the Public Schools Services last Saturday will have to be greatly strengthened. The first of the important series will take place at Portsmouth on March 8, against New Zealand. The Maoris are remarkably strong, despite their narrow defeat by Llanelly on Saturday, and the Canadians are weak, particularly at half. Furthermore, the majority of the players do not appear to have more than an elementary knowledge of the English code, and, judged by Saturday's trial, would be more at home if the games were played under the Canadian rules.

The Canadians won their trial game by 6 points to 3, but the main factor in their success was their condition. Cpl. J. D. Phillips, Cpl. A. Vickery (the old Somerset three-quarter), and Sergt. F. Dodds were prominent. The team was :—Cpl. F. Hollard, back; Cpl. J. D. Phillips, Cpl. C. Perry, Cpl. C. R. White, and Cpl. A. Vickery, three-quarter backs; Sergt. Edwards and Sergt. Buckley, half-backs; Major Deedes, Pte. M. Hall, S.Q.M.S. H. Yeoman, S.Q.M.S. J. C. Shine, Sergt. Stewart, Pte. McDonald, Sergt. F. A. Herman, and Sergt. F. Dodds, forwards.

The 3rd C.C.D. beat Bexhill by 1—0 for the Canadian Army Association Football Championship on Friday of last week, at Seaford.

Sergt. J. H. Massey, 12th Res. Bn., won individual honours in the four-mile team race at Aldershot on Saturday. There were 123 starters, and Massey's time over a heavy course was 23 min. 4 4-5th secs.

* *

Announcement was made at a dinner at Ottawa of the Patricia Club, composed of members of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, that the regiment would always remain as a complete unit in the defensive forces of Canada.

Lt. William S. MacLean, R.F.A., attd. R.A.F., is in the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Marylebone, suffering from concussion of the brain following an aeroplane accident near Calais on January 12. Lt. MacLean, who is the son of Mr. Hugh MacLean, of Maxville, Glengarry County, Ont., enlisted with the 7th Bgde., C.F.A., in February, 1915, came to England with the 2nd Division, and received his commission in the R.F.A. in January, 1916. He was wounded near Fricourt (Somme) in July, 1916, and was seconded to the R.A.F. in November, 1917.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Oil Developments.

Oil developments in Canada have not hitherto been regarded with serious attention in this country, but now that the Shell group have identified themselves with the industry, which it is hoped to create in Alberta, the matter is assuming new dimensions. Some interesting views on the subject are put forward in the January Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It is stated that recent developments in the gas and oil areas of Alberta give promise of a wider distribution of the prospective sources of supply than geologists have hitherto supposed. We are told that close to Lethbridge a new gas field, quite distinct from the Bow Island field, from which that city is now supplied, has been definitely proved, and is already being utilised. In addition the production of oil from wells in the various Alberta fields has also increased. Those on the spot engaged in the development of the areas in question are naturally much gratified at the evidence afforded of the prospect of such an important industry developing in Alberta. It may be pointed out that in 1917 the total production of gasoline and kerosene in the Province amounted to 312,000 gallons, in addition to which 8,500 barrels of crude petroleum were produced. As the writer of this interesting letter points out, the interest attaching to the development of Alberta's oilfields may be gathered from the fact that Western Canada in 1917 imported no less than approximately 96,000,000 gallons of petroleum for fuel purposes, over 35,000,000 gallons for refining, of a total combined value of $3,750,000. So far there has been little market interest here in Canadian gas or oil ventures, but dealings take place occasionally in the issues of the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co., which operates in Southern Alberta, and we recorded a recent marking in the shares of the International Oil Co. of Canada, a concern which is understood to represent important financial interests which have or are likely to become identified with oil developments in the Dominion. Not without its significance was the recent formation in Canada of the British Controlled Oilfields, Limited, under the ægis of Messrs. Sperling & Co., for so many years associated with Anglo-Canadian financial developments, which company it will be remembered early in 1918 acquired the assets of the Bolivar Concessions (1917), Ltd

* *

QUEEN VISITS CANADIAN WAR PICTURES.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, and attended by Lady Bertha Dawkins, paid an informal visit to the exhibition of Canadian War Memorial Paintings at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, on Friday of last week. They remained for more than two hours, asking many questions as to the subject of the pictures and the artists who had painted them.

Her Majesty expressed her pleasure at the fact that the Canadians had secured such a remarkable collection of historical paintings, and purchased a large number of the etchings on view.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, March 3.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Feb, 26.	Thurs., Feb. 27.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange, as a whole, does not throw off its atmosphere of quietude and hesitation, and labour influences are still restrictive, the coal miners' strike threat being widely discussed in the House. Underlying conditions are sound, however.

Canadian securities have been steady, with occasional cheerfulness. Among the gilt-edged issues there is no net movement. The 4½ per Cents. hold at 96, the Fours at 85, and the old 3½ per Cents. at 73. There is also no variation to record among municipal bonds, whose undertone, however, has been steady, while stock remains in very sparse supply.

In the railroad group there has been an advance of a dollar to 176 in Canadian Pacifics. Grand Trunk earnings for the first week of the month were $88,515 heavier, and there are many further gains to mark among the stocks in this group. Grand Trunk Pacific debentures are unchanged at 62, after allowing for the interest deduction.

Hudson's Bays, among land shares, have recovered to 8⅞, and lower-priced shares have been firm.

Specialities, among industrials, have shown to advantage. Dominion Steels are 2 up, and Canada General Electrics are 4 up. Canadian Car issues hold firm, the Common at 59 and the Preference at 105. The sensational recovery in Cockshutt Plow Preference continued, and there were markings at 95, as against under 50 in the early days of the war. Canada Cements have advanced to 75½, but the Preference is a dollar down. Spanish Pulp Preference has gained a fraction.

There has been a reaction to 54½ in Brazilian Tractions, but Mexico Trams bonds and Mexican Light and Power Preference are each about a point better.

As regards Canadian silver mining shares, Mining Corporation of Canada at 12s. 9d. is 9d. up, and Kirkland Lake Property shows strength, but there is little further change.

* *

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been open as follows :—Beatty, Sask. ; Berthierville, P.Q. ; Carleton Place, Ont. ; Fiske, Sask. ; South Barrington Street, Halifax ; Gottingen Street, Halifax ; Quinpool Road, Halifax ; Kingston, N.S. ; Vernon Bridge, P.E.I. ; Stanstead, P.Q. (reopened).

Union Bank of Canada.—Branches have been opened in Altamont, Man. ; Caledon, Ont. ; Carruthers, Sask. ; Carseland, Alta. ; Charlton, Ont. ; Coleville, Sask. ; Dewar Lake, Sask. ; Lowe Farm, Man. ; McAuley, Man. ; Sexsmith, Alta. ; Stewart, Sask. The following branches have been reopened :—Easton's Corners, Ont. ; Jansen, Sask. ; Toledo, Ont.

Sun Life Assurance of Canada.—New life assurance policies were granted during 1918 for the large sum of £10,600,970, an increase of £776,676 compared with the previous year. Premium income for the year amounted to £3,119,506, bringing the total yearly income to £4,489,828. Funds have increased £1,451,573, and now amount to £19,525,981. Annuity consideration money was £276,783 for the year. The total assurances in force are now £70,029,330.

6½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND	215,753
TOTAL ASSETS	831,040

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended February 7.

Canadian Northern, $841,900; inc., $207,300. Canadian Pacific, $2,579,000; inc., $483,000. Grand Trunk, £186,051; inc., £88,515. G.T.P., Prairie Section, £17,615, dec., £8,184.

* *

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES.

Resignations Follow Dividend Announcement.

The directors of Canada Steamship Lines have declared a dividend on the Common stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the first quarterly payment to be made on March 15 to holders of record 1st prox.

Owing to the decision of the majority of the board to pay the above dividend, Mr. James Carruthers, the President, and Mr. J. C. Notman, a director, have resigned. The following appointments have been made :—Mr. J. W. Norcross, hitherto Vice-President and Managing Director, to be President; and Mr. C. A. Barnard and Mr. M. J. Haney to be Vice-Presidents.

* *

CANADIAN TRADE WITH SIBERIA.

In order to co-operate with the British Government in securing the Siberian trade, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok, will represent the Dominion on the Siberian Trading Company, an official British Corporation, and a portion of the orders will be placed in Canada.

* *

The British Industries Fair, organised by the Board of Trade, will be held at the London Dock, Pennington Street Warehouse, London, E.1, from February 24 to March 7. The trades participating will again be pottery and glass; paper, printing and stationery; fancy goods, and toys

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, ex-Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, will preside at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts next Tuesday afternoon, when a paper will be read by Mr. Edward J. Duveen on "Key Industries and Imperial Resources." The paper will be followed by a discussion.

* *

Our Toronto Letter has not been received this week in time for publication.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial.

Alberta. 4 p.c. 10-yr. Debs., 1922, 94¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945, 84½.

British Columbia. 4½ p.c. Ins., 1941, 89¾

Canada. 3½ p.c. Bds., 1909-34, 80⅛; 3 p.c., 1938, 73¼*; 3¾ p.c. Bds., 1914-19, 100⅛*; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 96*; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 73¼; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 85*.

Manitoba. 4 p.c. Debs., 1947, 76¾; 1949, 76¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 86.

Newfoundland. 3½ p.c. Bds., 1941, 70¼; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 72¼; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1952, 72.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1954, 65½.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 78¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-63, 82½.

Quebec.—4 p.c. Bds., 1888, 88½; 4 p.c. Bds., 1934, 84¼; 3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 72⅛; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 84½.

Saskatchewan. 4 p.c. Bds., 1949, 76; 6¼ p.c., 1929-34, 100¼; Reg., 100.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 83; 4½ p.c. Debs., 1923-37, 89; 5 p.c. Debs., 1933-44, 86.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1918-51, 76; 5 p.c. Bds., 1923-33, 87½; 5 p.c. Bds., 1923-53, 84-92.

Hamilton.—Debs. 4 p.c., 1930-40, 82½.

Medicine Hat. 5 p.c., 86.

Montreal.—3½ p.c. Bds., 1933, 76; 3 p.c. Perm. Deb. Stk., 57; 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 1932, 85¼; 4 p.c. Reg., 1948-50, 76; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1951-53, 85½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c. Debs., 1932-43, 87¼.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c. Con., 1941-61, 81.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c. Con., 1962, 80.

Toronto.—3½ p.c. Con. Debs., 1929, 83¼; 4 p.c. Con Debs., 1944-8, 75½; 4½ p.c. Con. Debs., 1948, 84⅛.

Vancouver.—4 p.c. Bds., 1932, 76½; 4 p.c. Debs., 1947-9, 70½; 4 p.c. Con., 1950-2, 69¼; 4½ p.c. Local Impr. Debs., 1923-33, 94.

Victoria.—4 p.c. Con., 1962, 66; 4½ p.c. Con., 1962, 75.

St. Catharines.—4 p.c., 90.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c. Deb., 1916-36, 80; 4 p.c., 1940, 80½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 74⅛; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 82.

Railways.

Alberta & G.W.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Gtd., 83¾.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson's Bay.—1st Mt. 5 p.c Stamped, 56⅛; Term 5 p.c. 1st Stamped, 63¾.

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. 1st Mt., 68.

Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c. Gtd. 1st Mt., 1937, 90½*.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—Shares (6 p.c.), 107½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—Ord., 8 15/16.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. Deb., Gtd. C.P.R., 74.

Canadian Northern.—Ont. 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 65⅜; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Deb., 1961, 71¾*; Pac. 4 p.c. 1st Mt., 1950, Gtd. B.C., 70*; 4½ p.c. 1st Mt., 1950, Gtd B.C., 76½; Que. 4 p.c. Deb. Gtd., 65¼; C.N.R. 4 p.c. Perp. Con. Deb., 66¾; 1st Mt. 3 p.c., 1953, Gtd. Man., 64¾; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Sask. Gtd., 1939, 73½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Deb., 1958, 70; 4 p.c. Deb. Gtd. Dom., 1934, 83; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge. Conv. Deb., 1920-30, 48¼; 5 p.c. Ld. Debs., 1923, 93; Can. N.-W. 1st Mt. 4½ p.c. Alberta Gtd., 1942, 67¾*; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1919, 100½; do. Aug., 1921, 98 13/16; Series B., 99⅞.

Canadian Pacific.—169¾; 4 p.c. Pref., 76½; 4 p.c Deb., 80¾; Algoma Br. 5 p.c. 1st Mt., 1937, 62; Sp Invest. Fund 6 p.c. 10-yr. Note Certs., 104

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 69½.

G.T.P.—Br. Lns. 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Gtd. Alta., 1939-42, 74; G.T.P. 3 p.c. 1st Mt., 1962, Gtd. Dom. Govt., 63½; 4 p.c. Mt., 1955 (Prairie Section), 64; 4 p.c. Mt., 1955 (Mountain Section), 64¾; Lake Superior Brnh. 4 p.c. 1st Mt., 1955, 69½; 4 p.c. Deb., 61½; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 95½.

Grand Trunk.—Con., 11¼; Gtd., 53¼; 1st Pf., 58½; 2nd Pf., 48¼; 3rd Pf., 24; 4 p.c. Deb., 66½; 5 p.c. Deb., 88¾*; Junct. 5 p.c. Mt. Gtd. Sask., 87½; 3-yr. 6 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 97½; do. Oct., 1921, 99½; G.T. Gt. West. 5 p.c. Deb., 85¾*.

Ont. & Que.—6 p.c. Cap., 108½; 5 p.c. Deb., 93*.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—1st Mt., 4½ p.c. Deb., 1936 (Gtd. B.C.), 81⅞.

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Sask.—4 p.c. Deb. (Gtd. Can. Northern), 1936, 72½.

Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c. 1st Mt. (Gtd. Can. Northern), 73¾.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—4/3.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—9/3; 18/- pd., 7/3; 6 p.c. Debs., 59⅜.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—44¼.

Can. N. Prairie.—35/-.

Can. N.-W. Land.—43½.

Hudson's Bay.—8 5/16; Pref., 93/9.

West. Can. Land.—5 p.c. Deb., 53½.

Tramways, Light and Power.

B.C. Electric.—Def., 41; Prefd., 45; Prefce., 64½; 4½ p.c. Deb., 61¼.

Brazil Traction.—54; Pref., 92⅜.

Can. Gen. Electric.—118.

Kaministiquia Power.—Gtd. Bds., 86¾.

Montreal L. H. & P.—87¼.

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Debs., 94¾; 2nd iss., 94½.

Shawinigan W. & P.—121½; 1st Mt., 98¾; 4½ p.c Cons. Deb., 80½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Cons. Debs., 81

Winnipeg Electric.—4½ p.c. Deb., 68.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Steel Foundries.—1st Mt., 90½.

Can. Vickers.—1st Deb., 101¼.

Dom. Steel.—Pref., 87½.

Lake Superior.—1st Mt., 73½.

Nova Scotia Steel.—1st Mt., 80½.

W. Canadian Coll.—1st Deb., 86

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—3/7½.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—48/9

Le Roi No. 2.—6/6.

Mond Nickel.—80/6; 7 p.c. Pref., 22/3; 1st Mt. Deb., 91½; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 103; Pref. 10/- pd., 10/10½; Pref. f. paid, 20/9.

Mining Corp. of Can.—13/-.

Rossland Kootenay.—1/4½.

Sudbury Syndicate.—30/-.

Tough Oakes.—14/1½.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's United Asbestos.—42/6.

Canadian Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 105; Bnds, 98.

Can. Steamship.—57; Voting Trust Certs., 59½; 1st Mt., 84½.

Can. Western Lumber.—2/7½; Deb., 47¾; Inc Debs., 17½.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 95.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 98¾.

Can. Marconi.—11/9.

Can. West Nat. Gas.—5 p.c. Deb., 76.

Furness Withy.—67/6; Pref., 8¾.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/3; 5 p.c. Deb., 39⅛; Inc. Deb., 15½.

Imp. Tob. of Canada.—23/9; Pref., 20/-.

Riordon Pulp & Paper.—Pref., 95¾.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—20¼; "A" Debs. 88; 6 p.c. Bds., 85⅛.

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FROM EAST TO WEST.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The president of the Canadian National Railways states that the annual gross earnings of the system are now about $80,000,000.

—According to figures, Canada has now 30,000 miles of railway, or one mile to every 210 of its population. This compares with an average of one mile to every 400 of the population in the United States.

The Minister of Agriculture states that the Government will build at Montreal a modern cold storage plant, at a cost of approximately $1,000,000. The erection will be undertaken by the Montreal Harbour Commission, which will operate it after completion, the Government supplying the funds. It will be the first Government-owned warehouse of its kind on the Continent. It is proposed later to build a plant at Halifax, and if satisfactory conditions prevail for trade with the Far East another may be built at Vancouver.

——The current revenue of the Dominion for the ten months ended January 31 exceeded $249,000,000, and the total expenditure, exclusive of outlay on the war, aggregated nearly $179,000,000, leaving a surplus of over $74,000,000. The war expenditure during the same period totalled nearly $245,000,000. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of January was slightly over $1,362,000,000.

——Labourers and hod-carriers in Ottawa are demanding an increase of from 35 to 50 cents [1s. 5½d. to 2s. 1d.] per hour.

TORONTO.—The Salvation Army appeal here netted the sum of nearly $286,000. The objective of the campaign in this city was $250,000.

-- The new officers of the Board of Trade are :—Mr. Kenneth J. Dunstan, president; Mr. W. H. Alderson, vice-president; Mr. E. Hay, treasurer; Mr. F. G. Morley continues as secretary.

——The Provincial Legislature meets on February 25. There is no foundation (says the Premier, Sir W. Hearst) for the statement that the Prohibition Act will be submitted to a referendum in November.

——The steamers *War Hamilton* and *War Temiskaming* have been launched by the Polson Iron Works, each 3,500 tons.

At Welland the British-American Shipbuilding Co. has launched the *War Badger*, 3,500 tons; a sister ship, the *War Weasel*, is nearing completion.

HAMILTON.—The people of this city contributed $4,642,000 for war purposes, exclusive of subscriptions to the various Victory Loans. These contributions work out in excess of $42 *per capita*. The largest contribution was given to the Patriotic Fund, amounting to $3,329,706.

KINGSTON.—The Imperial Munitions Board announces the sale of Camp Mohawk, Deseronto, to W. S. Anglin Co., Ltd., of this city.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—In 1918 there were 83 convictions and 5 dismissals for drunkenness, compared with 137 convictions and 131 dismissals for 1917

—The new Prohibition Act came into effect on July 1 which removed the sale of liquor entirely from the hands of druggists, so that it could be procured only on a doctor's prescription, the doctor being required to first have examined the patient.

——Tenders for the purchase of the Dalton Fox Company property showed that of Mr. W. K. Rogers, $12,100, as the highest, and it was accepted. The purchase includes the farm, buildings, ranch and foxes.

——The U.S. Consul, Mr William A. Pierce, reports that the number of foxes in ranches on this Island at the beginning of the pelting season in 1917 was about 10,000. From December 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918, 2,500 foxes were killed and marketed. The pup production for 1918 is 3,500 making the number of foxes at the opening of the present pelting season 11,000.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—During the shipping season of 1918, which closed on December 17, the latest date on record, 674 sea-going vessels, total tonnage 1,933,482, arrived and departed from the harbour. The nationality of the ships were :—479 British, 175 American, 9 French, 3 Italian, 3 Norwegian, 3 Portuguese, 1 Belgian, 1 Swedish, 1 Brazilian. The duration of traffic on the Lachine Canal during the season was 239 days, and during this period 790 vessels made use of this waterway.

- At the opening of an exhibition of British naval photographs Sir Thomas White presented the D.S.O. to Lt.-Col. T. E. Powers and Maj. C. T. Trotter, and the M.C. to Capt. L. F. Burrows and Lt. B. L. Irwin; that won by the late Lt. J. M. McIlquham being handed to his father and mother.

The Provincial Association of Architects has elected Mr. J. H. Le Bon, of Quebec, president; Mr. D. N. MacVicar, Montreal, vice-president; Mr. J. E. Vanier, Montreal, secretary.

——At the eleventh general annual assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada the following officers were elected :—President, Mr. Frank A. Wickson, Toronto; vice-presidents, Messrs. David R. Bown, Montreal; W. C. Van Ackmond, Regina; secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse, Montreal; treasurer, Mr. John P. Hynes, Toronto.

——Capt. Alfred Carpenter, V.C., of Zeebrugge fame, was given an enthusiastic reception at His Majesty's Theatre here when he gave his illustrated lecture on the exploit. He was presented with a silver loving cup, with a suitable inscription, on behalf of the Navy League, by Mr. James Carruthers, president.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—This Province last year produced more coal than in any previous year, the total being 265,000 tons.

ST. JOHN.—An early extension of Negrotown Breakwater to Partridge Island is expected. This breakwater is at present 2,250 feet long. It was completed in 1877. To make connection with Partridge Island will require a filling of about 1,500 feet, which will protect the harbour from southerly storms and permit of the expansion of the west side pier facilities.

MONCTON.—A farewell dinner was given Mr. C. E. Jubien, manager of the Royal Bank here, who has been transferred to the branch at St. John's, Newfoundland.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. -Mr. J. W. Norcross, of the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., in an interview here, said :—" We have four ships under contract, two of 8,100 tons and two of 10,000 tons. I could not give the exact cost per ton, but I feel that our programme will prove much cheaper than the ships contracted for by the United States Government. The outlook for shipping during the next two years is a bright one."

——The number of voters on the list in this city, which was 10,872 in 1908, had increased to 13,201 last year. This year there will be a large increase owing to the eligibility of women.

——Apple growing has been very profitable. One Wolfville group of exporters will clean up a quarter of a million dollars, while one or two others stand to net $100,000 since the lifting of the embargo. About 40,000 barrels remain to be shipped, and the freight rate has been reduced from $5 to $8.

The following are among the Mayors elected in this Province for the current term :

Annapolis, Mr. Attlee; *Antigonish*, Mr. J. S. O'Brien; *Amherst*, Mr. H. W. Rogers; *Bridgewater*, Mr. A. B. MacKenzie; *Canso*, Mr. H. H. Rice; *Digby*, Mr. F. W. Nicholls; *Dartmouth*, Dr. H. O. Simpson; *Hantsport*, Mr. W. K. Stirling; *Inverness*, Mr. D. A McIsaac; *Kentville*, Mr. J. H. Gould; *Lunenburg*, Mr. W. Duff, M.P.; *Louisburg*, Mr. W. E McAlpine; *Liverpool*, Mr. G. S. McLearn; *North Sydney*, Mr. Robert Musgrove; *New Glasgow*, Mr J. J. Weir; *Parrsboro'*, Mr. Stewart Salter; *Pictou*, Mr. John Priest; *Sydney Mines*, Mr. A. C. McCormick; *Springhill*, Mr. John Murray; *Windsor*, Dr. O. B. Reddy; *Yarmouth*, Mr. J. M. Walker.

(*Continued on page* 237.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

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The importance of this phase of development may be realised from the fact that Ontario to-day has 16,000 factories depending upon water power, with an annual output amounting to $579,000,000.

The enormous reserve of Ontario's water power may be realised from the fact that, of the many millions of horse-power available, only about 10 per cent. has, up to now, been brought under control.

ONTARIO

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CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

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Reserve Fund - - - - - - 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - TORONTO

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BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000

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Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.

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From Liverpool to St. John.

Tuesday, March 4 *Grampian.*
Friday, March 7 *Corsican.*
Wednesday, March 12—*Tunisian*
Saturday, March 15 *Metagama*
Wednesday, March 19 *Scandinavian*
Tuesday, March 25 *Scotian*
Friday, March 28 *Melita*

White Star and Dominion Lines
Liverpool to New York

Friday, February 28 *Cretic.*
Saturday, March 1 *Adriatic*
Wednesday, March 5 *Celtic*

Liverpool to Portland
Tuesday, February 25 *Megantic*
Friday, February 28 *Rimouski*

Cunard Steamship Co.
Liverpool to New York

[illegible]

Manchester Liners, Ltd.
Manchester to Halifax or St. John.
Thursday, February 27—*Manchester Importer.*

* *

Bank of Toronto.—The annual statement for the year ending November 30, 1918, shows that during the year total assets increased by nearly $16,000,000, now standing at $100,207,997, of which nearly half are immediately liquid. The bank's holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities have increased by over $5,600,000, to $11,804,870, while its holdings of Canadian municipal and British, foreign and Colonial public securities has slightly increased to $10,003,943. Current loans and discounts in Canada, at $48,951,428, have increased by $6,754,736, apart from call and short loans, which, at $4,305,834, have nearly doubled. Reserve funds total $6,000,000, thus exceeding paid-up capital by $1,000,000. Net profits for the year were $844,402, or nearly 17 per cent. on paid-up capital. After paying dividends at the rate of 11 per cent., War tax and subscriptions to pension fund, patriotic fund, and other subscriptions, and writing $110,884 off bank premises account, the balance carried forward at credit of profit and loss account is increased by $70,317 to $625,623.

* *

CONCERTS.

At the Wigmore Hall, yesterday (Friday), at 3 p.m., Miss Anne Thursfield was to give a recital of songs in Italian, French, Russian and English, with Miss Daisy Bucktrout at the piano

At the same hall next Friday at 8.15 p.m., Luia Juta will give a song recital, including many French numbers. Miss Bucktrout will again be at the piano.

* *

The *Empire Mail* has published a special British Trade Reconstruction Number (1s.). There are special articles by Sir Vincent Caillard, Harold Cox, Geo. Terrell, M.P., David Lubin and G. Havinden.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(*Continued from page 254*)

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—This city is adjusting the income taxes so as to exempt bachelors and widowers up to the amount of $500 and married men $1,000.

—The Hon. George Grierson, Minister of Works, stated in the Legislature that the actual construction work on the new Government Buildings will cost $4,373,581, and that an additional expenditure of $1,534,769 will be necessary to complete the work, making a total approximate cost of $6,000,000.

It is stated that the casualties among troops from this Province have been 122 officers and 2,247 other ranks killed; 428 officers and 9,299 other ranks wounded; the grand total of casualties being 617 officers and 12,863 other ranks.

SASKAT-CHEWAN.

REGINA.—According to the final report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for 1918, the total value of grain, including wheat, oats, barley and rye, raised was valued at over $286,500,000. Wheat, $193,000,000; oats second at over $80,000,000. In livestock the report shows the largest increase in horses, which were nearly $18,000,000 in excess of the previous year. Cows and swine show moderate decreases, cattle and sheep slight gains.

——A. Ullerich, one of Regina's old-timers, recently sold his 320-acre farm, eight miles east of the city, for $14,000. Mr. Ullerich homesteaded one-quarter of this land in 1898, and has now sold it for nearly $45 an acre.

MOOSE JAW.—Building permits issued here last year involved an estimated expenditure of $579,645, compared with $295,460 for 1917.

SASKATOON.—Two hundred and eighty-five building permits were issued in Saskatoon last year, involving an estimated expenditure of $604,715, which show an increase of over $22,000 compared with the previous year.

——Mr. Wilfred Paterson, formerly of the 31st Battalion, has been appointed to take charge of the local Board of Pensions Commissioners.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The estimated figures of the Statistical Department of the Dominion of Canada place Alberta's present population at approximately 579,000, against 496,525 in 1916. The population in 1906 was 185,412, and five years later the figure had jumped to 374,663. Alberta is now the fifth Province in the Dominion, Ontaria, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba leading. In 1916 their totals were:—Ontario, 2,523,274; Quebec, 2,003,232; Saskatchewan, 647,835; and Manitoba, 553,860.

CALGARY.—Average prices of $268 for bulls and $206 for cows were paid at Calgary Winter Fair.

——Mr. Charles A. Hayden, editor of *The Canadian*, has been appointed editor of the *Calgary Albertan*.

——The School Board at its last meeting gave an increase of at least $100 to each teacher.

——Conditions for the successful growth of sugar beet in Southern Alberta, where there is plenty of sunshine, are ideal. As soon as labour conditions improve, sugar beets will be one of the important crops of the Province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The cattle in this Province are valued at $20,000,000, an increase of $6,500,000 since 1913. In the five-year period the number increased from 135,700 to 246,130 head. There are 51,000 milch cows in the Province, compared with 35,500 five years ago.

——Mr. G. A. Kird has been elected President of this branch of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, Col. W. Ridgway and Col. E. G. Prior Vice-Presidents, and Mr. H. J. Young Secretary.

VANCOUVER.—All by-laws submitted to ratepayers at the municipal elections which provided for new expenditures were defeated. The amount voted against aggregated $1,844,000.

——The name of "Mont des Poilus" has been given to a mountain at the head of the Yoho Valley as a tribute to the gallantry of the soldiers of France.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Old Boys' Dinner in London.

The Old Boys' dinner, which was originally fixed for Jan. 31, was postponed until Feb. 15 in order to give opportunity to a number of officers of the Third Division, which is now at Bramshott, to attend. This resulted in the largest gathering of the Old Boys of this school which has yet been held in London.

Maj.-Gen. C. W. Robinson, C.B., presided, and the principal guest of the evening was Mr. W. S. Jackson, affectionately remembered by 40 generations of new boys, and referred to by them with awe and veneration as "Stoney" Jackson. Dr. Parkin, the former principal, and Archdeacon Lloyd were also among the guests.

In proposing the toast of the school, Gen. Robinson, as the oldest of the Old Boys present, having entered the school in 1844, referred to many names which had brought honour on their school in bygone years, and in these reminiscences he was occasionally assisted by Admiral Denison, the next senior present. Referring to the share which the school had taken during the war, the General mentioned that over a thousand had done their part, of whom 158 had made the supreme sacrifice and perhaps three times that number had become casualties—a record alike worthy of their school and their country.

Dr. Parkin, in a forceful and excellent speech, spoke strongly of the great part in the national life of Canada which such schools as Upper Canada College can play if properly supported by the leading citizens, and he strongly urged that the teaching profession in Canada should be made more "worth while," so as to attract the very best men—a topic we discuss in our editorial column this week. Referring to the fact that the Armistice was signed on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, Dr. Parkin mentioned as a peculiar coincidence that the total number of Old Boys from Upper Canada College who had taken part in the war was 1,111.

Mr. E. R. Peacock, a former master, proposed the health of Mr. Jackson, the doyen of the masters of Upper Canada College, in a felicitous and discerning speech.

When he rose to reply the vociferous acclamation testified to the deep affection in which Mr. Jackson was held. Then followed one of the most perfect little speeches that could be made by a master who had given forty years of his life to the training of boys. A modest speech of a charming literary fragrance, whimsical at times, and yet with a strange, wistful pathos, he spoke to the men of all ages from 55 to 20 whom he had once ruled, and who now hung upon his words, as his "dear boys" and took their memories back to the golden days of youth, when hero-worship was a compelling force and there were no bounds to hopes and aspirations. We regret that no report was made of this memorable speech by one whose untiring and devoted work has done so much for Canada's great school, as many not present would like to have read and preserved it.

It was announced during the dinner that a fund was being raised for the benefit of the school by the Old Boys present, of which Mr. Claud Cayley headed the list with $2,000.

HALIFAX HEROES.

Posthumous Albert Medal for Sailors.

The King has approved of the posthumous award of the Albert Medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Mr. Albert Charles Mattison, late Acting Boatswain, Royal Canadian Navy, and Stoker Petty Officer Edward S. Beard, late Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Resaerve, for the following:—

> On December 6, 1917, the French steamer *Mont Blanc*, with a cargo of high explosives, and the Norwegian steamer *Imo* were in collision in Halifax Harbour. Fire broke out on the *Mont Blanc* immediately after the collision, and the flames very quickly rose to a height of over 100 feet. The crew abandoned their ship and pulled towards the shore. The commanding officer of H.M.C.S. *Niobe*, which was lying in the harbour, on perceiving what had happened, sent away a steam boat to see what could be done. Mr. Mattison and six men of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserve volunteered to form the crew of this boat, but just as the boat got alongside the *Mont Blanc* the ship blew up, and Mr. Mattison and the whole boat's crew lost their lives. The boat's crew were fully aware of the desperate nature of the work they were engaged on, and by their gallantry to duty they sacrificed their lives in the endeavour to save the lives of others.

At a meeting of the cricket section of the Canadian Military Athletic Association it was decided, in view of demobilisation, to run only one team for the London Area during the coming season.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records on hearing your requirements.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER (Hampstead). — In accordance with our rules, we have replied by letter.

S. F. F.—The R.O. relating to the additional outfit allowance was published in our issue of November 9 last.

G. A. W (Buxton).—Communicate with the Ordnance Branch, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

A. C. M. R. (France).—Your problem is too difficult for us to solve; write the Paymaster-General, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.

BRAMSHOTT.—The suggestion is regarded with full sympathy by the authorities, who will make an arrangement to give a month's advance.

INQUISITIVE.—We do not think he is entitled to the Star, since he did not "actually serve on the establishment of a unit in a theatre of war."

T. M. V. (France).—(1) Stoppages of pay for No. 1 F.P. cannot be recovered. (2) Interest on deferred pay is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

H. McD. (Epsom).—Write, through your C.O., to the Overseas Ministry, 34, Grosvenor Street, London, W. The authorities should be responsible for your surplus kit.

T. T. (Penzance).—(1) If honourably discharged, you are entitled to the gratuity. (2) You are eligible for membership in the United Kingdom Branch of the G.W.V.A. of Canada.

W. W. (Ripon).—(1) The Order distinctly says that the gratuity will be based on the pay and allowances "at the time of discharge." (2) The widow is not entitled to the gratuity.

E. G. (France).—Apply at your Orderly Room for Form A.G. 10450, and, after completing it, be paraded to your C.O. A note on discharges in Great Britain appeared on page 145 of *Canada* for February 1.

J. G. H. (Belgium).—(1) You must now pay for your "foolishness." The only thing you can do is to apply for discharge in the dispersal area nearest your home town. (2) So far as we know, you will not again be liable for service.

CADET.—The Air Board give £11 10s. to cadets who have graduated as flight cadets, where they have purchased their own uniform. The general question of reimbursements for air cadets of all categories is, we are informed, still under consideration.

ONE OF 1ST DIVISION.—The scale is certainly generous towards the shorter-service men. The question of whether the increased three-years' gratuity meets the case of the four years' men is no doubt still receiving consideration at Ottawa.

C. W. P. (Seaford).—(1) Three years' gratuity, on the non-separation allowance basis (2) You are at the mercy of the insurance company, and have admitted the premium by payment of same. As it is a reputable company, it is better to accept their ruling. (3) Not that we know of.

C. E. (Bramshott).—(1) The Canadian universities have under consideration a scheme for assisting men who have matriculated, provided they are not over 25; but we know of no Government scheme of assistance. (2) Certainly not. The 1914-15 Star is for men who were actually serving in France in 1915.

TWO NEEDY SUBS.—(1) The Canadian Government does not give gratuities for wounds in the same way as the British Government, but certain gratuities are paid on discharge, provided the Pension Board so advise. Such wound gratuities are granted only where a pension is not awarded.

SAPPER (Witley).—You are eligible for the three years' service gratuity, your service in the C.E.F. counting towards the total. It is possible, of course, that any post-discharge pay you received on your previous discharge may be deducted from the amount of the gratuity due on final discharge.

COODEN.—(1) At the dispersal station in Canada a man is paraded to the ordnance office, where he turns in his equipment, except steel helmet and clothing, which he is allowed to keep. "Clothing" presumably includes slacks (or breeches), and puttees, tunic, and greatcoat. (2) On production of a receipted bill for civilian clothes up to $35, a soldier will receive that amount allowed for same. (3) A British soldier is allowed £1 in lieu of his greatcoat.

[*Other answers have been held over till next week.*]

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 128.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 28th February next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st March next, to Shareholders of record on 13th February, 1919.

The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES CAMBIE,
London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
20th January, 1919.

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The Algoma Eastern Railway Company announces that the COUPONS falling due 1st March, 1919, on the above-mentioned Bonds may be PRESENTED between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Three clear days are required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 685 Feb. 22, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CANADA LODGE.

The next regular meeting will be held at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday next, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

* *

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"The Luck of the Navy," which is all the more welcome on account of the reappearance at the head of the cast of Mr. Percy Hutchison, continues to draw crowds to the Queen's Theatre. The submarine scene loses nothing of its effectiveness by usage

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Fruit Land For Sale, Sunshine Bay, Kootenay Lake, 200 ACRES, or sub-divided; part planted, apple, cherry, plum; adjoining Verna Fruit and Stock Farm; good house if required.—E. C. FRANCIS, Stockcross, Newbury.

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F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Century Building, 31, North John Street, Liverpool.
N. D. JOHNSTON,
Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

ONTARIO AND RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Agent-General Describes Settlement Arrangements.

"Over 31,000 soldiers have already returned to Ontario from overseas, and to nearly all of them the Government of Ontario in one way or another extended a helping hand," said Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, to a representative of *Canada*.

General Sims was able to add some interesting and up-to-date information concerning the Ontario Government's organisation for assisting the soldier who returns to that Province—and in considering these measures it should be remembered that Ontario sent overseas a total of over 200,000 soldiers to the war.

"The Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario, which is maintained by the Ontario Government, is," said the Agent-General, "the principal agency actively at work helping soldiers returning to that Province. Immediately on his arrival in Canada each Ontario soldier receives a personal letter of welcome, enclosed in which is a card bearing the address of the local secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Commission in the city or town to which the soldier is going, and inviting the soldier to apply to him for any help he requires.

"As there are no fewer than 144 branches of the Commission in the various cities and towns of Ontario, it will be seen that the Province is well covered by the Government's organisation. Up to January 15, 1919, the Commission had been in touch with 31,286 soldiers who had returned to Ontario. Of that number over 12,000 men, who had asked the Commission to help them to find employment, had been placed in satisfactory situations. The majority of the soldiers who have returned to the Province up to the present time have found positions with their old employers, all the railways and many of the largest firms in Canada taking a pride in the fact that they will have a job waiting for any man who enlisted while in their service.

"In addition to these 144 local branches of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, there are 55 Ontario Government Employment Bureaux actively at work. It will thus be seen that Ontario is particularly well provided with the necessary machinery for the successful re-establishment of the returned soldier in civil life.

Employment Offices.

"The Ontario Employment Service is administered by the Trades and Labour Branch of the Provincial Government, and like all other agencies established by the Ontario Government to help the soldiers, owes much to the personal interest taken in its development by Sir William Hearst, the Prime Minister. There is a clearing house in the Labour Building, Toronto, and zone bureaux in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Sudbury, Fort William, and Port Arthur; and sub-zone bureaux in Brantford, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, Peterborough, Kitchener, Walkerville, and St. Thomas. It will thus be seen that there is an employment office in close proximity to every discharge depôt in Ontario. There are also farm labour bureaux in connection with the branch offices of the Department of Agriculture, which are situated in practically every county. If by any chance this network of organisation should leave out any Ontario soldier, arrangements have been made whereby all the local post offices throughout Ontario will act as registration offices for any returned soldier seeking employment either in his own town or at a distance.

"During the past year 27,536 persons were placed in positions throughout Ontario by these offices."

Land Settlement.

Questioned regarding the prospects of soldiers' land settlement in Ontario, General Sims said:—

"When the war ended Ontario was the only Province in Canada which had a Provincial Soldiers' Land Settlement scheme actually in operation. This settlement is situated at Kapuskasing, in Northern Ontario, and at the present time there are eighty returned soldiers, practically all of whom are living in their own houses on their own plot of 100 acres with 10 acres cleared. The whole scheme so far has been financed entirely by the Government of Ontario.

"As is well known, the Dominion Government, through the Soldiers' Settlement Board, has extended its soldier settlement plans so as to include operations in all the Provinces. This being so, it was felt that there were reasons which made it undesirable to have two competing schemes in Ontario, one under the Federal Government control and the other administered by the Hearst Government. The Government of Ontario has accordingly agreed to turn over their Kapuskasing scheme to the Soldiers' Settlement Board, who will henceforward deal with all applications from soldiers who desire to acquire farms either in Old Ontario or in New Ontario.

"In anything that will be done to assist soldiers to settle in Ontario the Provincial Government will co-operate to the utmost," said General Sims, in conclusion.

* *

Sgt. R. Poynton, King Edward's Horse, will be glad to meet any Canadians visiting Dublin, if they will drop him a line at 4, Homelee, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

CANADA AND THE LYONS FAIR.

Arrival of Manufacturers' Representatives.

Preparations are well advanced for the adequate representation of Canada at the Lyons Fair, which opens on March 1 and lasts for fifteen days. The Canadian authorities have succeeded in having all the Canadian exhibits massed in a group, thus making a more impressive showing than would otherwise be possible. The Government itself is making small sample exhibits of agricultural, fishery, mining and forestry products. The three great Canadian railway systems will also be represented by attractive exhibits. In addition, there will be some seventy booths, which will be occupied by Canadian producers or their representatives with samples of goods and catalogues. Interpreters will be provided.

Adjoining the exhibits there will be a continuous cinema display in a large hall of Canadian views, including scenery, methods of transportation, agricultural, mining, fishing and forestry operations, and displays of natural resources, particularly water-powers.

At the close of the Lyons Fair it is intended to remove the Canadian exhibits to Italy and display them there at some convenient centre. Sir George Foster, under whose general direction the work of preparing these exhibits has been carried on, will attend the formal opening of the fair, and will remain in attendance for some days.

Manufacturers Arrive.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner *Minnedosa*, which arrived in Liverpool on 13th inst., brought over a large party of Canadian manufacturers who will be taking part in the Lyons Fair. Mr. W. P. Hughes, the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was in charge of the party, which included:—

Messrs. George E. Goodfellow (Frost & Wood Co.), L. W. Simms (T. S. Simms & Co.), W. E. Fielding (Welland Vale Manufacturing Co.), L. Languedoc (Steel Company of Canada), G. T. Douglas (Canadian Car & Foundry Co.), Chas. H. Gratton (Brandram Henderson), H. D. Read (Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada), W. H. and T. C. Simpson (Dominion Textile Co.), R. E. Sellwood (Canadian Industrial Alcohol), and M. J. Beatty (Beatty Bros.), Col. L. W. Marsh (Marsh Engineering Works), Mr. J. C. Doidge (London Concrete Machinery Co.), Maj. H. C. Treanaman (Canadian Polishes & Shoe Findings), Messrs. C. E. Lepinay (Lagace & Lepinay), A. Saunders (Goderich Organ Co.), W. E. Clarke (Pedlar People), J. Daoust (Daoust, Salonde & Co.), M. Neilson and W. A. Shackell (Neilson's), C. W. James (Canadian Flax Mills), A. Dionne and P. Rochussen (A. Lacine & Co.).

Most of the party were to leave for Paris on Thursday morning, en route for Lyons.

The Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd. (Mr. Lewis Lukes, president), which employs 10,000 workpeople, is not only exhibiting at Lyons, but Mr. Clarkson James and the other representatives of the firm who accompany him are in the market to buy sufficient flax-spinning machinery to equip a large new spinning mill of 10,000 spindles in Ontario. He also hopes to get in touch with eighty or more families of flax workers who may wish to emigrate to Ontario. The firm is ready to pay the fares of suitable employees. Altogether the scheme of the Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd., which aims at the spinning of their own flax fibre in Ontario on a much larger scale than heretofore, will involve an expenditure of three million dollars before it is completed. Mr. James is making his headquarters at the office of the Agent-General for Ontario, 163, Strand.

* *

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

New Order-in-Council Passed at Ottawa.

The Government has taken action by an Order-in-Council towards procuring land for soldiers' settlement at once (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*).

A start has been made by the Order-in-Council, and the action taken will be confirmed later by legislation. Under the Order authority is given to the Soldiers' Settlement Board to purchase land in each case up to $5,000 and to make loans up to $2,000 for the purchase of implements. An advance of $1,000 may also be made for permanent improvements.

The men are required to prove their qualifications as farmers before the advances are made. Every precaution is being taken to guard against improvident purchases.

At a meeting of 300 War Veterans at Calgary, a resolution was adopted deploring the inaction of the Government with reference to the supply of land for returned soldiers, and declaring that, if a decision was not reached in 30 days, the Veterans would take possession of all desirable vacant Government lands held under lease or otherwise.

• •

Enemy aliens in Canada are to be interned until ships are available for their deportation to Europe.

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish a volume of stories, "Scouting Thrills," by Capt. G. B. McKean, V.C., M.C., M.M., 14th Bn., of Edmonton. These stories, which will form an invaluable guide for Boy Scouts, are based on the author's front-line experiences. Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Chief of the Canadian General Staff, has written a foreword.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Archer, Capt. C. F. (attd. 3rd Army), Campbellton, N.B.—C.R.C. Hospital, 17, North Audley Street.
Armstrong, Capt. F. A. (C.F.C.), St. John—London Hotel.

B

Baker, George W., Prince Albert—Savoy Hotel.
Baker, H., Medicine Hat—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Barff, Lt. Walter de W., Halifax—Y.M.C.A., 38, Guilford Street, Russell Square.
Beard, Sec. Lt. L. K., Winnipeg—76, Gordon Ave., St. Margaret's.
Bell, C. N., Winnipeg—34, Nevern Square, S.W.5.
Bell, Miss Nora A., Winnipeg—34, Nevern Square, S.W.5.
Bell, Maj., and Mrs. J. Jones, Ottawa—69, Linden Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
Bennett, F. C., Edmonton—190, Northdown Road, Margate.
Bullock-Webster, E. W., Victoria—17, Gordon Square, W.C.
Burnyeat, J. D., Vernon, B.C.—16, Gresham Road, Brixton.

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Burt, Lt. Llewellyn C. U., Calgary—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Butler, J. H., Victoria—Waterville House, Kerry, Ireland.
Byles, W. W., Winnipeg—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

C

Campbell, N. S., Winnipeg—Manor Villa, Milford, Surrey.
Cantley, Col. Thomas, New Glasgow, N.S.—Hyde Park Hotel.
Carey, Major L. C., Sackville, N.B.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Carr, George, Toronto—Golden Cross Hotel, Strand
Carruthers, Sec. Lt. C. H. (R.G.A.), Toronto—16, Gloucester Square, W.2.
Chester, Lt. G. W. W., Toronto—Royal Court Hotel, Sloane Square, S.W.
Cuddy, Lt. James A., Sanford, Man.—Y.M.C.A., 38, Guilford Street, Russell Square.

D

Daniel, E. A. S., Vancouver—Junior Constitutional Club.
Doidge, John C., London, Ont.—care of C.P.O.S., 62, Charing Cross.

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Durkee, Maj. A. A., Halifax Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

E

Eustace-Maude, Sec. Lt. G. L., Mayne Island, B.C. 116, Victoria Street, S.W.

F

Farrington, Sec. Lt. A. H. (R.A.F.), Brantford Wortley Down, Winchester.
Farrow, Lt. R. C., Vancouver—34, Hill Street, Knightsbridge.
Flanagan, Lt. T. P. (R.A.F.), Moncton—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Fraser, C. M. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg 220, Hamilton Road, Halfway, Pambersbury, Scotland.
Frost, Lt. J. B., Vancouver 10, West View, Highgate
Fulham, N/S M. S., Vernon, B.C.—95, Lancaster Gate
Fulton, Lt. R. B., Vernon, B.C. R.A.F., Stonehenge

G

Galt, Miss S., Toronto—66, Ennismore Gardens.
Garthwaite, C. W., Toronto C.R.T. Depot, Liverpool.
Gay, H. L., Vancouver—Babington Road, Streatham
Gibson, D. H., Toronto—56, Blum Street, Manchester.
Gilling, Howard, Montreal—Claridge's Hotel.
Goodman, Lt. F. L., Nelson—39, Fitzgeorge Avenue, Kensington, W.14
Gordon, Capt. E. S., Inverness—14, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Grant, Lt. J. M., Halifax—Junior Army and Navy Club.
Gregg, Lt. M. F. (V.C.), (R.C.R.), Mountain Dale, N.B.—44, Prince's Gardens.
Gregoire, J. E., Quebec—52, Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.
Grigg, Sec. Lt. Thos. H. (R.A.S.C.), Winnipeg 6, Devonport Road, Paddington.
Guay, Lt. W. J. (R.A.F.), Weyburn, Sask.—Garrick Hotel, Charing Cross.

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H

Hart, T. A., Leslie, Sask.—R.V. Hospital, Southampton.
Hogarth, Lt. G. W., Toronto—Canadian Officers' Club.
Hogarth, Gordon, Toronto—38A, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
Hollier, A. (R.F.A.)—16, Chapter Road, Walworth
Hughes, W. P., Montreal—care of C.P.O.S., 62, Charing Cross.
Hughes, Lt. Harry (R.N.V.R.), Victoria—Grosvenor Hotel.
Humphrey, D., Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Hyslop, Lt. A. J., Hamilton—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

J

Jenkinson, T. B. (9th Lancers), Calgary—Brown's Hotel, Dover Street.
Johnson, V. G., Hope—78, Blenheim Road, Reading.
Jones, Lt. H. R., Weymouth, N.S.—8, Chesterfield Gardens.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.
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K

Kelly, J. D., Toronto—"Netherwood," St. Helens, Hastings.
Kendall, M. C., Penticton—2A, Pembroke Road, Kensington.
King, Lt. W. M., Halifax—Canadian Officers' Club.
Kitson, Lt. J. B. (R.N.V.R.), Walhachin—55, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington.
Knapp, F. A., Prescott, Ont.—Grosvenor Hotel.

L

Languedoc, D., Montreal—Almond's Hotel, Clifford Street.
La Nauze, Lt. C. D. (F.G.H.), Regina—Kinmel Park, Rhyl.
Leggatt, Lt. W. H. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Littlejohn, Lt. E., Toronto—Services Club, W.

Mac., Mc.

Macauley, Cadet Cameron, Vancouver—6, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington.
Macdonald, E. M. (K.C.), Pictou, N.S.—Ritz Hotel.

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McLean, J. S., Toronto care of John London and Co., London Bridge
McLuhan, L., Edmonton Bath Hotel, Strand.

M

Martyn, D. B., Port Haney—Royal Ov Officers' Club.
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Mersereau, Col. C. J., Sackville, N.B.—Quee Mary's Club, Eaton Square.
Michalson, Lt. A. S. (R. Fus.), Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Mittenthal, M. L., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Montizambert, E., Paris—Ladies' Empire Club, 69, Grosvenor Street.

N

Neill, Brig.-Gen. W. J., Ottawa—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

O

Osborne, A., Halifax—2, Dalby Road, Wandsworth.

P

Parker, B. T., Pincher Creek, Alta.—No. 11 C.G.H., Shorncliffe.
Parker, Maj. M. S., Middleton, N.S.—Canadian Officers' Club.
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Unwin, Cmdr. C. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver—Lyceum Club, Bold Street, Liverpool.

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Vaillant, Lt. F. (R.A.F.), Ottawa—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Vipond, Lt. W. S. (R.A.F.), Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

W

Wales, Lt. H. Granville (R.G.A.), Markham, Ont. National Hotel, Bedford Place, W.C.
Webb, Lt.-Comdr. T. P. (D.S.O.), Nelson—64, Lexham Gardens.
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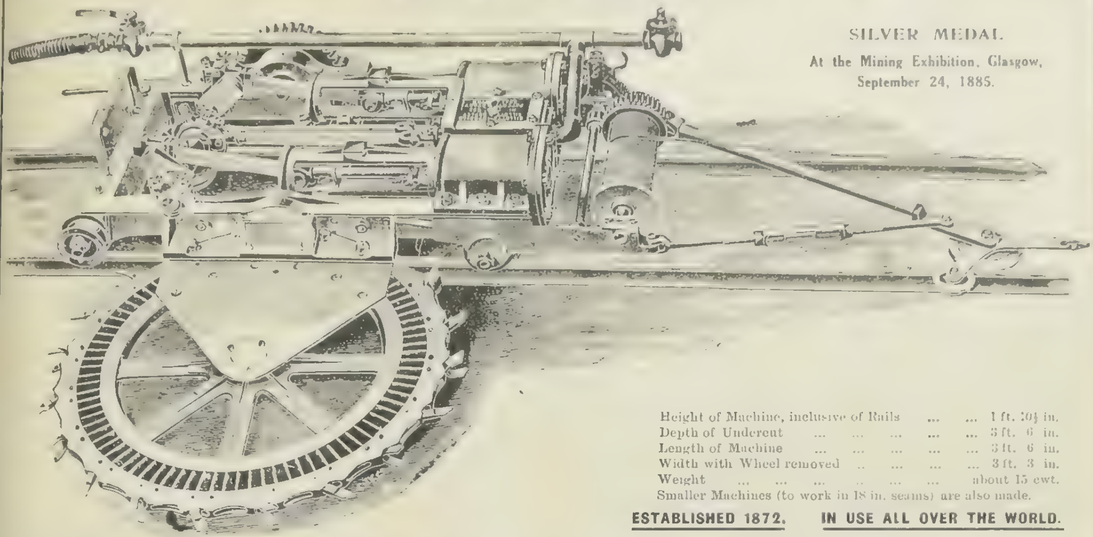

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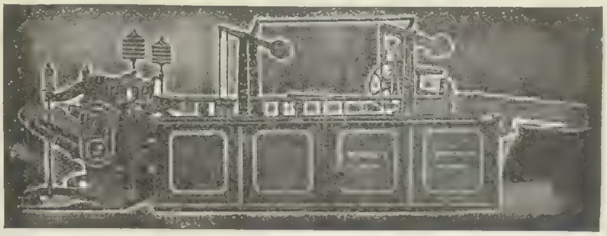

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Lead	2.945,000	2,951.020
Copper	15,682.000	16,038.256
Zinc	2.500,000	3.166.259
Coal	11,460 000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335.000	959.430
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THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP GWYNNE, D.D., C.M.G., Deputy Chaplain-General to the British Forces in France, writes:—"The need of Church Army work among the troops is, if possible, greater than ever, during the periods of the Armistice and of Demobilisation, which will be a trying time for the men and full of difficulties. The Military Authorities are naturally alive to this, and are urging on the Church Army the importance of increasing their work to the uttermost during this time. . . . . To meet this new situation the Church Army in France is in need, not only of greatly increased funds, but also many fresh workers, both men and women."

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CANADA
No. 686 SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D WEEKLY

"PRINCESS PATRICIA'S OWN." (SEE PAGE 267).

LT.-COL. HAMILTON GAULT, O.C. (IN FOREGROUND), ACKNOWLEDGING PRINCESS PATRICIA'S ADDRESS.

THREE CHEERS FOR COLONEL-IN-CHIEF PATRICIA.

Photographs: E. T. Williamson, Haslemere.

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FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

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THE SOLDIER ON THE LAND.

AS the national industry of Canada is farming, it was but natural that there should be a general expectation that a substantial percentage of the men who have been torn from their occupations in towns and cities, and have lived the open-air life of troops on active service, would be desirous of living in the open air on their return to civil life. From careful and systematic enquiries which have been carried out through the ranks of the O.M.F.C. it has been realised that the anticipations of a fairly high percentage of intending farmers were too optimistic. It was certainly in the best interests of the Dominion and the men themselves that the greatest number possible should be drawn back to the land, if—but only if—their contented and prosperous future could be assured.

This is the problem which the Government had to face in regard to agriculture, and in this, among other plans prepared by the repatriation committee, the problem appears to have been approached on sensible and generous lines. The offer of a quarter section of free land—the old veteran land grant—was sensibly realised to be quite insufficient. Government land is far away from railways, and a farmer has to live while he is breaking up the virgin ground. The new policy realises that a man has to be trained to become a successful farmer, just as he had to be trained before he became an efficient soldier. In addition to his training the farmer requires equipment, just the same as a soldier, so he is to be provided with this up to the value of $2,500, to be repaid to the Government in twenty annual instalments. To meet the difficulty which lies in the fact that Government lands, from which alone the free grant can be made, are far from railways, and often far from any existing settlement, the Government will shortly pass legislation providing for the expropriation of land held by speculators. Such land will be bought at a fair price by the Government, which would resell it to the soldier who wants it at cost on payment of one-tenth down and the balance in small annual payments. The maximum amount of such loan is limited to $5,000.

This new proposal is extremely attractive, and should very largely increase the percentage of new farmers from among the returned soldiers. By this scheme of Government purchase a man can buy a small but valuable plot of land for market gardening, or he may buy a fruit farm—in fact, within the limits of the $5,000 he can acquire any land which he thinks will yield him a livelihood and which the Commissioners consider they are justified in expropriating. The Board of Commissioners are further authorised to advance $1,500 for the purchase of live stock and equipment, with the prospect of a further $1,000 if the improvement of his farm justifies the advance.

As these attractive and sensible terms are offered not only to members of the Canadian Forces, but equally to all who served in the Imperial Forces, we can foresee, if the offer is widely made known and properly explained, an enormous influx of British emigration to Canada. We see many other great advantages which must follow if the scheme advocated by the repatriation committee at Ottawa is systematically and thoroughly carried out. The wildcat sub-division scandal would be scotched, because unoccupied land in the vicinity of towns would be expropriated for the benefit of the soldier farmer. Community settlements will spring up, for men of the same battalion will pool their equipment loans and purchase tractors to the advantage of economy and good farming. If Canada before the war could attract an annual stream of 400,000 emigrants by the mere offer of 160 free acres on the bare prairie, what may she hope to receive when this infinitely more attractive offer of land, money, and practical instruction is fully made known?

**

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Opening of Parliament.

The Speech from the Throne, read by the Duke of Devonshire last week, reflects the position of affairs with which Canada is face to face at the present time. The problems falling to be dealt with by the Government and Parliament are essentially those arising out of the war. Repatriation, reconstruction, and land settlement are in the forefront of the programme of the session, and linked up with these are questions of public works, such as the construction of highways, housing, public health, technical education, and immigration. Upon the spirit in which these measures are carried out will depend to a large extent the Canada of the future.

There is little need for anxiety as to the nature of the public works which are to be put in hand. In a partially developed country like Canada they are pretty obvious, without the necessity of resorting to the spending of money on unnecessary operations. Development work is called for at some of the great national ports and on the canal system, and railway extension will clearly accompany the immigration that is bound to come as soon as ships are available for the thousands who are planning a career and a home across the Atlantic. As it is, the Minister of Public Works was able to give an assurance to the Trades and Labour Council the other day that unemployment in the Dominion is not so serious as many people feared it would be on the cessation of hostilities. What is most wanted, as he pointed out, is the close co-operation of employers and workers in pulling the country through the next six or eight months.

* * *

Progress in Paris.

It is satisfactory to learn that the outspoken protest of Sir Robert Borden at the Peace Conference delays has borne fruit. There are signs of speeding up in all the committees that have been sitting in Paris, and the prospect now is that the naval and military terms to be presented to Germany will be ready before the end of this month, and the completed peace treaty may be signed by June. Thanks to the continuing strictness of the blockade, it looks as if the Germans were being made to realise their position better than they have been doing. The naval and military conditions now being prepared by the Supreme War Council should bring the decisiveness of their defeat more closely home to them, and facilitate the change from war to peace conditions.

Fortunately the dastardly attack upon M. Clemenceau was not successful. To that extent the work of the Conference has been but little hindered. The French Premier's outstanding position at the Conference is generally recognised, and the Hun and Bolshevik plotters could have aimed no shrewder blow at the settlement of the peace of the world than that which fortunately fell short of its mark.

The Threatened Coal Strike. Canadians have just cause for complaint against British strikes which have delayed their embarkation for Canada, and the stoppage of the collieries would extend this grievance to the whole of the Canadian Army over here. For our part we refuse to believe that the great body of miners will deny to the Government which they have just helped to elect a fair opportunity to investigate the whole matter in dispute. The decision which the miners will take will be awaited with keen interest by all overseas Britons.

This industrial crisis will test the temper and the character of the men of the Mother Country perhaps as sternly as they were tested during the long, black months of war. The entire dislocation of all wheels of industry in this country is in the hands of the coal miners and their leaders. Should they decide to abuse their power much that our Empire has fought for may be lost. Bolshevism would raise its head, and the very country which has been the strength and the example of the world during its time of greatest danger may sink in a few weeks to an object of pity and dismay. In this matter the will of the people must rule, and its wishes must be enforced through its properly elected representatives. If trouble comes Canadian soldiers would be found on the side of responsible government, as we feel sure will the whole body of what remains alive to-day of the seven million men who donned khaki to protect their Empire from the Hun.

* * *

Comparative Pensions. From the interesting figures on soldiers' pensions given in the *Times* Canada is shown to give the most generous pension to the totally disabled soldier of any nation in the world. New Zealand, however, gives a little more to the married man. The British scale is far the most generous of any paid in Europe and is very little behind that of the United States, which gives £75 as compared with Canada's £125, and, if married, £112 10s. against Canada's £145.

The annual pension to the war widow of a private given by Canada is also substantially higher than that paid by any other country, being £100, though here again New Zealand pays more to a widow with children. The U.S. pays £62 10s. to the widow, and Australia £52.

* * *

The "Princess Pats." Last Friday's military ceremony at Bramshott Camp, where Princess Patricia, as Colonel-in-Chief, reviewed the P.P.C.L.I. on their return from France, was significant as illustrating the democratic spirit of the Canadian Army. The "Princess Pats," who had the proud distinction of being the only unit in the Imperial Army to carry a Colour in the Field throughout the campaign, was originally composed of ex-Service men who had settled in the Dominion. It was the first Canadian infantry unit to proceed to France, and the only front-line battalion to land in France in 1914. Following heavy losses amongst the officers and rank and file, it was reinforced by young Canadians, chiefly from the universities, who quickly assimilated the high traditions of the regiment and the soldierly ideals of its first commanding officer, the late Col. Farquhar, D.S.O., formerly Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught when the latter was Governor-General of Canada.

These reinforcements proved to be magnificent material, and the officers and surviving N.C.O.s and men who had left Ottawa in the autumn of 1914 had no difficulty in welding it into the finest metal. Most of the men, as well as many of the officers of the unit, are returning to Canada to resume their interrupted studies and professions, and it is impossible to doubt that their war experience will enable them to become better citizens of the new Canada which has been born out of the fires of war.

* * *

An Ypres Memorial. It was suggested a short time ago that the best war memorial for Belgium would be the retention of the ruins of Ypres in their present state. In this way the world would be reminded both of the devastation of war and the ruthlessness of the Hun. This idea was widely approved, but it is now stated that the people of Ypres, looking at the matter from their own point of view, are advocating the building of a new town on the site of the old.

Whatever character Ypres may eventually assume, it is to be hoped that the desirability of perpetuating the association of Canada with the town will not be overlooked. The Ypres salient has for Canada, almost more than for any other country, memories at once tragic and glorious, and generations to come should never be allowed to forget them.

* * *

8 **Rifle Shooting.** We commend to the attention of all interested a letter which we publish this week from a Canadian officer. Now that fighting is over there are many riflemen whose minds are turning to the ranges where, in pre-war days, crack shots most did congregate. Our correspondent's suggestion is that the present, when many troops are waiting their return home, is a golden opportunity, which ought not to be missed, for organising rifle meetings, both on a national and on an Empire scale. We have no doubt this suggestion has only to be made to be taken up.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have decided to resume the annual meet at Bisley in July, and this will naturally form an objective towards which many riflemen will turn their eyes. Apart from others, competitions could no doubt be arranged with a view to the selection of members of the Canadian and other teams to take part at Bisley.

* * *

The Question of British Wives. It is said that since the Government announcement of free passage to the dependents of Canadian soldiers there has been quite a rapid increase in the number of dependents. While the large number of British wives is doubtless causing additional difficulties in shipping and railway accommodation, there is an important point which should not be overlooked.

All the increased trouble and expense now incurred will be surely repaid tenfold in the future. These British women who are taking Canadian husbands have their relatives and friends, which will form a large and most valuable nucleus of interests and ties between the two countries —small but numerous tap-roots which will enormously advantage emigration and trade between the two countries in all the years to come.

* * *

Inspecting British Factories. We are publishing an account this week of a visit by Canadians, prior to their return to Canada, to the works of some London makers of scientific instruments. Our object in so doing is to encourage other visits to the works of leading British manufacturers by Canadians who may be interested. The special leave given to officers and men prior to embarkation gives them an opportunity which should not be missed.

Canada will be glad to assist in arranging such visits for its readers if they will let us know exactly what class of manufactures they are interested in, dates when they will be free to pay the visits, and what towns would be the most convenient for them. All communications on this subject should be marked on the envelope "Commercial Visits."

* * *

The Future of the Red Cross. So beneficent has been the Red Cross work carried on during the war that it is difficult to contemplate the disappearance of so many organisations after all the wounded have left the hospitals and the refugees have returned to their homes. This feeling has been so widespread that an effort is to be made to turn the activities of the Red Cross workers into other channels in peace time. A convention is to be called to consider the possibility of covering civil distress, especially through the agency of the V.A.D.'s.

Such subjects as infant and child welfare, district nursing, and tuberculosis treatment are suggested as directions in which useful public work might be carried on. The distribution of the ambulances which are being returned from the various war zones is another subject for discussion. The strong similarity between military and civil distress work was shown on the occasion of the Halifax disaster, when the Canadian and American Red Cross organisations nobly responded to the call for help.

* * *

Railway Nationalisation. It will probably come as a surprise to many that there are more employees in the railway business in Canada than in any other single industry, with the one exception of agriculture. This fact in itself gives some idea of the magnitude of the problem of nationalisation, where such large and such costly systems are involved. The importance of the task was further emphasised by another statement made by Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., at a railwaymen's meeting in Montreal recently—that Canada was the only country in the Western hemisphere which had kept up uninterrupted communications from coast to coast in the stress of transporting troops and freight to the seaboard.

In Mr. Beatty's view, the question of what is to become of the railways is, next to the war itself, probably the most vital fronting the people of Canada. He holds that enough is not known that is encouraging about Government operation of railways to justify any further excursions into that field—until at least the result of the present experiment is known, as well as what will happen in the United States, where conditions are somewhat similar. "Before dealing off-handedly and unnecessarily with properties worth over a billion and a half dollars, which are efficiently managed so far as we know," he urges, "before the clamping, restrictive inefficient influence of Government should be fastened to these properties—we should at least be satisfied in our own minds that the results are going to justify the assumption of those enormous obligations."

* *

CANADA LODGE.

The 47th regular meeting of Canada Lodge was held on Tuesday at Freemasons' Hall.

The Master, Bro. H. S. Carmichael, with the assistance of Bro. Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, conferred the several Degrees, and Cpl. Alfred Hardie and Sgt. E. J. Martin were admitted to the Craft.

An interesting presentation was made by Bro. A. E. Carlyle, on behalf of Major-Gen. Sir David Watson, G.O.C. 4th Canadians, of a sounding block and gavel, exquisitely carved, from a piece of an old oak beam from Ypres Cathedral, which will ever be closely associated with Canada. In accepting this gift the Master remarked that the date of the inscription, November 11, 1918, would never be forgotten throughout the whole of the civilised world. Bro. H. Wharton Wells presented a charity tray richly carved in Canadian maple and embellished with a replica of the founder's jewel of the Lodge. These gifts were received with acclamation.

The Lodge being in mourning out of respect for the late Capt. I. W. Dowding, who was an active officer of the Lodge, a very large number of Brethren were present (many travelling long distances to attend), who stood to order whilst Bro. Wharton Wells played Chopin's Funeral March. A very handsome response was made to Col. Obed Smith's appeal on behalf of Mrs. Dowding, and it is highly gratifying that as a result she will, with her family, be enabled to travel back to her native land in comfort.

Apologies for non-attendance were intimated from Col. the Lord Ampthill, Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, Col. Gurney, Brig.-Gen. Ross, Col. Regan, etc.

* *

The exhibition of Canadian War Memorial paintings at the Royal Academy will close to-day (Saturday), March 1. Over 75,000 people have attended since the exhibition was opened. Requests from many provincial towns for the exhibition have had to be declined, as it goes to New York from here.

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OBITUARY.

Death of Sir Rodolphe Forget.

At Montreal, Mr. J. L. Palmer (78), ex-Deputy Postmaster; Mr. Louis G. Glass, advocate. At Seaforth, Ont., Mr. Geo. E. Jackson (85), a Fenian Raid veteran and postmaster of Edmondville for 57 years. At Ottawa, Lt. C. W. Hill, C.F.A., who served in France and South Africa. At Toronto, Mr. George Booth (82), manufacturer, a founder of the Canadian National Exhibition. At Kingston, Lt.-Col. David Callaghan (81), a Fenian Raid veteran.

Sir Rodolphe Forget, the well-known Montreal financier and stockbroker, died on February 19, from pneumonia, following upon an illness of five weeks. Born at Terrebonne, P.Q., on December 10, 1861, he was Conservative M.P. for Clairvoix and Montmorency from 1911 to 1917, and was knighted in 1912. He joined the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1890, and was elected chairman in 1908, resigning in 1911. He established a branch house in Paris in 1909 and founded La Banque Internationale du Canada in 1911. He was President of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, the Quebec Railway Light, Heat and Power Co., Vice-President of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., and a director of the Toronto Railway Co., Canadian General Electric Co., etc. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. (Portrait on page 289).

Mr. John J. Harty, of Kingston, Ont., who succeeded Mr. Æmilius Jarvis as President of the Canadian Locomotive Co. two years ago, died at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Sunday night from pneumonia, following influenza. He arrived from Canada by the *Aquitania* on February 6. The elder son of Mr. William Harty, Minister of Public Works in Ontario from 1894 to 1900, he was 44 years of age, and was a well-known athlete and yachtsman. His brother, Capt. Wm. Harty, jun., of the 2nd Divisional Artillery Headquarters, had come to London to meet him. The body will be taken to Canada for interment.

Sir Bertram Lewis Lima, K.B.E., chairman of the board of directors of the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Pictorial*, *Leeds Mercury* and *Glasgow Daily Record*, died on Monday of pneumonia, following influenza, at the age of 35. He was a member of the staff of the Canadian War Records Office, holding the rank of captain, and organised and carried out the four exhibitions of Canadian official photographs. He also organised the photographic section of the C.W.R.O., and directed to a large extent the operations of the official photographers in France. For his valuable work at the Ministry of Information he received his knighthood last year.

Mr. Harold Gilman, whose picture of "Halifax Harbour in War-Time," is on exhibition at the Canadian War Memorials Exhibition at the Royal Academy, has died in London, of influenza, at the age of 41.

The death has taken place of Miss Margaret Mary Bishop, daughter of Alderman E. J. Bishop, Kyrie House, Sandgate. As an ardent war worker at Bevan Hospital, Sandgate, since 1914, Miss Bishop was well known to a great many Canadians.

* *

Notice of a resolution has again been given by Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston, calling for the abolition of titles (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). He introduced a resolution last year to abolish hereditary titles, but now he wants no further titles to be granted to Canadians.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

SNIDER. On February 17, 1919, at 34, Albert Road, Regent's Park, London, the wife of Capt. E. C. Snider, the Royal Canadian Regiment—a son.

MARRIAGES.

TANNER—SADD.—On February 15, at the Cricklewood Congregational Church, by the Rev. C. McEwen, M.A., Sgt. Richard Taylor Tanner, youngest son of the late Richard Tanner and Mrs. Tanner, of Ottawa, to [illegible] Pattie Sadd, only daughter of the late John Sadd and Mrs. Sadd, of Cricklewood.

DEATHS

HARTY.—On February 23, at the Savoy Hotel, London, England, from pneumonia following influenza, J. J. (Jock) Harty, president of the Canadian Locomotive Co., Ltd., of Kingston, Ontario, older son of the Hon William Harty. Will Canadian and New York papers please copy? Requiem service at Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, at 11 o'clock on Friday, February 28.

STEWART.—At 109, Kent Road, Glasgow, on the 21st ult. (of pneumonia following influenza), Duncan E. Stewart, aged 57 years.

On Service.

BLACK BARNES.—On February 21, at Royal Naval Hospital, Granton, Edinburgh, from pneumonia following influenza, Charles Talbot Black Barnes, Lt., Royal Navy, of H.M.S. *Royal Oak*, dearly loved only child of Isabella Margaret and the late Francis W. Black Barnes, R.N., and grandson of the late John W. Nicholson, of St. John, N.B., aged 25 years.

DEER. On February 7, at Bramshott Camp, of pneumonia, after active service, Lt. Herbert E. Deer, 75th Battn. Canadian Infantry, only son of Edward J. Deer.

JONES. On February 9, 1919, at the Canadian Military Hospital, Kinmel Park, of pneumonia, Lt. Alfred Selwyn Basil Jones, 1st Canadian Pioneers, attached 9th Canadian Railway Troops, the dearly loved eldest son of the Rev. Canon Basil Jones, M.A., Vicar of Llanfair, nr. Ruthin, and Rural Dean aged 37 (Canadian papers please copy)

PARLIAMENT AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Ex-Premier's Funeral—Many Tributes to His Personality and Work.

THE Dominion Parliament was opened on Thursday, February 20, by the Duke of Devonshire. The Commons and Senate Chambers were heavily draped in mourning on account of the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and there was none of the usual social display (says the *Times* correspondent).

The Speech from the Throne promised a new Franchise Bill, which would effectually enable women to vote and confer on them the privilege of sitting in Parliament. There will also be Bills to provide aid for highway construction, to assist returned soldiers to settle upon the land, to promote desirable immigration and farm settlement and vocational education, and to create a Department of Public Health; also measures for better housing and to validate the prohibition orders of the Government.

Referring to the close of hostilities, the Speech said:—

> In the notable victories leading to the glorious issue accomplished by the arms of the Allies, none of the forces engaged bore a more valorous or heroic part than those of Canada, whose achievements throughout the entire war won imperishable renown for their country. It is most gratifying to be able to state that in the final and decisive stages of the mighty struggle our divisions in the field were maintained at over-strength and were equipped to the highest degree in all the requirements of modern warfare. The appreciation and gratitude of the nation cannot be expressed too earnestly and sincerely to the gallant members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, whose sacrifices, sufferings and heroism played so effective a part in vindicating the cause of world liberty and civilisation.
>
> Through a long conflict, with dire vicissitudes and varying fortunes, our people never allowed themselves to doubt that victory would finally crown our cause, which was that of truth and justice. The deeply loyal and earnest co-operation of the Overseas Dominions and Dependencies with the Mother Country must more firmly cement for all time those ties which bind the Empire in indissoluble union. The spirit born of common sacrifice and suffering and heroic endeavour will also, it is confidently hoped, permanently unite the Allies by the bonds of a great memory and tradition, and effectually promote the formation of a League of Nations, which will ensure for all time the peace of the world.

The Speech referred optimistically to the future from the business standpoint. The hope was expressed that Canada would obtain substantial participation in the extension of export trade following the conclusion of the war and the liberation of commerce from the restraints which have existed during its continuance.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

When, following on the reading of the Speech from the Throne, the members of the House of Commons reassembled, Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, referred to the fact that they were meeting under the shadow of a great loss. The entire nation mourned the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he would ask for the adjournment until next Tuesday out of respect to his memory. It was hard to realise, he added, that they would never see Sir Wilfrid in the House again or hear his voice. Sir Thomas introduced a resolution endorsing the Government's action in arranging a State funeral.

Mr. J. A. Robb, the Chief Opposition Whip, who acted as leader for the day, thanked the Government for their kindness in making arrangements to honour the deceased Liberal leader.

Reference was also made to the death of Lt.-Col. Sam Sharpe, D.S.O., member for North Ontario.

The Hon. Dr. Béland was accorded a warm welcome on his return to the House after his imprisonment in Germany.

The Legislatures of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia adjourned, after speeches by the leaders of the three Houses, as marks of respect to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S FUNERAL.

From the chamber of the House of Commons, where they had lain in State since Wednesday night, the remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were borne to the grave in Notre Dame Cemetery on Saturday, followed by a most imposing procession.

It was a day of public mourning (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). All Government offices and places of business were closed. The principal buildings were draped with mourning, and flags floated at half-mast everywhere, while thousands of citizens and visitors from near and far thronged the streets through which the cortège passed.

Preceding the hearse were the officiating clergy; following it came several cars bearing floral tributes, and then came the pall-bearers, including the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, members of the Dominion Cabinet and former Cabinet colleagues of the departed statesman. Next came the Duke of Devonshire and his staff, and General Gwatkin, representing the Duke of Connaught; then in order came the Lt.-Governors of the Provinces, archbishops, bishops, and the heads of the Churches, members of the Dominion Cabinet, the Speaker of the Senate, the Chief Justice of Canada, Privy Councillors, Senators, the Speaker of the House of Commons, preceded by the Mace, the judges, members of the House of Commons and the Provincial Cabinets, the Speakers and the members of the Provincial Parliaments, clergy, foreign Consuls, the law societies, numerous mayors and aldermen, and representatives of numerous political clubs from all parts of the Dominion.

The church in which the funeral service was held was heavily draped in mourning, and presented a scene of solemn splendour. The officiating clergy were arrayed in rich vestments, many dignitaries wearing their robes of State. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Monsignor di Marie, Apostolic Delegate. A funeral sermon in French was preached by Bishop Mathieu, whilst one in English was delivered by Father Burke, of Toronto.

Simultaneously with the funeral in many cities of Canada, the church bells were tolled and requiem services were held. Among other striking tributes to the dead there was one minute's suspension of traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway from coast to coast.

A requiem mass for Sir Wilfrid Laurier was held at Westminster Cathedral on Wednesday.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says that a clause in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's will dedicates to the nation all the tokens of honour bestowed upon him during his distinguished public career. The intention is that these souvenirs shall find a place in the war memorial building to be erected in Ottawa.

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The news of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's death was a great shock to the members of the Canadian Mission, all the members of which were on terms of long-standing personal friendship with him (writes Mr. J. W. Dafoe from Paris). Sir George Foster was particularly affected by the news, as he and Sir Wilfrid had had a Parliamentary relationship, though from opposite sides of the House, for nearly forty years. They were the only survivors in the present Commons of the members of Parliament chosen in 1882, and Sir Wilfrid's death makes Sir George the father of the House in respect to years of service. Further tributes are as follows:—

GENERAL AND STAFF, 1st DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, AT COLOGNE.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

The King to the Governor-General.

I have received news of the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier with true regret. Canada will mourn for one who dearly loved his country, and will remember with pride and gratitude his great powers of administrative genius and leadership.

The King to Lady Laurier.

The Queen and I are deeply grieved at the news of your irreparable loss. We recall the days of more than seventeen years ago, since which time we have regarded Sir Wilfrid with feelings of friendship and esteem. We offer you our heartfelt sympathy in your sorrow.

The Duke of Connaught.

I am deeply distressed to hear of the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Canada and the Empire mourn the great veteran, whose charming personality and honoured name will long be remembered in the Dominion he loved so well.

Mr. Lloyd George to Lady Laurier.

I heard with deep regret of the sudden death of your distinguished husband. It has been my privilege to meet him on many occasions when he represented the Dominion of Canada in this country, and I was always impressed with his great gifts. Whilst true to the core to his native land and to his race, his faith and pride in the great Empire of which Canada is a part was conspicuous throughout his career. Men of all countries will mourn the loss of a great and attractive personality, and nowhere will his death be more deeply felt than in this country, which entertained for him a cordial regard and admiration.

Lord Milner to the Governor-General.

His Majesty's Government and the people of the United Kingdom join Canada in mourning, in the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the loss of a statesman who was held in reverence in all parts of the Empire. By his long and devoted services to Canada he will rank as one of the master builders of her national greatness, and the whole British Commonwealth of nations will ever hold him in grateful memory as one of its foremost leaders in thought and action during the eventful years of a distinguished career.

Sir Robert Borden.

It is with the deepest sorrow that I have received the tidings of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's death. Since I became leader of a political party, more than eighteen years ago, our relations have been intimate, and never have our political differences interfered with our personal friendship. With his death there passes from the stage one who was from the first a commanding figure, and during a long period the chief figure in our public life. To the affairs of State in which his life was passed, and to which his wonderful ability was consecrated, he brought remarkable gifts of leadership. His experience of nearly half a century in public affairs had given him a thorough grasp of all public questions, and in the Parliamentary arena he was renowned for a singular dexterity which seldom failed him. His vision of public questions was wide and comprehensive, and his sympathies as well. Up to the last he maintained an exceedingly keen interest in the duties of his leadership and in the work of Parliament. Indeed, his political life had become so much a second nature that although he felt its burdens weigh heavily upon him he would never have been happy to lay them down. His personality was singularly attractive and magnetic, and with this he combined an inspiring eloquence, an unfailing grace of diction in both languages, and a charm of manner which gave him a supreme place in the affection and respect of his party. All Canada will mourn his loss, and those who differed from him will be profoundly conscious that his death leaves in the public life of our country a blank that cannot be entirely filled.

Sir George Foster.

The news of Sir Wilfrid's death came as a great shock to me. He was a member of Parliament in 1882, when I first entered the House of Commons. We have spent together thirty-four years therein, and with his decease I am now the only survivor in the Commons of that date. Our relations have always been of the most friendly and pleasant character, both personal and political. Our differences were those of public policy only, and our friendship never suffered thereby. Sir Wilfrid had a charming personality, which made him hosts of friends everywhere. He enjoyed to a degree, second to Sir John Macdonald only, the loyalty and enthusiastic devotion of party friends, and respect and goodwill of his political opponents. No man since Confederation has so strongly appealed to the people of his race or possessed so large a share of their confidence. History, a little later in calm review, will assess his value as one of the outstanding human factors in the development of Canada, and will undoubtedly assign him a foremost place. He was always a pleasing speaker, and sometimes rose to heights of real oratory. What was lacking in logical sequence and close reasoning was amply compensated by lucidity of style, charm of diction and vividness of imagination, which left him few, if any, competitors. He was a great figure in Canadian life, but it is in the House of Commons that he will be most of all missed. For me it will be a lonesome place without his pleasing presence and eloquent voice. Alas! that death is so pitiless and humanity so frail!

Hon. A. L. Sifton.

His removal will be a matter of deepest concern to the whole Dominion of Canada, and of concern to the rest of the British Empire, where for many years he has been considered one of the foremost figures of the world.

Hon. C. J. Doherty.

The death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is sincerely mourned. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say, by all who knew and all who knew of him. Throughout a long career, in which he contributed some remarkable pages to Canada's history, Sir Wilfrid held the affection and admiration of his fellow-countrymen to a degree that but very few have equalled. That affection and admiration were by no means confined to those who shared his views as to how Canada could best be served, or were able to approve his course in regard to her public affairs. Among those who differed with him most in respect of these matters, will be found many, and many to whom his death will bring sorrow as deep as that of his most convinced followers.

Hon. N. W. Rowell.

He was the oldest and most experienced Parliamentarian, and the House of Commons will not seem the same place without him. All Canada joins in the most sincere sympathy with Lady Laurier in her great bereavement.

Hon. F. B. Carvell.

As a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for fourteen years, I have always found his judgment good. He was honest and upright. He was ever actuated by the highest ideals, and, before everything else, always worked unceasingly in the best interests of Canada.

Hon. Arthur Meighen.

The light has gone out from our midst—a great and radiant light. Throughout the four corners of the Dominion we shall feel a sense of the loss of something great to all of us.

Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Opponents, he, as a party leader might have had, but of enemies he had none. He played the part of a great Canadian for a very long period, a record of which will fill the most honoured pages in Canadian history.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

His disappearance leaves a sensation of void. He will long be mourned by all Canada, and particularly by his own race, whose idol and glory he always was. He easily takes his place beside Lafontaine and Cartier. As a statesman he was the equal of Macdonald.

His Honour William Pugsley.

I think it can truly be said that when the Angel of Death came to take him he was one of the greatest living Canadians. He stood in the very front rank of the statesmen of the British Empire, which he loved with an ardent devotion.

LIBERAL LEADER IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, K.C., who was born in Cape Breton, in 1859, and has represented that constituency since 1904, has been chosen Opposition House Leader by the caucus held by the Liberals on Monday to select a successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier (says the *Times*). A Committee of Management has been appointed to advise Mr. Mackenzie, with Mr. J. A. Robb, the Chief Liberal Whip, as chairman. The caucus decided that the choice of permanent leader should be left to a Convention of Liberals to be called on the earliest possible date.

* *

THE WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

Routine Order Dealing with Important Matter for All Ranks.

On February 20, Headquarters, O.M.F.C., published the following Routine Order (No. 5308), and as it intimately concerns all ranks of the Canadian Overseas Forces, we reproduce it in full for the benefit of the large number of our readers who have no opportunity of perusing the daily Routine Orders. The full text is as follows:—

Under Order in Council P.C. 3165 of December 21, 1918, authority has been granted for the payment of a War Service Gratuity to officers, warrant officers, N.C.Os. and men of the Canadian Military Forces under the following conditions:—

1. To all ranks who have served at any time overseas (which means on the strength for pay and allowances of any unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force outside Canada or the United States), who were on Active Service on November 11, 1918, the gratuity payable on retirement or discharge will be as follows:—

In the C.E.F. any part of which service was Overseas.

For 3 years	183	days' pay and allowances	
For 2 years and under 3 years	153	,,	,,
For 1 year and under 2 years	122	,,	,,
For less than 1 year	92	,,	,,

2. Officers and men discharged before November 11, 1918, will only be eligible for the gratuity set forth in para. 1, if they have served at the Front in an actual theatre of war (this means in a country in which the land forces are in contact with the enemy on land) less any post discharge pay previously paid under former regulations.
3. In the case of officers and men with dependents who are entitled to Separation Allowance, if 31 days' pay and allowances including Separation Allowance is less than $100, a consolidated rate of $100 will be paid in lieu of every payment of 31 or 30 days' pay and allowances.
4. In the case of officers and men without dependents and not entitled to Separation Allowance, if 31 days' pay and allowance is less than $70, a consolidated rate of $70 will be paid in lieu of every payment of 31 or 30 days pay and allowances.
5. The Gratuity will not be paid to any officer who has been (a) Cashiered or dismissed from the service by sentence of a Court Martial (b) Deprived of his commission by reason of misconduct (c) Called upon to retire or to resign his commission by reason of misconduct.
6. The gratuity will not be paid to any soldier who has been discharged under the following circumstances—(a) Having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy. (b) Having been sentenced to penal servitude or by court martial to imprisonment for 2 years or more. (c) During his service, having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years, committed either before or after enlistment. (d) For misconduct. (e) At his own request, or at the request of his parents or guardians that he was under age (unless the Militia Department otherwise determines).
7. The gratuity is not payable to the estate of an officer or man who dies while in the service, but if he dies after discharge before payment of the whole gratuity has been made and he has a dependent entitled to Separation Allowance, the unpaid portion of the gratuity will be paid to such dependent.
8. Officers and men discharged before November 11, 1918, who had no service at the front are not entitled to War Service Gratuity (see Para. 2), but will be entitled to post discharge pay authorised by previous regulations.
9. Officers and men discharged from the C.E.F. for the purpose of joining the Imperial Forces will be entitled to a gratuity for the period of their service less the amount of any gratuity paid by the Imperial Government.
10. If the dependent of a Civil Servant is not entitled to Separation Allowance by reason of the officer or man being in receipt of his Civil Service salary, the War Gratuity issuable will be the amount authorised for a single man without dependents.
11. The term "Pay and Allowances" includes Separation Allowance, where same is payable, but does not include allowance in lieu of rations and quarters, or subsistence allowance or messing allowance. The gratuity is calculated by reference to the rate of pay and allowances to which the officer or man was entitled at the time of his retirement or discharge.
12. Payment of the gratuity will be made as follows:—
    31 days' pay and allowances on the day of retirement or discharge, and the balance, if any, in alternate monthly instalments thereafter of 30 and 31 days' pay and allowances.
13. Officers and men who have not served Overseas and who were on the strength of the land forces on November 11, 1918, will receive the following gratuity in lieu of the amounts authorised in para. 1.:—

For 3 years or over	92	days' pay and allowances.	
For 2 years and under 3 years	61	,,	,,
For 1 year and under 2 years	31	,,	,,

14. Officers and men retired or discharged in Canada will receive any War Gratuity or Post Discharge Pay to which they may be entitled from the Militia authorities. Those discharged in England should forward their application with particulars of service, etc., to the Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., Westminster House, 7, Millbank, London, S.W.1

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Opposing Canadian control through the St. Lawrence River of the proposed Niagara waterway through the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, the American Senate has defeated the scheme, but voted in favour of the American Canal Inland Waters Bill.

"PRINCESS PATRICIA'S OWN."

How the P.P.C.L.I.'s Colonel-in-Chief Came Again to Her Regiment.

(By "Canada's" Special Representative.)

An unsympathetic ticket collector at Waterloo almost prevented *Canada* from being represented at the review of the P.P.C.L.I. by Princess Patricia on Friday of last week. The routine-ridden propensities of the collector, who refused a ticketless passenger permission to board a train on the point of leaving, were aggravating, but another train starting a few minutes later proved my salvation.

At Bramshott, the courtesy of Lt.-Col. G. G. Blackstock, M.C., A.A. and Q.M.G. of the 3rd Divisional Headquarters Staff, supplemented by immediate action on his part, sent me post-haste by motor car to the parade ground. My chauffeur drove as though he were seeking to escape a creeping barrage in the vicinity of the battle-front, or making record time through such unsavoury places as Arras or St. Pol, where Death lurked ever in the form of enemy H.E.'s.

* * * *

An Appropriate Setting.

Drawn up in square formation, at ease, stood the remnants of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry—premier fighting unit of the Dominion's Oversea Forces. The setting for this body of young, yet withal grim-faced men—soldiers well proven in battle and with their thin ranks the prouder in that they had not been reinforced since the continuous fighting which marked the last three months of the war—was a typically English countryside. No ruined hamlets here to remind these boyish veterans of the tragedy and pathos of lost comrades; no shell-torn areas or rusting wire to bring back the nightmare of past days. Just a little bit of old England—green fields, with solid earthen fences, friendly trees, and other inseparable adjuncts of a sweet and peaceful countryside.

Photograph] [*E. T. Williamson, Haslemere.*

PRINCESS PATRICIA TAKING THE SALUTE AT THE MARCH PAST.

An appropriate setting this for the observance of the solemn little ritual which had drawn Princess and war veterans together. Doubly appropriate that here should be enacted the epilogue to that Tragedy of War staged in Europe's cockpit. At Ottawa in August, 1914, the Princess had presented to this her own regiment the Colour which she herself had embroidered with loving hands. That was the prologue. In the intervening four and a half years the regiment had achieved a fine record of gallantry. To-day the Princess, as Colonel-in-Chief, came once again to her regiment. But, alas! how few were there to welcome her of those gallant fellows who had left Ottawa in 1914. Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., the commanding officer, was one of these, and present, also, was Lt.-Col. Agar Adamson, D.S.O., a former C.O. Of the "other ranks," forty-two claimed the high privilege of being members of the original battalion. Yet, outwardly, at least, there was nothing to differentiate the new soldier from the old. All had undergone the baptism of war, and the warm sun, glinting on rifle-bolt and bayonet, smiled on each proud young face as they stood intent, hearkening to the words of welcome and of appreciation spoken by their Colonel-in-Chief.

Thousands of miles lay between the men and the Canadian homes to which they will shortly return. It is a long day since they left the Dominion, and the rugged path they have since trod has been rendered harder by the loss of gallant comrades who had fallen by the way and now rest beneath the friendly soil of an Allied country. They died for Canada, but also, as surely, did they die for such a land as was typified by the countryside on which they now stood, attentive and erect.

Princess Patricia's Address.

Princess Patricia, who was accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lady Evelyn Farquhar, and Miss Dorothy Yorke, on arrival was received by Major-General F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the 3rd Division; Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, D.S.O. (7th Brigade), and Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Camp Commandant, Bramshott).

Addressing the regiment, the Princess said:

> I cannot tell you how deep are my feelings of pleasure and gratification at finding myself among you to-day. Ever since my return from Canada at the end of 1916, I have been hoping to have the opportunity of seeing you and renewing my acquaintance with the regiment, but unfortunately my wish was not realised.
>
> Much has indeed happened much that is sad as well as glorious since that well-remembered day when I bade you farewell in Canada, before your departure for the Front. I remember saying that I felt sure the regiment would become a distinguished one. How soon were those sentiments to be realised! I find it impossible to tell you all that I feel at this moment. My thoughts go back to the heroic deaths of your two first colonels—Col. Farquhar and Col. Buller—both old and valued friends of mine. I am sure you will all be delighted that Lady Evelyn Farquhar is able to be here with me to-day. All of you are fully aware of her splendid and continuous efforts on behalf of the regiment and its members at all times.
>
> The services of the regiment since its arrival in France at the end of 1914 have been at all times honourable and worthy of the finest traditions of our race. I cannot help referring to that grim struggle known as the Second Battle of Ypres; the repulse of the heavy German attack on Sanctuary Wood in June 1916, when your gallant Commander, Col. Buller, lost his life, having previously sustained the loss of one of his eyes; the prolonged and costly battles of the Somme, in which the capture of Courcelette was such an outstanding feature; the brilliant assault and capture on a snowy April morning of the redoubtable Vimy Ridge in 1917; the mud and glory of the Passchendaele battle; and, finally, the series of seven successful assaults of last year which, culminating in the capture of Mons, led up to the termination of the war, but in which, alas! your gallant Col. Stewart laid down his life.
>
> Soon you will be returning to your homes once more to take up your usual occupations. I cannot conclude my remarks without a few words of special recognition of the splendid services rendered to the Empire by your founder and present commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Gault. His great gallantry and determination have been a source of continued inspiration to all ranks throughout the campaign, and I will now beg him to allow me to place on the Colour a wreath of laurel as a token of my deep admiration for and pride in all who have served in my regiment since 1914.

A Recognition of Gallantry.

Following the address, the regimental Colour was paraded in front of the battalion, and the Princess affixed a bronze laurel wreath, on which was the inscription:—"To the P.P.C.L.I., from the Colonel-in-Chief, Patricia, in recognition of their heroic services in the Great War, 1914-18."

The reply of Lt.-Col. Hamilton Gault, on behalf of the officers, N.C.O.s and men, was impressive and soldier-like. He expressed their deep appreciation of the signal honour conferred on the regiment by the Princess, their Colonel-in-Chief, coming to inspect them. It had been always the earnest desire of the officers and men that they should be so inspected prior to their return to Canada, and the occasion was for them a memorable one. It had always, he said, been the endeavour of the many thousands who had passed through the regiment to live up to the high ideals by which they were endowed by her Royal Highness in 1914. In this high purpose many had fallen; and, he thought, proud to have fallen. He then enumerated various actions which were of special significance to the P.P.C.L.I.—the early fighting in which their beloved commander, Col. Farquhar, fell; the Second Battle of Ypres; Sanctuary Wood, where Col. Buller lost his life; and the later fighting at Amiens and Arras, which cost them the life of

Col. Stewart. In closing, and in view of Her Royal Highness's approaching marriage, he voiced the regiment's wish that long life and happiness in the years to come might attend the Princess.

Col. Gault then called for three cheers for their Colonel-in Chief, and with steel helmets thrust upwards on the top of bayonets, officers and men gave way to their pent-up enthusiasm, hitherto held in check by discipline.

A brief command, and the regiment reformed, with pipe band at its head, for the march past. This was led by the Commanding Officer, who, despite the loss of a leg in action, limped proudly at the head of his veteran troops.

And now, as the men marched away to billets, the sun shone fitfully on gleaming steel and polished accoutrements. Thereafter, it slid away behind a darkly-gathering mass of cloud, as though satisfied with work well done. And the gay, spring-like morning gave place to a leaden sky and low-lying banks of cloud, heavy with rain. But the "Pats" marched away cheerily, for had not the sun shone on their beloved Princess and Colonel-in-Chief? The Past is dead, and we live in the Present.

R. W. T.

AFFIXING THE BRONZE LAUREL WREATH TO THE COLOURS.

Photograph: E. T. Williamson, Haslemere.

* *

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS' MEMORIAL.

The memorial fund for the Royal Canadian Dragoons' tablets is rapidly swelling, over 9,000 francs having been already subscribed. Lt.-Col. Newcomen has received a letter from the Archbishop of Amiens gladly consenting to the proposal to place the memorial in his cathedral, and the matter is now in the hands of the French Ministry of Fine Arts, which has full charge of the restoration of French churches.

At the Cavalry Depôt at Rhyl the old members of the regiment are collecting a subscription towards the fund, and any members of the regiment on detached duties who wish to subscribe should send their donation either direct to Capt. W. F. Fortie, R.C.D., B.E.F., or to Major E. L. Caldwell, R.C.D., C.R.C.R., at Kinmel Park, Rhyl.

The Old Comrades' Association is also in full swing, and the officers are:—Proposed President, Major-Gen. F. L. Lessard; Vice-President, O.C., R.C.D.; Secretary-Treasurer, Lt. W. A. Blue, R.C.D., c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Ottawa. In addition, there will be a committee of four representatives from each Province.

It is expected that the first meeting of the Association will be held either in Ottawa or Toronto in January or February, 1920.

* *

The Canadian Services Rugby team was beaten 8 points to 3 last Saturday by St. Bart.'s Hospital. Major Deedes scored Canada's only try.

The 4th Division are organising a boxing tournament to be held in Brussels on March 15. Georges Carpentier, the French champion, will probably be a competitor in the international contests.

No. 42486 Shoeing-smith A. Robinson, of Woodstock, Ont., writes that he left Canada as a reservist in August, 1914, and went to France the following month. He has served continuously with the 45th Battery, 42nd Brigade, R.F.A.

War veterans attending the vocational schools in Manitoba waited last week on the Minister for Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment with a request for increase of pay and allowances (says *Reuter's* Ottawa correspondent). They receive at present $50 a month, but are now asking $75 for single men and $110 for married men, with allowances for their families, besides pensions. Consideration of their demands was promised.

GENERAL CURRIE'S RECOGNITION OF RED CROSS WORK.

Stirring Message from the Corps Commander.

The following message from Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.O.C. Canadian Corps, was read at the meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society held at Toronto this week:—

I esteem it a great privilege to record the feeling of pride and thankfulness experienced by all Canadians overseas in the wonderful work accomplished by the Canadian Red Cross since the outbreak of war. We are proud of the splendid generosity of Canada at home, proud of the enthusiasm and efficiency of the excellent organisation which collected and dispersed the comforts, and proud of the devotion to duty, the tireless energy, the constant supervision and the appreciation of what was wanted, of those who managed on this side of the water, and those who benefited in any way from the ministrations of the Red Cross are truly thankful: the wounded the sick, the tired and weary. Many lives have been saved, many breakdowns averted and discomfort removed, much suffering lessened by the aid received from the Red Cross.

At the hospitals, the convalescent camps, the rest homes, the dressing stations, and on the battlefield itself, everywhere was seen the Red Cross wagons and their attendants succouring, relieving and helping in every possible way. This help was not reserved for Canadians only. British and French institutions did not apply in vain, and no nobler work was done by the Canadian Red Cross than when it helped to supply the needs and wants of the civil population in those French and Belgian areas from which the enemy was driven; old and feeble men and women, suffering mothers, emaciated children, from all of whom the foe had taken the necessaries of life, will on bended knee for ever thank God for sending the Canadian Red Cross with its comfort, its succour and its sympathy.

Now that the war is over, it may seem to some that there no longer remains the same urgent need for the mission on which noble and unselfish women and men have been for so long engaged. Yet it would be a pity and indeed a wrong if any helpers in the Canadian Red Cross should cease their labours for the cause of suffering humanity, and so while I am very imperfectly and inadequately expressing the appreciation of those who have been helped, may I at the same time vouchsafe the hope that the Canadian Red Cross Society will continue to direct the full energy of its organisation to the relief of the poor, the needy, and the distressed whithersoever dispersed.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

RANGE RIFLE SHOOTING.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—There appear to be many in England of the Canadian Forces who are interested in rifle shooting, and took an active part in rifle shooting before they left Canada.

Now that the hustle of war and preparations therefor are dispensed with, could not some committee or club be formed to arrange for competitions while the boys are waiting for return to Canada?

From an interview with an Australian officer, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Australian Dominion Rifle Association, there is no doubt that they are very anxious to link up with the Canadian D.R.A., and it has been difficult to get in touch with a member of the Executive Committee of the D.R.A. in England who could represent and speak for that Association. The New Zealanders and South Africans would no doubt also be only too pleased to co-operate in a like manner.

It does seem that at present many valuable opportunities are being missed by those interested in rifle shooting to make up an Association to link up with the other Overseas D.R.As. and the National Rifle Association of England. There never was a better time, when so many interested in rifle shooting could meet and talk things over and arrange for competitions, interchange of visits, and interchange of ideas. This would materially help conditions of rifle shooting after we all get back to Canada.

Being only an amateur shot, but very much interested in rifle shooting, and not having been in Canada very long before the war, it is outside my province to attempt to speak on account of the Canadian D.R.A., but there must be members of the Executive Committee of the D.R.A. in England, and many others interested in rifle shooting, to whom an association or committee on this side would be very welcome.

Possibly, if in your journal you could start the ball rolling, there would be many who would be only too glad to do their little bit to help and get things moving before it is too late, and those interested have returned to their homes.—Yours, etc.,

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CANADIANS IN THE ARCTIC.

Accounts from the latest arrivals from the Murman coast show that the Allied troops there are in good health and condition, while everything possible is being done by the military authorities to alleviate the inevitable discomforts of extreme cold combined with the Arctic 20-hour night (says a Reuter message).

Major Sir Ernest Shackleton is attached to General Maynard's headquarters in the capacity of adviser on Arctic equipment, while a special force of Canadian officers and N.C.O.s, all experienced in Klondike conditions, is attached to the force in the capacity of instructors in Arctic life. Teams of "husky dogs" have also been specially sent over from Canada for transport work, though local reindeer are chiefly used for this purpose.

* *

Pte. Edward Macaulay, of the Canadian Highlanders, a grand-nephew of Lord Macaulay, was married at Paignton last week to Miss Alice Annette Money, daughter of the late Col. E. E. Money.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. *(All Rights Reserved.)*

CHAPTER VI.—CAREW CELEBRATES.

II.

AS Don got free of his own wire he saw a dim line of men advancing with him on the left. Burton was close on his right—closer, in fact, than the law allows—and they were advancing rapidly over the drying ground. A German flare for ten seconds, thought Carew, and the attack would be a sanguinary washout—one minute's grace, and they'd take that Hun trench without a casualty. They went striding on, and Carew had reached the German wire when a splash and a muffled cry beside him seemed to give the signal for a hell of noise.

He twisted round to identify the splash, and saw Burton gain his feet on his right. A bomb burst close, and he saw figures clambering over the sandbags and wire, and coming towards him. Burton, wildly excited, half sobbed, half laughed at his elbow, and he saw the flicker of his companion's bayonet go forward in a clean, straight lunge. At once he was fighting, too; for the Germans, contrary to their usual custom, had come out to meet the attack. Carew stopped thinking of Burton, and side-stepped a vicious jab. He thrust and missed, shortened his arm, and brought the butt against his opponent's head—then jumped forward, feeling the man's face move beneath his boot as he trod.

"THE TRENCH WAS TAKEN."

There was a crash behind him, and a flare of sudden light, and his face was spattered with something he hoped was mud. Fighting again, this time hard-pressed by three crouching, lunging figures—and then he saw peaked caps close to his shoulder, reinforcements from God knows where, and he went forward in the rush. He was fortunate enough to find a comparatively clear lane in the German wire, though an equipment strap catching and holding him caused much unnecessary profanity for over a minute, while a German rifle fired steadily from a loophole immediately in front of him, and the bullets sang past his ear with maddening regularity.

He found himself on that vague line of whitish sandbags, and craned down into the black turmoil—then jumped. More men assailed him—he got his bayonet home again, jamming it to the hilt with surprising ease—then they melted away, jerking the rifle from his hands. He remembered that a rifle was no sort of use in these trench affairs. The familiar Canadian accent struck his ears, and instantly he forgot his excitement, finding the trench was taken and men already busy shifting the sandbags from the old front of the trench to the new. Carew grinned at his previous excitement, and grabbed at a greasy sandbag, under the hoarse voice of a nervous corporal. He heard someone calling his name, and Burton stared into his face and was passing on down the ditch until the other yelled at him. Harry started work beside his friend in silence—they both felt that it was rather good to have a pal, and to come through even minor every-night raids in such good shape.

The bombardment started—the inevitable German hammering of a captured trench—just like cursing, as Burton remarked, and the two crouched together against the new front of the ditch. An officer crept down the line, exhorting them to be ready for the expected counter-attack when the bombardment ceased, and Carew found a rifle ready to his hand, and sighed with relief as he tried the bolt action and found it easy. He missed the familiar feel of his own gun, though, but it was trodden deep into the mud beneath his feet by this time. A machine gun squad passed along the top of the parapet above his head, slipping and swearing with their load, and he heard them whispering in the dark as they set up their gun. Burton was cutting out a hasty fire step.

The bombardment ceased, and even as they noticed the stillness the machine gun stuttered above them. The two found footing on the step and fired steadily, and with some lack of interest, at the dim advancing figures. German flares were burning behind the captured trench, now throwing the heads of the Canadian defenders into sharp relief against the light. A machine gun on the flank swept the top of the trench, and the man next to Burton went down. Then British lights showed the Germans in the open, and the attack melted away before the rapid fire. They disappeared, and almost immediately the bombardment started again, but a kind of a tired bombardment this time, as if the enemy had realised his defeat. It died away sullenly after a few minutes, though the bullets from the enfilading machine gun were splashing the mud in their faces and threatening to make the position untenable.

Burton nudged his friend. His face looked drawn and haggard in the light of the star shells.

"How about that stunt of ours?" he queried, hopefully. Carew, on the fire step, grinned down at him, and nodded.

"That machine gun over there on the right," he announced. "That's our meat!"

Burton chuckled, and passed the word to the corporal on his right. There was a wordy altercation, and then, as another man dropped into the mud, he gave slow assent, and the two were up and out in a moment. Carew took the lead, and they crawled forward.

They were carrying three bombs each—the old type, with a rat's-tail of fuse depending from each. The night was clear now, the stars seeming to light the country, but no moon, for which the friends were duly grateful. A French attack on the left had lightened the pressure on their immediate front, and, except for the troublesome machine gun they were hunting, the Germans seemed to have accepted the success of the Canadian sally philosophically enough.

Carew came to a communication, and daringly swung himself down. The other followed, and they crept on, passing a quiet working party out in the open twenty-five yards away on their left. Carew glanced round at his friend—they had been cut off before by a working party, and each knew the other's thoughts. The trench split into two, and Carew followed the path to the right without hesitation. The rap-rapping of the machine gun grew suddenly loud. Edging along the side of the trench, each second expecting some challenge or sudden assault, Carew loosened and prepared his bombs, twisting the fuses together, and beckoning to Burton to do the same. There was a corner just ahead, and, peering round cautiously, they could see the emplacement, the head of a communication trench, and two men staggering from it with ammunition for the active gun.

A devil of recklessness entered the men, and, drawing back a pace, Carew lighted the ready match Burton held, and ignited the two bundles of bombs. Then, stepping forward, he tossed both packages into the dark group of men bending over the spitting gun. An explosion followed almost immediately, with another in rapid succession, so much bigger than they had anticipated, that the two Canadians fell forward as they started their run back.

It was bad judgment on Carew's part. He should have climbed the side of the trench and thrown his bombs, and then the two have taken their chance in the open. As it was, trying to regain his feet in the slippery mud, he was stunned by the metalled boot of the foremost of the German soldiers crowding from the communication trench. Lying half-suffocated in the mud, he saw vaguely Burton struggling, until another blow knocked the wits from him.

. . . . . .

Burton came to first, and lay still for a minute, noting in the dim light the immense superiority of the dugout in which he was lying to those in his own trench, and trying to connect the thoughts in his aching head. He saw Carew's still body lying across his legs, and grabbed at his shoulder. The other stirred, and sat up, his eyes showing the pain the effort gave him, and the blood starting slowly again from a half-dried gash across his forehead. They looked at each other, but had nothing to say, until a German soldier appeared at the entrance, and, aided by a bayonet, the two obeyed the obvious wishes of their captor and staggered out, a sad looking couple in the first light of the dawn. The guard urged them down the head of a communication trench, and so they disappeared

(To be continued.)

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A comprehensive and interesting book of "Australian War Photographs" (4s.) has been published by the A.I.F. Publications Section, under the editorship of Capt. G. H. Wilkins, M.C. It forms an admirable pictorial record from November, 1917, to the end of the war. Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, contributes an appreciative introduction.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Major John Douglas Armour, H.Q., 1st Divisional Artillery (died at the Canadian Red Cross Hospital, London, on February 21), was the eldest son of Mr. Douglas Armour, K.C., of Vancouver, and grandson of the late Hon. John D. Armour, Chief Justice of Ontario. Deceased had spent four years in France and Belgium, and his illness was contracted on service. He was 30 years of age. The funeral service was held at St. Margaret's on Tuesday.

Lt. (A/Capt.) T. H. H. Bevan, 4th M.G. Bn. (died on February 18 of broncho-pneumonia at No. 20 General, Camiers), was the son of the Rev. Canon Bevan, of Niagara Falls, and was a science graduate of Toronto University, and from the outset of his military career had been with a machine gun unit. He was wounded in 1916.

Lt. Walter Scott Waldie, 1st C.O.R.D. (died at No. 9 C.G.H., Kinmel Park, on February 19, of influenza), belonged to Toronto, and was a son-in-law of Sir Edward Kemp. Early in 1916 Lt. Waldie joined the 122nd Bn., and came overseas with the rank of major. On the battalion being reorganised as a Forestry unit, deceased reverted to the rank of lieutenant in order to join a combatant unit, but the Armistice was signed as he was about to proceed to France. Lt. Waldie, whose brother, Lt. Percy Waldie, is presumed to have been killed in 1915, leaves a widow and three young children.

Imperial Forces.

Lt. Charles T. B. Barnes, R.N. (died from pneumonia following influenza, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Granton, Edinburgh, on February 21), was a grandson of the late Mr. John W. Nicholson, of St. John, N.B., and was 25.

Major Roswell Murray MacTavish, M.A., M.C., Gen. List., New Armies (died of pneumonia at No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, France, on February 6), was the eldest son of the Rev. W. S. MacTavish, B.D., Ph.D., of Madoc, Ont. He was formerly in the 2nd South Staffordshires.

Lt. (A/Capt.) John E. Malcolm, R.E. (died of pneumonia at Tournai, France, on February 19), was the younger and only surviving son of Mrs. H. A. Malcolm, of 22, Kensington Gardens Square, W., and previously belonged to the C.M.R.'s.

Sec. Lt. Avard Y. Mathews, Yorks. Regt., attd. W. Yorks. (previously reported as wounded and missing, now reported died of wounds as a prisoner in German hands), was a lance-corporal in the O.M.F.C. when he received his commission a year ago.

Lt. Joseph E. Schingh, R.A.F. (killed at Hucknall through his machine crashing in a ploughed field from an altitude of 500 ft.), was a Canadian.

Lt.-Col. W. J. C. Mulloch, C.A.M.C., who came overseas with the Toronto University Base Hospital in 1915, has died from pneumonia at Toronto.

Capt. W. T. Ruggles, who died recently at Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S., following wounds received at Lens, was one of the original officers of the 85th Bn. Deceased was latterly attached to the Pay Corps at Halifax.

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WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Also Cases of Dangerous and Serious Illness.

8 General, Rouen.—Lt. G. B. Wootten, N.B. and R.A.F. (removed from seriously ill list).

1st London General, Camberwell.—Lt. W. Waldrum, 1st C.O.R.D. (right arm, old).

3rd London General, Wandsworth Common, S.W.—Maj. E. Day, 5th; Lt. J. M. Langfier, M.R.D.; Lt. A. G. Trees, 2nd C.M.R.

Red Cross, 17, North Audley Street, W.—Lt. F. N. Adam, 1st M.M.G. Bde.; Lt. J. L. Bishop, 87th; Lt. E. F. Le Quesnel, R.C.R.; Lt. R. F. McIntosh, 12th C.E.; Lt. M. H. Robinson, 1st C.M.R.

Granville Special, Buxton.—Lt. A. D. Archibald, 85th; Lt. H. H. Browne, 78th; Maj. J. F. Burgess, C.A.M.C.; Lt. W. F. Gardiner, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. A. Gilbert, 75th; Lt. E. J. Heaney, 4th T.M.B.; Lt. A. S. Irwin, 16th; Lt. H. Kennedy, 7th C.E.; Lt. A. M. Slatter, 15th; Capt. H. S. Thain, 75th; Capt. S. S. Wright, 26th.

Officers' Convalescent Hospital, Matlock Bath.—Lt. M. B. Archibald, 13th C.F.A.; Lt. G. D. A. Blandford, 1st D.A.C.; Lt. H. W. De Guerre, 1st; Lt. R. C. Gaisford, 38th; Lt. C. B. Hick, 3rd M.G.; Lt. H. R. McCuaig, 4th; Lt. E. H. Murphy, 102nd; Lt. A. Sutherland, 87th.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. G. Beveridge, Que. and R.A.F.; Capt. S. J. Cragg, 78th; Lt. H. Davidson, 8th; Lt. W. E. Longworthy, 14th C.F.A.; Lt. H. W. Powell, 21st; Lt. W. H. Roberjs, 2nd M.G.; Capt. H. E. Rose, 58th.

Other than Wounds.

Dangerously Ill.—N./S. M. C. MacLeod, C.A.M.C. (influenza and broncho-pneumonia), Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton; Lt. (A./Capt.) J. Ward, M.C., D.C.M., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. (broncho-pneumonia), No 48 C.C.S.; Lt. W. A. Kenny, 15th Res. (pneumonia), War Hospital, Dundee; Maj. J. W Van Den Berg, D.S.O., C.M.G.D. (influenza and pneumonia), No 14 C.G.H., Eastbourne; Maj. J. I. Carling, Gen. List (broncho-pneumonia), 17, North Audley Street, W.

Seriously Ill.—Capt. W. T. Hackett, C.A.D.C. (P.U.O.), No. 20 General, Camiers; Lt. J. B. Howes, Base Depôt, C.F.C. (influenza), Prince of Wales' Hospital, Marylebone; N./S. M. S. Wilson, 1 C.G.H., attd. 2 C.G.H (influenza), Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton; Lt. N. C. Bilton, C.A.R.D (influenza), No. 12 C.G.H., Bramshott; Capt. H. F. R. Griffith, R.C.R., attd. 3rd Div. H.Q. (broncho-pneumonia), No. 12 C.G.H., Bramshott; Lt. W. H. A. Short, 5th C.M.R. (broncho-pneumonia), No. 12 C.G.H., Bramshott; Capt. W. A. Woodward, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (broncho-pneumonia), No. 14 General, Wimereux; Lt. A. Sheldon, 18th Res. (influenza and pneumonia), No. 14 C.G.H., Eastbourne.

Removed from Dangerously Ill List.—Maj. G. W. O. Dowsley, C.A.M.C., attd. 3rd C.C.D. (influenza and pneumonia), No. 14 C.G.H., Eastbourne; Maj. A. C. Grant, Man., secd. W.O. (influenza and pneumonia), No. 14 C.G.H., Eastbourne; Maj. E. C. Hodgins, W. Ont., secd. Imp. Forces (pneumonia), 61 C.C.S.; Capt. F. W. White, 2nd Tramways Co. (influenza and pneumonia), No 14 C.G.H., Eastbourne.

Removed from Seriously Ill List. Maj. J. L. Lang, 22nd Co., C.F.C (influenza), 13 Can. General, Hastings; N./S. M. S. Wilson, No. 1 C.G.H attd. No. 2 C.G.H. (influenza), Can. Spec. Hosp., Buxton

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN

List of Friday, February 21.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Alberta Regiment.—Whyte, 320660 J. J.

British Columbia Regiment.—Babcock, 17197 W. L.; Greaves, 16774 H. P.; Hiakaia, 16896 A.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Brooks, 712886 V. F.

Manitoba Regiment.—Davis, 2381381 E. J.

Died.

Cavalry.—Dunning, 114 J.

Engineers.—Banks, 2005997 Spr. H.; Blue, 718548 L.-Cpl. L. A.; Cook, 16873 Act. Sgt. W. J.; Croymans, 104648 Spr. H. J.; Hansford, 141125 Spr. F. A.; Lavallee, 363 Spr. W.; Morisette, 417206 Spr. E.; Scott, 754840 Spr. W. C.

Quebec Regiment.—Chapman, 919141 H.; Goudreault, 4040509 L. A.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Palmer, 70772 Sgt. J. H.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Hall, 228277 F. D.; Stewart, 138331 Co. Q.M.-Sgt. W. S.; Whyte, 228260 A. M.; Wilson, 799572 A. J.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Hooper, 201399 Act. Cpl. P. J.

Alberta Regiment.—Hutchison, 907392 D. C.; Jackman, 252967 H.; Winskill, 79715 Act. Sgt. E.

British Columbia Regiment.—Lapsansky, 16662 J. R.

Army Service Corps.—Reid, 110474 E. A.; Sarles, 30607 Sgt. A. J.

Railway Troops.—Bell, 1090117 J. H.; Chabuck, 1072073 K.; Cole, 778886 P. E.; Graham, 778436 Q.M.-Sgt. T. R.; Popoff, 706654 N.

Forestry Corps.—Begbie, 19373 P.; Cafferata, 646028 Act. Cpl. C. C.; Riley, 2574339 Cpl. J. H.; Tremblay, 2250483 D.; Tucker, 2329820 E.

Ordnance Corps.—Soule, 29606 W. M.

List of Monday, February 24.

Killed.

Artillery.—Worthington, 312887 Cpl. C. J.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Quebec Regiment.—Nolan, 1030620 M.

Accidentally Killed.

Railway Troops.—Hackett, 2532402 J., M.M.

Died.

Artillery.—Niles, 1251183 Dvr. H.

Engineers.—Stokes, 507236 Spr. L. A.; Croymans, 104648 Spr. H. J.; Cook, 16873 Act. Sgt. W. J.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Fallow, 445456 W.; McGee, 444895 A.

Quebec Regiment.—Ion, 3080598 C.

Central Ontario Regiment.—George, 802636 B.; Martin, 3039896 H.; Thomas, 2499156 A.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Emslie, 1018394 J. G.

Alberta Regiment.—Clarke, 812210 C. R.; Riggs, 812203 W. N.

Army Service Corps.—Box, 113101 F. C.; Cairnie, 3280 J.; Heap, 164679 J.; Higgins, 216997 F. A.; Veinote, 282279 A. G.; Wismer, 73971 R. J.

Forestry Corps.—Adamsky, 2203441 S.; Hubley, 2329477 Act. Cpl. R.

Railway Troops.—Beer, 442936 A.; Hibaliuk, 685035 O.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

Manitoba Regiment.—MacLennan, 721823 J.

List of Thursday, February 27.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Wilson, 1009498 H. S.

Died.

Artillery.—Lewis, 334116 Gnr. T.; MacDonald, 3033509 Gnr. H. J.; Torrance, 318931 Gnr. L. A.

Engineers.—Brewster, 2173540 Spr. C. J.; De Bury, 180453 Spr. R. W. V.; Doucette, 794147 Spr. C. E.

Quebec Regiment.—Barrier, 133206 J.; Graham, 162774 N.; Hession, 3084311 W. J.; Lynch, 3081681 T.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Alsept, 195974 A.

Central Ontario Regiment.—McDougall, 3317883 R. W.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Baverstock, 614556 C. R.

Alberta Regiment.—McKinnon, 3213414 A.

British Columbia Regiment.—Brewer, 463227 H.

Railway Troops.—Fish, 270236 Spr. R.; Fontaine, 2008492 Spr. E.; Dumont, 1006761 Spr. J.; Henderson, 144535 Spr. N.; Lawrence, 782136 Spr. F.; McBurnie, 219142 Spr. W.; Osborne, 649453 Cpl. H. C.; Pringle, 1006266 Spr. A.; Racher, 270589 Spr. N.; Tobin, 247 Spr. J. M.

Cyclist Corps.—Carter, 3107830 A. E.

Forestry Corps.—Sutherland, 2497988 S.

Army Service Corps.—Connell, 787346 J. A.; Harrison, 172195 G. S.; McMahon, 61061 J. D.; Martin, 868230 R. G.; Townsend, 425425 R. S.

Army Veterinary Corps.—Watchorn, 291524 W. R.

Missing, Believed Drowned.

Artillery.—Montgomery, 306609 Act. Sgt. G. G.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

Died.

M/280021 Act. Cpl. D. Adamson, R.A.S.C. (Alberta); M2/153043 C.Q.M.S. O. Hartley, R.A.S.C. (Vancouver)

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FUNERAL OF CAPT. I. W. DOWDING.

The funeral of Capt. Isaac Dowding, C.A.P.C., a popular member of the London Pay Office, took place on the 28th ult., at Brookwood Cemetery. Among those present at the graveside were Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ross (Paymaster-General), Col. W. R. Ward (Accountant-General), Major W. G. Reburn and Capt. W. Muir, and Major D. H. Sinclair (representing the A.M.S. Branch, Record Office). A party of N.C.O.s and men from the Pay Office attended, and the pall-bearers (members of the C.A.P.C. Headquarters Staff) were :—Capts. A. J. Mansell, W. A. Bonshor, F. A. Chew, A. H. Ryman, F. M. Fisher and R. W. Atkinson.

The following officers and brethren of Canada Lodge (of which the deceased officer was Junior Deacon) were present :—Mr. H. S. Carmichael (W.M.), Messrs. F. J. Moss and W. Kerr (Wardens), Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith (Treasurer), Mr. A. E. Carlyle (Secretary), Mr. W. T. Cranfield, Capt. C. R. Wilson, S/Sgt. W. Cowlishaw, Mr. H. B. Beaumont, S/Sgt. H. E. Croxford, Lt. A. E. Renteul, and Cpl. W. T. Moynes. Brethren from other Lodges inluded Mr. Arthur Ross (Royal Colonial Institute Lodge, representing Col. Sir G. McLaren Brown, K.B.E.), Sergt.-Major R. D. Whitmore (Royal Arthur Lodge), Sgt. McKee, Mr. H. E. Dawe, Major M. R. Burrows, Capt. Lorrimer, Sgt. S. E. Nicholls, Sgt. N. J. Mulloy and Cpl. A. E. Webster.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

A Baseless Rumour—Some Complaints from Bramshott—Notes on Officers and Men.

RUMOURS have been current that, owing to the present congestion at Bramshott Camp, the First Division would be quartered on Salisbury Plain pending return to Canada for demobilisation. We are authoritatively informed that there is no truth in the rumour. All the Divisions in the Field will in turn be stationed at Bramshott.

Conditions in the Demobilisation Camps.

During a visit paid to Bramshott Camp last week, a representative of *Canada* found that whilst officers and men of various units of the Third Division were more or less satisfied with billeting and other conditions, rations were not as plentiful as they might be. Several units have had, in consequence, to draw upon their regimental funds to make up the deficiency. Considering the length of time the Area has been used by the Canadians, comparatively little improvement has been carried out in the provision of raised cinder pathways available for use in wet weather. Complaints have reached us respecting alleged bad conditions and insufficient rations in force at Knotty Ash Camp, near Liverpool, where the Canadian Railway Troops are temporarily quartered. Men at this camp have, we are informed, already paraded in a body to their officers in order to ventilate alleged grievances.

HOSPITAL REPRESENTATIVE'S STAFF, GRANVILLE CANADIAN SPECIAL HOSPITAL, AND CANADIAN RED CROSS SPECIAL HOSPITALS, BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Back row (left to right): A./Sgt. T. Arnott (1st), Pte. C. L. Benjamin (C.R.T.), Pte. S. R. Drinkall (10th), A./Sgt. W. L. Scott (14th). *Bottom row*: A./Sgt. E. B. H. Shaver (31st), Capt. H. E. C. Sturdee, Hosp. Rep. (Que. Regt.), S./Sgt. W. Smith (Engrs.).

Repatriation of Dependents.

Applications for refunds of the cost of passages to Canada of soldiers' dependents (O.M.F.C.) between the dates November 11, 1918, and January 23, 1919, inclusive, should be made to the Secretary, Department of Militia, Ottawa.

The First Units to Return.

It is understood that the 7th Infantry Brigade is scheduled to be the first of the 3rd Divisional troops to be returned to Canada as a unit. The battalions concerned are the P.P.C.L.I., the R.C.R., and the 42nd and 49th Bns.

52nd Battalion's War Honours.

Up to December 31, 1918, the 52nd Bn. (Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O., of Victoria, in command) had been awarded a grand total of battle honours of 304. This total is partly made up of :—V.C., 1 (Capt. C. J. P. O'Kelly, of Winnipeg); Second Bar to D.S.O., 1; Bar to D.S.O., 1; D.S.O., 8; Second Bar to M.C., 2; Bar to M.C., 5; M.C., 29; D.C.M., 34; Second Bar to M.M., 1; Bar to M.M., 21; and M.M., 173.

Hartlepool and West Hartlepool have been placed out of bounds owing to an outbreak of small-pox.

The address of the Canadian Embarkation Officer at Weymouth is 9, Augusta Place, and the telephone No., Weymouth 183.

O.M.F.C. Cross-Country Championship.

Eight men (from the same unit) from the Seaford, Witley, Bramshott, London, Ripon, Rhyl and Bexhill Areas, as well as from the C.F.C. and C.R.T. Depôts, will be allowed to participate in the O.M.F.C. Cross-Country Championship to be held at Seaford on Wednesday afternoon, March 19. Entries (to be made to the Secretary, C.M.A.A.) close at noon on March 12.

Important to Men on Leave.

All N.C.O.s and men who, when proceeding on leave, have to remain in London for a period of two hours or more must report either at 3, Southampton Street, Strand, or at 46, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. (near Victoria Station), where their passes and railway warrants will be checked. At the same time, the Visé Officer will give an extension of leave of 12 hours. Men who remain in London and who report to the above depôts will also receive the same period of extension, says Routine Order No. 5311.

Appointments.

Lt.-Col. W. B. Evans, D.S.O., Que., to be G.S.O.2 at Witley, from a similar position at Ripon, Yorks. Lt.-Col. N. Gentles, D.S.O., Sask., and Major F. C. Rush, D.S.O., Cav., have relinquished their appointments at the C.T.S. Major H. W. Niven, D.S.O., M.C., E. Ont., has ceased to command the Officers' Casualty Centre. Major (A/Lt.-Col.) A. F. Culver, M.C., Art. (Chief Instructor), and Lt. (A/Capt.) A. T. Neale (Adjt.), cease to hold their instructional appointments at the Canadian School of Gunnery. Major H. P. Snelgrove, Man., has been appointed Court Martial Officer at Witley.

Wing Commanders at Rhyl.

The following officers have been appointed to command Military District Concentration Wings at Kinmel Park, Rhyl :—Major C. W. MacLean, 1st C.O. No. 1 Wing; Major J. Handley, 1st C.O. (2); Major C. A. V. McCormack, 1st C.O. (3); Capt. (A/Maj.) C. Stevenson, M.C., Alta. (4 and 5); Capt. J. H. Thompson, Art. (6); Major E. V. Collier, D.S.O., Eng. (6); Major C. W. Hodgson, W.O. (7); Major J. Grindey, Art. (10); Major R. J. S. Langford, N.S. (11); Capt. (A/Maj.) J. P. French, D.S.O., Sask. (12); Major H. W. Harbord, Que. (13).

Embarkation Officers.

The following appointments are made in the Ocean and Rail Transport Department :—Embarkation Officers : Glasgow, Lt. (A/Capt.) D. Drummond; Weymouth, H/Capt. S. L. Bedson, Alta.; London, Capt. N. E. O'Brian, M.C., B.C. Assistant Embarkation Officers : Glasgow, Lt. R. A. C. Young, Que.; Weymouth, Lt. W. L. Hart, Que.; London, Lt. A. Rackham, Sask.; Southampton, Lt. (A/Capt.) W. D. Cavendish, Corps C.R.T., and Lt. H. H. Chantre, Que.; Devonport, Capt. J. D. Cameron, Tank Corps, and Lt. J. McL. McGown, C.A.S.C.

Notes on Officers.

Lt.-Col. D. E. Macintyre, D.S.O., M.C., of Moose Jaw, Sask., is now in command of the 28th (North-West) Bn., which unit he joined in 1914 as a lieutenant. Wounded in April, 1918, he was invalided to Canada, but returned last November and went to France to become O.C. of the 28th. He has occupied important staff appointments during the war.

Major C. Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C., has arrived in England, and will act as Overseas Representative of the Repatriation Committee of the Canadian Government. He has established headquarters with Major T. W. Anderson, Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at 6, Hanover Square, W.1, and has important work in hand in connection with the demobilisation of the O.M.F.C.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. G. Bryan has been struck off the strength of the O.M.F.C., with effect January 10.

Lt. Thos. M. Duncan, Que., has been cashiered in connection with the issue of worthless cheques.

Home Sister E. D. Ross, C.A.M.C., has resigned her appointment, to take effect in England.

* *

DOMINION OFFICERS.

Arrangements for Decoration Before Return.

The Secretary of the War Office announces that the King has been graciously pleased to state that he wishes personally to invest and decorate, where possible, before returning to their domiciles, all officers of the Dominions and Overseas Forces who have been awarded Orders or Decorations, and all Warrant Officers of these forces who have been awarded the Military Cross.

The Secretary of the War Office would be glad, therefore, if every such officer or warrant officer who is now in, or may hereafter arrive in, this country would communicate, in writing, in the case of Dominion troops, with the London Headquarters of the Overseas Forces to which he belongs, in the case of other Overseas Colonial troops with the Colonial Office, stating : (a) His full name, (b) his full postal address, (c) the full name of his unit, (d) the Decoration awarded, and, if known, the date of *Gazette*, (e) whether on leave from one of the fronts (mentioning which and the date of expiration).

The Headquarters referred to or the Colonial Office, as the case may be, will then pass the information to the Secretary of the War Office (Room 05), Whitehall, S.W.1, who will arrange for the attendance of the officers and warrant officers for investiture.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S WEDDING.

Gifts from Canadians and Anglo-Canadians.

Princess Patricia's jewels at her wedding on Thursday were to be a rope of pearls and a large diamond maple leaf brooch. The latter was given to the late Duchess of Connaught by personal friends at Montreal, when she left Canada. When driving to and from Westminster Abbey, the Princess was to wear a long cloak of the same brocade as her wedding gown, lined with a soft white fur and with a deep collar of white Canadian fox.

A detachment from the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry were to form a guard of honour and space was reserved in the nave for wounded men of the same regiment. The bridal bouquet, tied with the regimental colours, was a gift from the P.P.C.L.I.

The Canadian Agents-General were to be present at the ceremony.

Among the wedding presents received by Princess Patricia are the following from Canadians and Anglo-Canadians:—

Lady Allan—Chinese writing set. Mrs. George Black (Dawson City, Y.T.)—Gold and enamelled spoon. Col. Blaylock—Silver-mounted tea case. Sir Robert Borden—Antique Sheriton sofa table. Sir Henry and Lady Burstall—Visitors' book. Canada Club—Writing table. Officers of First Canadian Division—Silver casket with cheque for £105.

Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.—Bowl in gilt stand. Lord Richard and Lady Moyra Cavendish—Antique coal scuttle. Lady Drummond—Silver cup with glass lining. Lt-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O., 38th Bn., and Mrs. Edwards—White ostrich feather fan. Lady Evelyn Farquhar—Antique mahogany fire screen with tapestry panel. Sir George and Lady Foster—Two silver boat-shaped sauce boats. Mrs. Hamilton Gault—Picture by Canadian artist.

Sir Edward and Lady Kemp—Antique fender stool.

Major Maitland Kersey—Old silver cruet. Lady Maud Mackintosh—Pendant in case. Hon. Alexander McDonnell—Japanese electric lamp. Hon. Angus and Mrs. McDonnell—Works of William Morris, 24 volumes. Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson—Double-handed Irish silver cup (1785). Lord Mount Stephen—Cheque.

Col. Pelly (P.P.C.L.I.)—Silver-mounted inkstand, from hoof of Col. Pelly's charger, "Maxixe." Sir George and Lady Perley—Crown Derby tea and coffee service. P.P.C.L.I.—Scroll. Mr. and Mrs. Percival F. Ridout—Silver beaker. Sir Charles and Lady Ross—Mother-of-pearl manicure set. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross—Large engraved silver cigarette case.

Lord and Lady Shaughnessy—Old Waterford bowl. Mr. Alfred Shaughnessy—Tall engraved cup. A Soldier—Pair of gold and enamel studs. A Wounded Soldier—Fancy lace cover.

Lady Strathcona—Diamond brooch; also cheque (by wish of Lord Strathcona). Mrs. Twining—Book in cover.

Sir Edward and Lady Worthington—Sindlay sofa. The Widowed Mother of a Canadian Soldier—Glass globe, encrusted with shells, washed ashore on Eli Beach during the war.

* *

CANADIANS TO H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA.

(By a Canadian Corporal.)

We've learned to love the land you love,
The land that gave you birth,
And hope that we may ever prove
To know it for its worth.
Birthplace of men of great renown
And women brave and true—
We ask to wear the laurel crown,
Our dear Princess, with you.

When far across the rolling foam
You sojourned for a while,
And saw us in our native home,
We learned to love your smile;
From the Atlantic's flowing tide
Unto the frozen North,
We shared your pleasures far and wide,
And sang your praises forth.

And now we pray that Heaven's best
May ever follow you,
And all your joys and hopes be blest
With happiness anew:
If Fortune lead you back again
To our beloved shore,
We'll sound the chord of welcome strain
As ne'er we did before.

W. J. Cook.

* *

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The events leading up to that establishment of German domination in diplomatic, military and naval circles in Constantinople, which culminated in the arrival of the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* on August 11, 1914, are vividly portrayed by Henry Morgenthau, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, 1913 to 1916, in "Secrets of the Bosphorus"—indeed a fascinating story from cover to cover. He had ample material for observation, and gives a striking account of the methods of Baron Wagenheim, the German Ambassador, who paved the way for General Liman von Sanders to dominate the old Turkish administration and make the Young Turks and Enver Pasha's entourage merely tools of Germany. There are many illustration in the book (Hutchinson & Co.; 8s. 6d. net).

"I find your paper the only way to keep in touch with the doings of my friends and the Canadian Corps in general."—A. H. J., — Canadian Siege Battery.

A RECORD CANADIAN INVESTITURE.

Over 200 Officers of Third Division at Buckingham Palace.

An Investiture unique in character was held by the King at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday morning, when over 200 officers belonging to various units of the Third Division were received by his Majesty and decorated. His Majesty had at first intended to hold the Investiture at Bramshott Camp, but this arrangement was subsequently changed.

The list of officers who had been instructed to attend the Investiture was as follows (together with the decorations awarded):—

Headquarters 3rd Division.—Maj.-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, C.B. and Bar to D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. R. Bertram, C.M.G.; Maj. A. P. O. Meredith, D.S.O.

49th Bn.—Maj. C. Y. Weaver, D.S.O.; Capt. H. G. Young, D.S.O. and M.C.; Capt. B. H. Tayler, Bar to M.C.; Capt. J. McQueen, Lt. A. MacAulay, Capt. R. W. Hale, H./Capt. G. D. Whitaker, Lt. F. G. Day, Lt. T. N. Ramsey, Lt. L. H. Holloway, and Lt. W. T. McCrum, M.C.

1st C.M.R.—Maj. E. J. Clark, 1st and 2nd Bar to M.C.; Capt. T. C. Wilson, Capt. J. Paterson, Lt. H. G. Beynon, Lt. P. H. Gayner, Lt. E. A. M. Pridham, Lt. B. M. McPherson, Lt. G. C. Davidson, and Capt. L. P. Churchill (C.A.M.C., attd.), M.C.

9th Inf. Bde., H.Q.—Maj. G. E. Leighton, D.S.O.; Lt. F. G. Rump, M.C. and Bar; Lt. J. A. Tuxford, M.C.

43rd Bn.—Capt. H. S. Hanson, D.S.O. and M.C.; Capt. G. L. Geddie, M.C.; Lt. J. T. Thomson, M.C. and Bar; Lt. F. T. Chisholm, Lt. C. McIntosh, Lt. W. Inch, Lt. S. G. Smith, and Capt. H. C. Walcot, M.C.

3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.—Lt. S. C. Gee, Lt. J. D. Shearer, Lt. L. A. Roe, A./Capt. F. E. Hinds, Capt. E. I. H. Ings, and Lt. J. G. Searles, M.C.

9th Field Amb.—Lt.-Col. C. W. Vipond, D.S.O.; Capt. J. E. Affleck, Bar to M.C.; Capt. W. F. Abbott and Capt. S. G. Baldwin, M.C.

8th Fld. Amb.—Capt. D. C. Malcom and Capt. J. F. S. Marshall, M.C.

3rd Divl. Ammn. Column.—Lt.-Col. W. G. Hurdman, D.S.O.; Capt. H. Roche, Capt. W. M. Fletcher, and Lt. S. B. Cayford, M.C.

9th Bde, C.F.A.—Capt. A. L. Anderson, M.C. and Bar.

10th Bde., C.F.A.—Maj. W. D. Wilson, D.S.O.; Lt. F. S. Filmer, M.C.

9th Bde., C.F.A.—Maj. E. V. Thompson, D.S.O.; Lt. M. H. McKay and Lt. L. MacGillivray, M.C.; Lt. A. D. Mason, M.C. and Bar; Lt. C. A. Smith, Lt. R. Adams, and Lt. J. R. O'Grady, M.C.

3rd Dvn. Signals.—Capt. J. H. Leeson, M.C.

H.Q., 3rd Bde., Engrs.—Maj. C. W. Upton Chivers, M.C.

7th Bn., Engineers.—Capt. H. R. Banks, Capt. G. M. Hamilton, and A./Capt. G. H. Thompson, M.C.

8th Bn., Engrs.—Capt. F. M. Dawson, M.C.

7th Bde. Headquarters.—Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, D.S.O. and two Bars; Capt. W. J. Wilby, M.C. and Bar.

Royal Can. Regt.—Lt. M. F. Gregg, V.C. and Bar to M.C.; Capt. C. L. Wood, Capt. H. Phillips, and Capt. C. G. B. Thompson, M.C. and Bar; Capt. R. E. Balders, Capt. D. D. Freeze, Capt. W. J. Home, Lt. H. C. Barker, Lt. R. M. Millett, Lt. W. G. Wurtele, Lt. D. A. Porter, and Lt. J. W. Miller, M.C.

P.P.C.L.I.—Capt. K. C. Burness, Lt. J. Christie, and A./Capt. J. H. Carvosso, M.C.; Capt. J. Edgar, M.C. and Bar; Lt. C. Frederickson, M.C.; Lt. A. J. Kelly, M.C. and Bar; Lt. C. F. Lalor, Lt. A. N. B. Mortimer, and Lt. H. B. J. Ogilvie, M.C.; Maj. M. Tenbrocke and Capt. A. C. White, M.C. and Bar; Maj. T. McCarthy, M.C.

42nd Bn.—Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O. and Bar; Maj. R. Willcock, M.C. and Bar; Maj. S. J. Mathewson, Bar to M.C.; Capt. W. A. Graftey and Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Capt. W. Hale, Bar to M.C.; Capt. H. M. Scott, Capt. J. D. MacLeod, and Lt. J. W. Cave, M.C.

H.Q., 8th Inf. Bde.—Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Bar; Maj. A. A. Aitken and Capt. C. Lea, M.C.; Capt. S. J. Davies, M.C. and Bar; Lt. G. W. Carter, M.C.

4th C.M.R.—Lt. A. H. Black and Lt. J. W. Townhill, M.C.

2nd C.M.R.—Lt.-Col. G. C. Johnston, Bar to D.S.O.; Capt. W. M. Robb (C.A.M.C., attd.), Lt. D. C. Gough, Lt. H. Hewlett, and Capt. J. C. Hogg, M.C.; Lt. C. L. Hart, M.C. and Bar; Lt. J. K. Potter and Lt. G. Blake, M.C.; Capt. J. MacGregor, V.C. and Bar to M.C.; Lt. H. A. Whitmore, Lt. L. M. Robbins, and Lt. F. Pye, M.C.

5th C.M.R.—Lt.-Col. W. Rhoades, D.S.O. and Bar; Capt. J. A. Lalanne, Bar to M.C.; Capt. P. W. Freeman, Capt. J. W. Lewis, A./Capt. R. H. Curren, A./Capt. H. R. Gifford, A./Capt. H. F. C. Cocks, Lt. J. A. Adamson, Lt. J. J. Harold, Lt. D. C. Dixon, Lt. W. P. Loggie, Lt. L. J. Young, Lt. G. R. Poley, Lt. A. E. Gillis (attd. 23rd Res.), and Capt. H. B. MacEwan (C.A.M.C., attd.), M.C.

52nd Bn.—Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, two Bars to D.S.O.; H./Capt. (Rev.) R. W. Ridgeway, Bar to M.C.; A./Capt. F. A. Keall, Lt. W. M. Smith, Lt. H. C. McLean, and Capt. F. Munroe, M.C.; A./Capt. J. R. Hardy, M.C. and two Bars; Capt. J. W. Strong, M.C.

58th Bn.—Lt.-Col. R. A. Macfarlane, two Bars to D.S.O.; Maj. R. E. Smythe and Capt. A. H. Jucksch, D.S.O.; Maj. D. Carmichael, D.S.O. and Bar; Capt. J. A. Dougan, Capt. L. E. Douglass, Capt. T. F. Lamb, Capt. S. E. McKegney, and Lt. E. J. Dark, M.C.

116th Bn.—Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes (V.C.), Maj. A. W. Pratt, Capt. E. P. S. Allen, and Lt. A. B. Bonner, D.S.O.; Lt. T. A. Smith, M.C. and Bar; Lt. F. T. H. Youngman, Capt. A. K. Wilson, Capt. L. V. Sutton, Capt. J. A. Hughes, Capt. J. H. Hughes, Capt. H. E. Patterson, and Lt. L. W. Harron, M.C.

10th Field Amb.—Lt.-Col. T. M. Leask, D.S.O. and Bar; Maj. J. A. Briggs, Capt. C. W. Johnston, and Capt. J. E. Tulloch, M.C.

In addition to the foregoing, the following officers of the units named were decorated:—

Col. the Hon. A. McDonnell, C.R.T., C.M.G.; Maj. C. B. Topp, 42nd, D.S.O. and Bar to M.C.; Maj. R. P. Saunders, 19th, D.S.O. and M.C.; Col. R. Burritt, Man.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, 38th; Maj. C. Ewart, C.R.T.; Lt.-Col. J. Houliston, Engrs.; Maj. C. J. F. Isbester, C.R.T.; Lt.-Col. W. A. McConnell, C.R.T.; Lt.-Col. L. T. Martin, 7th C.R.T.; Maj. E. L. Middlemast, Fort Garry Horse; Maj. J. A. Morphy, 5th Bn. Engrs.; Maj. C. H. McLean, 4th C.M.R.; Lt.-Col. J. K. Cornwall, C.R.T.; Maj. E. F. Pullen, 8th C.R.T.; and Lt.-Col. W. A. Simson, C.A.S.C.—D.S.O.

Capt. J. S. Woods, R.C.R., Lt. L. L. Youell, C.F.A., and Capt. C. B. Hill, M.C. and Bar; A./Maj. M. White, Engrs.; A./Maj. S. H. Griffin, 4th Bn.; Maj. E. O. Leadley, C.A.S.C.; Maj. (Rev.) N. M. Tompkins, Chap. Servs.; Maj. T. A. H. Taylor, C.R.T.; Maj. A. T. Davidson, C.F.A.; Maj. B. D. Griffin, C.R.T., and Maj. L. A. Wilmot, 29th—Military Cross.

Capts. J. E. Gobell, C.A.S.C.; F. G. Armitage, Y.M.C.A.; R. W. Catto, 19th; W. A. H. Fellows, 2nd; J. P. Gillies, C.R.T.; A. W. Jack, 54th; H. G. Nolan, 49th; and H. O'Leary, 15th; Lts. R. J. Darcus, 2nd C.M.R.; W. W. Haddock and C. W. McCool, 52nd—Military Cross.

Lts. G. H. P. Coneybeare, 24th; H. J. Dunlop, S. Drewery, and J. A. Foote, C.R.T.; J. S. P. Guy, 31st; F. L. Goodman, 18th; E. C. Lattin, 6th Res.; W. E. Preston, 20th; W. H. Smith, C.R.T.; F. C. Thomson, 4th C.M.R.; and W. L. Young, C.R.T.—Military Cross.

* *

Lt. Bob Dibble, Toronto, holder of the Canadian and American senior single sculling championship, intends to compete in the Diamond Sculls at Henley Regatta this summer.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At last Saturday's Investiture Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchley received the C.M.G., and Major Donald B. Martyn the D.S.O. and bar to the M.C. Those receiving the D.S.O. included Lt.-Cols. W. Moorhouse (C.M.G.C.) and John Reid (C.R.T.), Majors Maurice Burbank (C.R.T.), John Craig (C.R.T.), Ernest Humphrey (Cyclist Corps), and Leonard Outerbridge; Capts. Evelyn Allen and Hector Kennedy.

* *

With the M.C. and bar there were decorated Capt. Alfred Batchelor, Capt. Phillippe B. Belanger (R.A.M.C.), Capt. Hugh Brayfield, and Lt. Reginald Gale.

* *

The following received the M.C.:—Major George Whyte (Engrs.), Capts. John Coupe (R.C.R.), Geoffrey Downton (C.M.G.C.), Percy Gardner, John Laidlaw, and William Tucker (C.M.G.C.); Lts. Walter Bartholomew, John Boyd (C.R.T.), Murray Chipman, Fred. Dickinson, Robert England (R.C.R.), John Gainor, Carl Gonnason (C.F.A.), Robert Macauley (C.F.A.), George B. McKean, V.C. (14th Bn.), William Murray, George Price, and Brian Reid (C.R.T.), Luke Roe (C.M.G.C.), Albert Sargent (C.F.A.), and Bernard Tait.

* *

Nursing Sisters Mabel Lindsay and Elizabeth Pierce, C.A.M.C., were decorated with the R.R.C. (2nd class).

* *

The King and Prince Albert attended the service in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday, February 19, in memory of officers and men of the Royal Air Force. Among the congregation were Sir George Perley, Sir Edward Kemp, and Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C. Newfoundland was also represented.

* *

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Albert, paid an informal visit to the exhibition of Canadian battle photographs at the Grafton Galleries last week.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook continues to make good progress since his operation.

* *

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, has now almost recovered from his illness.

* *

The Hon. C. J. Doherty was to represent Canada at the memorial service to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Westminster Cathedral last Wednesday, and at the wedding of Princess Patricia the following day.

* *

Sir George and Lady Perley attended the English-Speaking Union's dinner on Washington's birthday (last Saturday).

* *

Sir Arthur Currie, who is in Paris attending the Canadian Mission, is sitting to Sir William Orpen for his portrait for the Canadian War Memorials.

* *

Mr. P. M. Draper, who has been representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on the Canadian Mission in Paris, was to sail for home by the *Mauretania* yesterday (Friday).

Lt.-Col. Cameron McPherson Edwards, whose second bar to the D.S.O. was announced in last week's *Canada*, is now G.S.O.1 at London Headquarters. Col. Edwards raised the 38th (Ottawa) Bn., and commanded the unit, first at Bermuda, and later in France, for over three years. The gallant officer is the son of Mr. J. C. Edwards, Ottawa, and a partner in the firm of W. C. Edwards & Company, one of the biggest lumbering organisations in Eastern Canada. He was wounded in 1917. In addition to his proven courage and leadership, "Pat" Edwards is one of the most popular officers in the O.M.F.C.

LT.-COL. C. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O.
Photo: F. A. Swaine.

* *

Lt.-Cdr. Roland Bourke, V.C., D.S.O., of Nelson, B.C., has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

* *

At the celebration, at New York, of the 100th anniversay of the birth of James Russell Lowell, the American poet, Canada was represented by Sir R. A. Falconer, Mr. D. C. Scott, and Professors A. McK. MacMeachen, Maurice Hutton, and Jas. Cappon.

* *

The re-arranged Saskatchewan Ministry has been sworn in as follows (says the *Daily Record*):—President of the Executive Council, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Education, Hon. William M. Martin; Attorney-General, Hon. T. Turgeon; Minister of Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab; Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. G. A. Langley; Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Charles A. Dunning; Minister of Highways, Hon. S. J. Latta; Minister of Telephones and Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. S. Knowles.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been elected Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston.

* *

Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday by the *Baltic*. Before returning, Sir George delivered an address before the Empire Club, Toronto, on 'Canada's Achievements and Opportunities in [illegible]

* *

Lt.-Col. A. T. Shillington, C.A.M.C., is coming to England for several weeks.

* *

Major-Gen. W. B. Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Canadian Engineers in France, was on February 17 admitted to the Station Hospital, Paris, suffering from synovitis.

* *

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., of Edmonton, G.O.C. First Brigade, was to have returned to Ottawa this week to assume his Parliamentary duties, but unfortunately contracted influenza. On Thursday of last week he was admitted to the Red Cross Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.

* *

Mr. Frank Jones returned to Canada on Thursday.

* *

Lt. G. T. Lyall, V.C., 102nd Bn., was admitted to the Red Cross Hospital (North Audley Street, W.) on February 19 suffering from trench mouth.

* *

Major G. W. Barker, V.C., had sufficiently recovered from his severe wounds to be able last week to visit the Canadian exhibition of war paintings at Burlington House, in the courtyard of which his machine, in which he fought forty German aeroplanes, is on exhibition.

* *

An Overseas Group has been formed at Westminster, with General Sir Newton Moore as chairman and Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke and Lt.-Col. C. W. W. McLean as hon. secretaries.

* *

Mr. G. T. Milne, British Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, has received the O.B.E.

* *

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute the following were elected Fellows: Major J. H. M. Bell, M.D., and Messrs. Sidney C. Ells (Ottawa), Wm. A. Hayman (Montreal), and Jas. N. Laing (Montreal).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The marriage of Miss Muriel Alys Gill to Capt. Brian Peck, Royal Air Force, of Undermount, Montreal, will be solemnised at Llanhamlach Church, Brecon, on Tuesday next.

* *

The marriage took place at Toronto, on February 5, of Christine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Helliwell, to Major C. Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C., 42nd Bn., eldest son of the late Dr. R. U. Topp and Mrs. Topp, Toronto. Major Topp is now Overseas Representative of the Dominion Repatriation Committee.

* *

The marriage took place at Inverness Cathedral, on January 20, of Capt. Percy R. Law, M.C., late 87th Bn. (C.G.G.) to Dorothy F. Robinson, of Westmount, P.Q. The ceremony was conducted by Capt. J. F. Tupper, C.C.S., assisted by Provost McKenzie. The bride was attended by her brother-in-law, Capt. Hugh Millar, with Mrs. R. M. Cassie as bridesmaid. Capt. L. Livingstone acted as best man.

Photograph] [*E. Hilton.*

BEXHILL FOOTBALL TEAM, RUNNERS-UP IN CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Back row (*left to right*): Cpl. Longworth, Sgt. Thomson, Sgt. Bailey, Pte. R. McDonald, Pte. Elliott (capt.), L.-Cpl. King, S.Sgt. Woolley, Pte. Dawson, Sgt. Tomson; Officer i/c, Capt. Cross. *Front row:* Pte. Wale, Pte. Woosnan, Cpl. Jones, Cpl. McCall, Pte. Garner

Photograph]

ORDERLY ROOM STAFF,

A WARD IN THE CANADIAN RED CROSS OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY ST., LONDON, W

COLOUR PARTY OF THE 49TH (ED

MAJOR GENERAL MORRISON, G.O.C. CANADIAN ARTILLERY, AND STAFF AT BONN

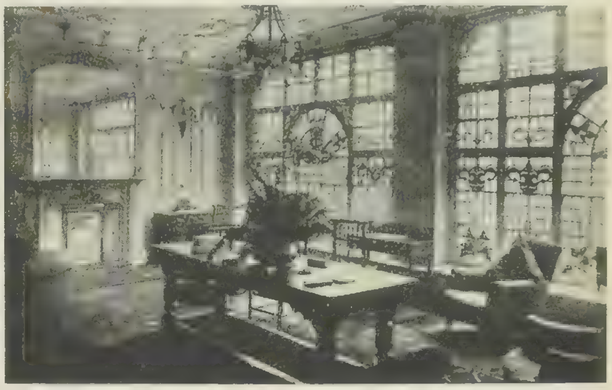
Canadian War Records Photograph

[C. R. A. Wade.

ERVE BATTALION, SEAFORD.

NO. 11 PLATOON, NO. 3 COY. 2ND BATTALION (LT. A. MCKINNEY, SGTS. O. MUMMINGS AND J. A. PLAYFORD)

This platoon was "point" for the advance guard of the First Division on entering German territory. Crossing the frontier at 8.03 on the morning of Dec. 4, it is stated to have been the first organized infantry of the Canadian Corps to step on German soil.



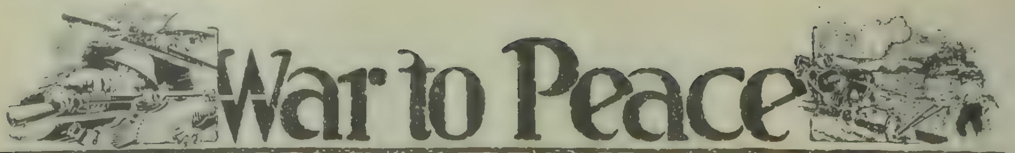
THE READING ROOM OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS OFFICERS' HOSPITAL (FORMERLY HOTEL PETROGRAD).

ION AT CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOOMIS AND STAFF.

When the Third Division was at Tournai, Belgium.

Article No. 7. Cut out for Reference.



Bringing Our Soldiers' Dependents to Canada

IN England there is a colony of Canadian women who went overseas in order to be near their husbands. There are also in England and France many women who married Canadian soldiers and have never seen Canada.

It is one of the duties that Canada has incurred through the war to bring back these dependents of our soldiers with all speed, and to help establish their home life.

Up till the time the Armistice was signed, some 22,000 women and children were returned. There still remain about 50 000 to be brought back.

These 50,000 soldiers' dependents will be returned to Canada at the public expense. Those who have already arrived in Canada since November 11, 1918, will have their ocean and railway fare refunded by the Government.

The facilities for transporting soldiers and their dependents are limited to about 30,000 monthly. Therefore, women and children will be returned to Canada at the rate of about 6,000 to 7,000 each month. Many of the women will be accompanied by their husbands. On every boat carrying 200 or more unaccompanied women there is a Y.W.C.A. secretary.

At the Ports

To these 50,000 returning women and children every care is being given. Until they reach the shores of Canada they are in charge of the Overseas Militia Department.

At HALIFAX they are welcomed by the Women's Reception Committee, composed of women who have been engaged in war activities. This committee has been organised for nearly two years and has been doing splendid work.

At ST. JOHN there is also a committee representing all the organisations interested. This committee, although more recently formed, is giving excellent service. The National Y.W.C.A. has assigned two secretaries for work at this port.

On each of these Committees there is a trained nurse to give necessary attendance.

At the ports the organisations meet every boat. Locate the women's luggage. Take charge of the babies. Bring the women to a cosy rest room. Here cots and baths are provided for the children. Hot lunch can be secured. Overnight accommodation is arranged.

Women who are too sick to proceed on their journey are taken to the local hospitals. Women who are without money receive assistance from the Patriotic Fund; are provided with lunch baskets and money to buy meals on the train.

These organisations also secure the railroad tickets for the women, get their money changed, give them such information as they need. The workers accompany the women to the train.

The Repatriation Committee have a nurse, trained in social work, lent by the Victorian Order of Nurses to act as the Committee's representative at each port.

On the Train.

On each train carrying unaccompanied women and children there is a Red Cross nurse, experienced in social service who has been enrolled by the Canadian Association of Graduate Nurses. This nurse carries with her first aid supplies and an emergency fund of money furnished by the Red Cross Society.

Telegrams are sent ahead to the local branch of the Patriotic Fund and to the local Reception Committees giving the number who will arrive.

On Arrival.

The Rotary Clubs of Canada have undertaken to provide motor cars to take the women and children from the station to their homes.

The Patriotic Fund have undertaken to provide temporary accommodation and other necessary assistance at cities and towns en route and at points of destination.

The main function of this nation-wide organisation is to care for soldiers' dependents. It is therefore fitting that they should be responsible for arrangements for all the returning women and children.

Many other well-known organisations have been doing admirable work—meeting trains, providing rest-rooms, canteens and hostels and generally caring for the women and children. It is important that these organisations continue this work and co-operate as closely as possible with the Patriotic Fund

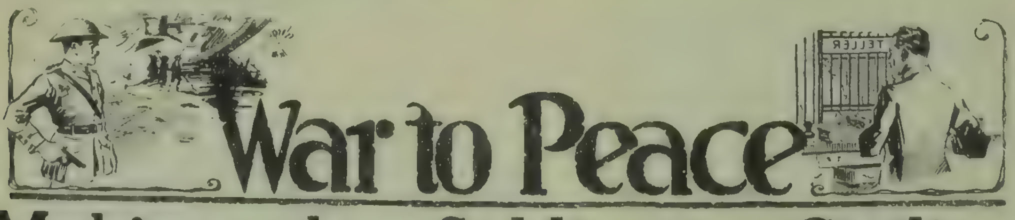
H.J.Daly

Director of Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee,

OTTAWA.

Article No. 8. Cut out for Reference.



Making the Soldier a Civilian

EARLY in the war, the Government realised that the returned soldier would need one of three things.

(1) If he was ill. he would want to be made well.

(2) If he was so disabled by service that he could not follow his old occupation he would want an opportunity to recover his power to "make good" as a civilian.

(3) If he was fit, he would want to be put into touch with employment opportunities.

To help in this threefold service the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was organised

The Medical Branch.

The Medical Branch of this Department gives the special after-care that soldiers who have suffered through war service need.

On his return to Canada the invalided or wounded soldier is treated in military hospitals. If the Medical Board decides that his case requires extended treatment in certain diseases, he is discharged from the Army and comes under the care of this Department.

The Medical Branch then provides free medical and surgical treatment;

--free artificial limbs and special boots for deformed feet;

-free surgical appliances, eyeglasses, etc.;

-free dental treatment.

At present this service is available not only on the soldier's discharge from the Army, but whenever he becomes ill again on account of disease or wounds due to war service.

The Vocational Re-Training Branch.

Some soldiers have so suffered on war service that they are prevented from working at the trade or occupation they followed before enlisting. This branch of the Department arranges for such men free re-training in some trade or occupation.

• • • • •

While undergoing medical or surgical treatment in the hospitals of the Department, or "Re-Training," the soldier receives pay, and his family and dependents are granted adequate allowances.

Information and Service Branch.

This branch of the Department has been organised recently to give special service to the demobilised soldier.

This branch first comes into contact with the soldier in France and England. Here it finds out the soldier's previous experience, the employment he now prefers to take up, and the locality in which he intends to settle.

Representatives of the Department keep in constant touch with returning soldiers before they reach Canada to let the men know just what the country is prepared to do for them, to advise them, and to give them information.

This service will be extended throughout Canada and by means of it the returned soldier will be placed in touch with Government Employment Offices, where details of existing opportunities for employment are available.

The representatives of the Department will themselves be returned men —those who can appreciate the soldier's problem

The work these branches do will be described more fully in later announcements.

To anyone interested in the work of this Department information will be gladly given on application to

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment- OTTAWA, 22, Vittoria St.- HALIFAX, N.S., Leith House, Hollis St.- FREDERICTON, N.B., Royal Bank Building- MONTREAL, P.Q., Room 301, Drummond Building, Cor. St. Catherine and Peel Streets -QUEBEC, P.Q., Langlois & Paradis Building- TORONTO, Ont., 185, Spadina Ave.—KINGSTON, Ont., Golden Lion Block—LONDON, Ont., London Technical School—HAMILTON, Ont., Clyde Block—WINNIPEG, Man., Notre Dame Investment Bldg. CALGARY, Alta., Beveridge Bldg.—EDMONTON, Alta., Whyte Block—REGINA, Sask., McCallum-Hill Bldg.—SASKATOON, Sask., Y.M.C.A. Building—VANCOUVER, B.C., Board of Trade Building—VICTORIA, B.C., Central Building.

Director of Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee, OTTAWA.

Article No. 9. Cut out for Reference.

War to Peace

Free Medical Treatment for Ex-Soldiers and Sailors

THOSE discharged soldiers or sailors who become ill or disabled again as a result of some disease or injury suffered during war service receive free medical and surgical treatment.

This service is provided by the Medical Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

An ex-soldier or ex-sailor who has a recurrence of a war disability should, if he is not too ill, go at once to the local medical officer of this Department.

If he is too ill he should have that medical officer notified at once.

Should he be taken ill in a place where there is no representative **of the** Department, he should call in a local physician to give him the necessary immediate treatment and ask him to communicate immediately all details of the case to the nearest medical officer of the Department.

The name of the authorised medical representative of this Department for each locality is given below.

Treatment at the expense of this Department can only be secured through these representatives. The Department cannot pay any bills for treatment which have not been authorised by the Department.

If the medical officers recommend it, pay is given to patients, and allowances are granted to their dependents by the Department, during the period of treatment.

The established scale of pay and allowances that may be granted depends upon the extent to which the treatment recommended by the medical officer of the Department prevents the patient from doing his regular work.

Arrangements for special care of patients of the Department have been made with hospitals in all the larger towns and cities from coast to coast.

Sanatoria for treating tuberculosis under most favourable conditions are operated in every Province under the direct supervision of the Department.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTE.—At places marked (*) there are Medical Administrative Offices of the Department with Medical Officers in charge. Otherwise reference is given to Medical Representatives. Additions are being made to this list constantly.

City or Town.	Name of Unit Medical Director, Asst. Unit Medical Director or Medical Representative.
Nova Scotia :	
*Halifax ..	..Dr. Dugald Stewart, Leith House, Hollis St.
*Sydney ..	..Dr. Jas. Bruce.
P. E. I.	
*Charlottetown	..Dr. Alex. Ross.
Quebec :	
*Montreal..	..Dr. A. E Lundon, 301, Drummond Bldg.
*Quebec	. Dr. A. R. F. Hubbard, 17, St. James St.
Ontario :	
*Kingston	..Dr. E. E. Latta, Golden Lion Block.
*Ottawa ..	..Dr. H. T. Douglas, 132, Queen St.
Port Hope	..Dr. A. G. Aldrich.
Gananoque	..Dr. J. J. Davis, Pine Street
Picton ..	..Dr. C. A. Publow.
Lindsay ..	..Dr. J. A. White.
Brockville	..Dr. E. J. F. Williams
*Toronto	..Dr. E. Ryan, 185, Spadina Ave.
*Hamilton	..Dr. W Bethune, 300 Clyde Blk.
North Bay	..Dr. W. J. Bell
Chatham	..Dr. R. V. Bray
Sudbury	..Dr. W. G. Cook
Windsor ..	..Dr. Cruikshank, 14, Labelle Bldg.
Paris ..	..Dr. W. J. H. Gould
Brantford	..Dr. C. C. Fissette.
Windsor ..	..Dr. C. Fuller, 1, Wyandotte St. W.
Orillia ..	..Dr. W. C. Gilchrist.
Haileybury	..Dr. G. F. Jackson
Mattawa	..Dr. M. James
Midland ..	..Dr. T. J. Johnston
Barrie ..	..Dr. W. A. Lewis, P.O. Box 13
Owen Sound	..Dr. H. H. Middleboro.
Timmins	..Dr. H. H. Moore.
Welland ..	..Dr. W. R. McCulloch
Collingwood	..Dr. D. McKay
Woodstock	..Dr. S. McM. McLay
Stratford	..Dr. L. F. Robertson, 55, Albert St.
St. Catharines	Dr. J. Sheahan.
Sault Ste. Marie	Dr. A. A. Shepard, 746, Queen St. E.
*London ..	..Dr. N B. Alexander, Room 56, Bank of Toronto Bldg.
Fort William	..Dr. A. J. Manion.
Manitoba :	
*Winnipeg	..Dr. K. McIvor, Notre Dame Investment Bldg.
Sask. :	
*Regina ..	..Dr. W. C. Arnold, McCallum-Hill Bldg.
*Saskatoon	..Dr. D. S. Creighton.
North Battleford	Dr. J. H. H. Jackson.
Prince Albert	..Dr. R. L. King.
Alberta :	
*Calgary ..	..Dr. G. R. Johnson, Beveridge Bldg.
*Edmonton	..Dr. G. G. Stewart, 410 McLeod Block
Lethbridge	..Dr. G. W. Leech, 109 Sherlock Block.
Medicine Hat	..Dr. O. Boyd.
B.C. :	
*Vancouver	..Dr. A. P. Proctor, Board of Trade Bldg.
*Victoria	..Dr. C. D. Holmes, Central Bldg.
N.B. :	
*Fredericton	..Dr. C. MacKay, Royal Bank Bldg.
*St. John	..Dr. G. P. Peat, Bank of Montreal Bldg.

The Repatriation Committee,

Director of Repatriation.

OTTAWA.

The Next Series of Articles will appear in "Canada," dated March 8.

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CANADA ON THE COUNCIL OF TEN.

For the first time a representative of the Overseas Dominions has served on the Council of Ten, which is the governing body of the Peace Conference (writes Mr. J. W. Dafoe from Paris). The British Empire representatives at the afternoon sitting on Tuesday of last week were Mr. Balfour, Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert Borden. The matter before the Council was Serbia's claims for enlarged territory. In the forenoon the committee to consider Greek claims, of which Sir Robert is a member, held a sitting. On Monday there was a full meeting of the British Empire delegation, at which Canada was represented by Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster, to discuss the vexed problem of Russia.

* *

A revised and enlarged edition has been published of a "Memorandum on the Industrial Situation after the War," first privately circulated in 1916. It is the work of a group of men, of very varied views, who came together at the instance of the Garton Foundation, for the purpose of discussing the subject, and their survey and conclusions are striking and suggestive. (London: Harrison and Sons: 2s.)

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THE CHURCH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

The diamond jubilee of the foundation of the Anglican Church in British Columbia was celebrated on Monday by a meeting at the Mansion House, which was presided over by Alderman Sir Lulham Pound and attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Willesden, Stepney, New Westminster, B.C., and Yukon, Lt.-Col. (Canon) Scott (Montreal), and Mr. J. H. Turner.

The Chairman said there were now six dioceses in British Columbia. Twenty-three thousand British Columbians had joined the British Army, of whom 75 per cent. were members of their Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said British Columbia had already become the pivotal part of the British Empire. It might be that 60 years hence the whole balance of power and the centre of gravity would have gone westward, and that British Columbia would occupy the key position between East and West.

On the motion of the Bishop of Stepney, it was decided to commemorate the jubilee by raising a Reconstruction Fund, as a thankoffering for the blessings which had been bestowed on the Church, and as a memorial to the British Columbia soldiers and sailors who had given their lives during the war.

* *

Canada's war claims against Germany, including war expenditure so far, total $1,140,000,000, announce the authorities at Ottawa. The war expenditure to the end of January reached a total of $1,122,000,000, and the claims for enemy damages to $18,000,000.

At the present moment the Bishop of London's Marriage Licence Registry at Doctor's Commons is being besieged by demobilised Canadians, who are anxious to take back with them girls to whom they have become engaged to be married while in this country (says the *Evening Standard*).

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff. D.A.A.G.—Temp. Capt. F. C. Biggar, E. Ont. Regt., and to be act. Maj. whilst so empld. (January 1).

Attached to Headquarter Units. Staff Lt., 1st Cl.- Temp. Lt. P. M. Humme, 1st M.G. Bn. (April 24, 1918).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.- Dep. Asst. Dir. of Ord. Servs.—Temp. Lt. N. H. Spearing, Can. Ord. Corps (December 21, 1918). Dep. Asst. Dir. of Chapns. Servs.—Hon. Maj. J. J. O'Gorman, Chapln. Servs. (without increased pay or allces.) (January 7).

Cavalry.—Temp. Maj. F. K. Wilson to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. as O. i/c. Dept. of the Gen Auditor, France (January 6). Temp. Lt. W. H. N. Whitehead to be temp. Capt.

Artillery.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the War Office :—Temp. Maj. F. F. Brock (February 2), temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. A. Medcalfe, M.C. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. A. Landry ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (December 20, 1918). 87170 Sgt. D. A. Grant to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. C. R. McCort to be act. Capt. while secd. to the Imperial Forces (October 26, 1918). Temp. Lt. A. C. Ballantine ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 4).

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. F. V. Meurling, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs. :—W. T. Trench, M.C.; H. A. Fowler, M.C. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—F. W. Thompson, M.M.; A. E. Parker, M.C.; C. C. Drew; J. R. Lawson, and to remain secd.; W. Leary, M.C.; F. F. Worthington, M.M. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. W. Burnham retains the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. A. Creighton to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. H. M. Stobbard to be act. Capt.

Engineers Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. P. Fell to be temp. Lt.-Col. (May 24, 1918) Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—J. H. Munro, J. B. Mason, M.C., C. H. Barrett, J. B. Thorn, M.C., A. L. Cumming, W. A. Edwards, and F Thorney. Temp. Lt. R. A. Weir to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. F. Riley, M.C., to be temp. Q.-M., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. J C. Brown to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (January 30) :—G. E. Bell, H. J. A. Bird. Temp. Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) while empld. as Asst. Dir. of Roads) W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (February 1). Temp. Lt. C W. Wilson to be act. Capt. while spec. empld., and to be secd. Temp. Lt. V. M. Lavery to be act. Capt. while empld. with the Air Ministry (June 1, 1918). Temp. Lt V. M. Lavery ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (February 4). Temp. Lt. R. H. Dickson to be act. Capt

Cyclist Corps Temp Lt A G. Willson to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon rank of Capt.

Tank Corps.—Temp. Lt. R. M. Law, M.C., to be temp. Capt.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Capt. T. E. Pooley retires in British Isles.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. while empld. at Stationary Hospitals :—V. N. Mackay, J. S. Hudson, M.C., H. C. Davis, M.C., while empld. with Field Ambulance. Temp. Maj. F. B. Carron to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Maj. W. H. Merritt to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. at a Spec. Hospital. Temp. Lt.-Col. T. C. D. Bedell to be act. Col. while comdg. the P.P.C.R.C. Hospital. Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. F. Martin to be act. Col. while empld. as a Consultant Physician (Branch of the D.M.S.) Temp. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lt. G. A. Bell to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Maj. J. T. Hill to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. as Senr. Medical Officer, Concentration Camp. Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. while empld. at a Gen. Hospital :—G. W. A. Aitken, A. J. Lomas.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. J. Mersereau to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—G. L. P. Grant-Suttie (November 1, 1918, with sen. from March 4, 1918); (act. Capt.) C. E. F. Hiscocks, M.C. Temp. Lt. R. C. Pitman ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 31). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. McL. Matheson, D.S.O., M.C., M.M., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. MacF. Barbour to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. H. B. MacLean ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 5).

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—(Act. Capt.) D. E. Standen, and to remain secd.; (act. Capt.) A. R. Ross, R. C. Rowland, M.C., and W. J. Macdonald, M.M.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—J. R. Wallace, and to remain secd.; (act. Capt.) W. E. Bidwill. Temp. Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., ceases to comd. a Bn. Temp. Capt. T. R. Ker to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—R. G. Atkinson (January 30), F. P. J. Travis (February 2), R. H. Kelly (February 3). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—G. Cope, D.C.M., N. Nicholson, J. A. Adamson. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. H. Murphy retains the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. H. Cotton ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 6). Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs. :—P. W. Freeman, J. E. McKenna, M.C. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts :—R. H. Curren, H. R. Gifford, M.C. Temp. Maj. J. M. Bell ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (January 31).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—M. W. Williams, J. Milne, J. H. Eastwood, M.C. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—R. S. Cross. A. C. M. Thomson, M.C., W. S. Wilson, I. P Cocke, and to remain secd. Temp. Lt. W G. Colquhoun, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (July 28, 1915). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. Smythe to be act. Maj. while empld. as a Deptl. Officer. Temp. Lt. C. Burgener ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 29). Temp. Lt. A. H. Pannill, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 24). Temp. Capt. R. H. Waddell ceases to be secd for duty with the War Office (February 5).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) K. R. Marshall, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—F. Scammell, (act. Capt.) J. E. Johnson, J. A. McLaren, M.C., A. F. Ogle, T. H. Stegman, M.C R. T. E. Hicks-Lyne, A. K. Mair, N. B. Allen. Temp. Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lt. G. W. Galloway to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Capt. R. H. Bliss to be act. Maj.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp Lt. G. C. Langford ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 19).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. G. V. Gurney, M.C., to be act. Maj. while spec. empld. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—P. N. A. Smith, (act. Capt.) S. H. Ogden, M C., (act. Capt.) J. Baxter, M C. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—R. P. Collyer (June 17, 1918, to June 26, 1918), W. J. Smith, while spec. empld. Temp. Capt. C. E. F. Ambery to be act. Maj. while empld. as Asst. to Officer i/c Records (November 1, 1918) Temp Capt. G. B. Schwartz ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (January 30) Temp. Capt. W. P. Spero ceases to be secd for duty with the R.A.F (February 3). Temp. Capt. G. S. C. Anderson ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (Feb. 6).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp Capt. (act Maj) J. D. Young, M C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. W. Strong, D.C.M., M.M., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. W. R. W Henderson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 26). Temp. Lt. H T. Reade to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. C. B. Smith, M.C., to be act. Maj.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. J. S. McGlashan, M.C., D.C.M., to be act. Maj. Temp. Lt. D. M. Rattray to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt. T. W. Cogland, M.C., to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. A. Cox to be act. Capt. while empld. as Officer i/c Central Registry, Hdqrs., O.M.F.C. (October 30, 1918). Temp. Lt. W. R. Hepburn to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. Robertson retains the act. rank of Capt.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. G. Palmer to be temp. Capt., and to remain secd.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. A. P. Foster to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—F. Forrest, (act. Capt.) H. G. Wright. Temp. Lt. W. J. Kolosoff, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 3). Temp. Lt. (act Capt.) J. A. Adam ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 6). Temp. Lt. C. Oscnton, A.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 6).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs. :—H. Moore, B. H. J. Irwin. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. Driver to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. : (act. Capt) A. G. Stalker, M. C Cockshott, L. R. Avery, M. J. Powers. Temp. Lt. J. McK. Burge to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. A. R. Elton to be temp. Qr.-Mr. with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lts. to be Adjts. :—W. H. Wallace, J. McK. Burge. Temp. Lt. W. J. Wilson to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) O. L. Leigh-Spencer to be temp. Capt.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Lt. J. Morley Carson to be Hon. Capt. Hon. Lts. to be Hon. Capts. :—J. B. Nield, G. F. Morris.

Ordnance Corps.—To be temp. Lts. :—34823 Act. Sub-Condr. A. G. Self, 34853 Act. Sub-Condr. K. R. Forrester. Temp. Capt. P. B. Gibson ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 3).

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Lt. E. C. M. Knott, from Sask. Regt., to be temp. Lt.

General List.—Hon. Lt. E. W. Johnson to be act. Hon. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. (Record Office) (November 20, 1918).

A.G's. and Q.M.G's. Staff.—D.A.A.G.—Temp. Capt. C. J. Charlton, M.B.E., Que. R., and to be act. Maj. whilst so empld. (December 24).

Special Appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 8.)—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. G. Macfarlane, Man. R. (September 15). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 14.)—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O., N.S.R. (from June 7, 1918, to January 7, 1919). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 22.)—Hon. Lt. S. O. Smith, Can. Gen. List (December 10). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) S. E. Wedd, 1st Cent. Ont. R., relinquishes his appt. (January 7).

Attd. to Hdqr. Units.—Staff Capts.—Temp. Lt. D. K. Baldwin, 1st Cent Ont. R., and to be act. Capt. whilst so empld. (December 30). Temp. Maj. J. McAughey, O.B.E., Manitoba R. (January 19). Staff Lt.—Temp. Lt. J. M. McC. Lamb, Can. Forestry Corps (November 14).

Memoranda.—Temp. Maj. F. Davy, Can. A.P.C., relinquishes the appt. of Comd. Paymr., Hd. Qrs., Shorncliffe. January 15, 1919. (Substituted for the notification of January 23). Temp. Lts. to be Orderly Officers :—A. L. D. Colquhoun, 1st Cent. Ontario R. (January 17); L. A. Walsh, Sask. R. (January 29).

Artillery.—Temp. Maj. H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. (November 10).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. A. Dunlop, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (December 9).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. S. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col., and to comd. a Dist. (October 9).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. R. Tuck to be temp. Capt. (November 7). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—(October 4) B. Bethell, J. Gerry, N. L. Davison, R. Brown, G. V. C. Blake, C. S. R. Riches, M.C., A. C. Holmes, H. St. J. Blake (October 18). (November 7) A. G. Waddell, R. Francis, G. O. H. Driver, F. M. Ferg, G. W. Underwood, J. P. Haverson, H. H. C. Anderson, P. MacD. Abel, H. R. Gunter, E. D. Lougheed. Temp. Lt. R. Boyle to be act. Capt. while empld. as Inspr. of Mechanical Transports (November 1).

Dental Corps.—Temp. Lt. W. Kennedy to be temp. Capt. (December 27).

Imperial Forces.

Hdqrs. of Admin. Servs. and Depts.—Dep. Asst. Dir. of Docks (Cl. BB), and to be temp Maj. whilst so empld. :—Capt. T. H. Durham, C.A.S.C.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—To be act. Majs. whilst empld. as Majs. (A.) :—Capts. D. U. McGregor, W. E. G. Murray, G. A. Turton, E. J. Watkins; Lt. (act. Capt.) M. M. Sisley, A.F.C. Lts. to be act. Capts. whilst empld. as Capts. (A.) :—E. S. Duggan, W. P. Eastwood, D'A. F. Hilton, M.C. The following are transfd. to the Unempld. List :—Lts. O. Matson and E. B. Monaghan; Sec. Lt. W. E. Hall. Lt. W. C. Gibbard relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is permitted to retain his rank. Sec. Lt. G. A. Cameron relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is permitted to retain his rank. Administrative Branch.—Capts. to be act. Majs. whilst empld as Majs. :—F. H. Hawksford, from (T.); M. A. Seymour. Lts. to be act. Capts. whilst empld. as Capts. :—G. J. Blackmore, from (T.); A. A. Frew; A. M. Thomas, from (A.). Lt. E. E. Hamilton-Jackson to be Lt., from (A.). Sec. Lt. F. W. B. Anderson to be Sec. Lt., from (A.). W. J. T. Wright (Lt., Can. Rly. Serv.) is granted a temp. commn. as Lt. Technical Branch.—Capt. L. S. Metford to be act. Maj. whilst empld. as Maj. (Grade B.). Lt. W. J Cooper to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. (Grade A.). Lts. (O.) to be Lts. (Grade A.) :—F. L Steben, H. R. Stewart. Sec. Lt. R. Locke to be act. Lt. whilst empld. as Lt. (Grade A.). Sec. Lt. R. D. Clerk (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) is confirmed in his rank as Sec. Lt. (Grade B.). Memorandum.—Sec. Lt. (Hon. Lt.) (act. Lt.) V. H. Tait to be Lt., but without pay and allowances of that rank.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns., and retain the rank of Capt. :—A. Drouin, M.D.; B. W. Mosher, M.D. The notification regarding relinquishment of commn. by temp. Capt. H. T. Lippiatt, M.D., is cancelled.

Somerset L.I.—Temp. Capt. C. J. de B. Sheringham, M.C., from Gen. List, to be temp. Lt.-Col., and to comd. a Bn.

Labour Corps.—Temp. Capt. A. W. Board (Lt., C. Ont. Regt.) to be temp. Maj. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. W. R. Moore (Can. Inf.) to be temp. Capt.

London Regiment (T.F.), 7th Bn.—Sec. Lt. L. E. Shone is seconded for service with the Labour Corps.

Memorandum.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Franklin, D.S.O., R. Newfoundland Regt., to be a Chief Instr. at a Conval. Hosp.

Indian Army.—Lt. C. W. A. Barwis to be Capt. Lt. J. McE. Lowson, Can. Forces, to be Sec. Lt., Ind. Army (on prob.). The appt. of Lt. D. J. Leonard, who has been admitted to the Ind. Army (on prob.), is confirmed. 112th Inf.—Lt. (act. Capt.) G. B. Matthewman, 113th Inf., attd., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to hold the appt. of Adjt.

Newfoundland.

1st Bn., Royal Newfoundland Regiment.—Capt. J. St. P. Knight to be Maj. (December 2) and to be D.A.D.M.S. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be Capts. (September 1)—L. C. Murphy, G. Byrne, M.C., C. B. Dicks, C. C. Duley. To be Hon. 2nd Lts. (September 1), with seniority after Hon. 2nd Lt. R. G. R. Crawford :—60 Act. Staff Sgt.-Maj. C. C. Oke, 1151 Act. Staff Sgt.-Maj. G. R. Scevior, W. J. Clare, from Newfld. Res. of Officers, to be Lt. (December 9). The undermentioned are retired and placed on the Res. of Offrs. List (Newfoundland) (December 31) :—Maj. W. H. Parsons, M.C., Hon. 2nd Lt. C. C. Oke.

* * *

Major-Gen. Mewburn has written a letter to officers commanding units in the Canadian Militia, stating that a committee, of which Maj.-Gen Sir W. D. Otter is chairman, is giving special consideration to the reorganisation of the Active Militia. The plan under consideration (says the *Record*) will preserve the history of Militia units and perpetuate their identity with Overseas battalions.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

54th ANNUAL STATEMENT.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

NEW YORK AGENCY - - 49, WALL STREET.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30th November, 1918.

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1917	$106,624.34	
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	824,174.56	
		$930,798.90

Which has been applied as follows :—

Dividend No. 124, 2½ per cent. paid 1st March, 1918	$112,500.00	
Dividend No. 125, 2½ per cent. paid 1st June, 1918	112,500.00	
Dividend No. 126, 2½ per cent. paid 3rd September, 1918	112,500.00	
Dividend No. 127, 2½ per cent. payable 2nd Dec., 1918	112,500.00	
Transferred to Rest Account ...	200,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises Account ..	75,000.00	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00	
Contribution to Halifax Relief Fund	5,000.00	
Contribution to Canadian Red Cross, Manitoba Branch	5,000.00	
Contribution to Young Men's Christian Association Overseas	3,000.00	
Contribution to Salvation Army Overseas	2,000.00	
Contribution to Belgian Relief Fund	1,000.00	
Contribution to Knights of Columbus, Army Hut Appeal	1,000.00	
Contribution to Navy League of Canada, Sailors' Week	2,500.00	
Wax Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1918	50,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	126,298.90	
		$930,798.90

GENERAL STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$5,000,000.00
Rest Account	$3,600,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	126,298.90	
	$3,726,298.90	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,261.43	
Dividend No 127, payable 2nd December, 1918	112,500.00	
		3,849,060.33
		8,849,060.33
Notes of the Bank in circulation	12,134,649.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	58,805,207.86	
Deposits bearing interest	68,437,490.47	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	424,601.94	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,751,177.75	
		141,563,127.02
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		2,706,467.06
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		72,797.11
		$153,181,451.62

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin ....$	940,446.58	
Dominion Government Notes	15,113,307.00	
		$16,053,753.58
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		260,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		7,800,000.00
Notes of other Banks		763,793.00
Cheques on other Banks		3,817,392.16
Balances due by other Banks in Canada ..		92,061.67
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		2,933,356.72
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		12,527,937.82
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		15,720,338.76
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		2,501,824.71
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		6,508,728.64
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada		3,389,150.00
		$72,368,327.06
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		74,021,028.40
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		1,944,112.28
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		268,1[illegible].80
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		141,[illegible]
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for		327,94[illegible]
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off		1,237,[illegible].70
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		2,706,467.06
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		166,159.25
		$153,181,451.62

JOHN GALT, President. H. B. SHAW, General Manager.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his address at the fifty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada, held at the head office of the bank, in Winnipeg, on Wednesday, January 8, 1919, the President said :—

"We should open our proceedings to-day with an expression of profound thankfulness that the noble aims for which our country has made such sacrifices are now within our reach, and that the institution which we have the honour to represent has passed through the stormy years of war, and stands to-day stronger and better equipped than ever before.

"The statement which is now in your hands is in all respects the best in the history of the bank. The profits have reached a point which warrants your directors in announcing that the next dividend will be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

"In November, 1913, our deposits were $64,595,000; they are now $127.242.000; our current loans in Canada were $46,799,000, they are now $74,021,000; our total assets were $80.766.000, they are now $153,181,000.

Remarkable Growth.

"This remarkable growth is due largely to causes outside the bank, but some of it has undoubtedly resulted from the policy which your directors and management have consistently followed. Through the years of warfare never for a moment did they falter or lose faith in the ultimate result. They 'carried on' conservatively, and, in consequence, are to-day happily in a position not only to take care of the home business, but to take part in handling the overseas commerce of Canada.

Trade with Far East.

"Following an investigation of the commercial and banking possibilities of the Orient undertaken this year by Mr. Gilbert G. Thorne, vice-president of the National Park Bank, and Mr. George Wilson, our New York agent, we are proud to announce a still closer alliance with our New York friends by the formation of a subsidiary corporation designed primarily to develop trade with the Far East, and to be owned equally and controlled jointly by this bank and the National Park Bank. This is, we believe, the first working alliance consummated between an American and Canadian bank, and backed as it is by the prestige and financial power of both institutions, we confidently believe that satisfactory results will materialise in due course. It is our intention to immediately open offices in San Francisco and Seattle, and at Yokohama, Japan, and a further exploitation of the Oriental field is contemplated at a later date.

"We consider this an important step in our efforts to build up an institution of an international character, which will provide a financial highway for our trade with foreign countries, and give unrivalled service to our customers.

Issue Balance Authorised Capital.

"Your directors have decided to issue the remaining three millions of our authorised capital to the present shareholders at the price of 160 per $100 share.

"With our assets over $150,000,000, we think that the bank's capital should be increased to the full amount of its authorisation, namely, $8,000,000. We feel that it may be only a short time before our activities necessitate a further increase in our capital stock, and we are recommending to you to-day a resolution authorising the directors, when they deem it necessary, to apply to the Government to ratify an increase in the capitalisation of the bank, from $8,000,000 to $15,000,000. It is not our intention to do anything in this direction at the moment, but we feel that it is wise to take this step now as a larger capital may be desirable if our assets continue to grow at the same pace in the future as they have done in recent years. Your directors will deal with the matter wisely and in the best interests of the bank.

"Since our last meeting we have been so fortunate as to secure the services on our board of Mr. Elkin, of St. John, N.B., and I hope you will confirm his appointment to-day.

"Of 907 members of the staff who went overseas, 108 have given their lives for their country. We propose to erect a suitable tablet here to commemorate these gallant men whose names will forever be held in honour and respect by this bank.

Review Business Conditions.

"Conditions in our country are generally satisfactory. Canada has not been exhausted by the war; in fact, new energies and resourcefulness have been born.

"The reports of the Provincial superintendents cover conditions in each Province very fully and tell a story of steady development. They will be printed in the annual report, and should prove interesting reading.

"We are entering upon an era full of promise, but we will have to solve many new problems.

"This bank faces the future with a steady resolve to do everything in its power to develop and build up a greater Canada."

EXPORT TRADE TO CANADA.

British Manufacturers and the Value of Visits of Inspection by Canadian Soldiers.

DURING the period of their stay in England preparatory to proceeding home for demobilisation, members of the four Canadian Divisions are to be given special leave in this country. The *personnel* of the Third Division is now enjoying such leave. This fact is of great importance to British manufacturers who have in mind the prospect of establishing a market in Canada for their specialties.

If British manufacturers with an eye to export trade development realise their present opportunity, they cannot do better than arrange for visits of inspection to their factories of officers and men who, in civil life in Canada, are interested in their particular classes of manufactures.

British Goods in Good Repute.

Overseas men are very proud of British manufactured goods, because of their quality and high finish, in addition to accuracy. Thus there is no earthly reason why Great Britain should not hold a good export trade with Canada, if only she places goods on the market at reasonable prices, but in order to compete successfully more machinery must be installed and greater production realised. If British manufacturers wake up and follow a broader policy, the measuring and mechanical industry should be expanded and demands of the Dominions supplied from British workshops.

This is the well-considered view of a factory inspector of production and machinery, who enjoys unique opportunities of studying conditions. In the present article our contributor deals with the subject of

MAKING TELESCOPE PARTS AT NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S.

Scientific Instruments and Their Export.

Dealing first with mechanical and measuring instruments, our correspondent relates the impressions gained by two young Canadian engineers who were privileged to visit the factory of a large firm of manufacturing engineers.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities the supplies of measuring and mechanical instruments were largely imported from the U.S.A. and Switzerland, and the war has demonstrated the inability of Great Britain to meet the demands of a nation at war. However, during the last nine months efforts have been made to alter this state of affairs, and now, through the continual pressing requests of the Government, manufacturers have surplus stocks of instruments on their hands.

Naturally, the Canadian visitors were impressed by the fact that our factories were just a little behind the times as compared with factories in America, chiefly in the matter of the installation of machinery. Respecting the improvement of British factories, they agreed that great strides had been made during the war. One point of interest was the safety guards around the automatic machines, and the electric motors, which had been placed quite recently. The skilful way in which some of the men used their hands was very prominent, and as a result the instruments were well assembled and very highly finished.

The visitors were greatly interested in an apparatus for determining air temperatures, up to the height of 10, 20, or 30 kilometres, also the accuracy of the theodolites, slide rules, clinometers and micrometers, in addition to a large amount of experimental machinery.

Improved Optical Instruments.

The progress in the design and manufacture of optical instruments during the war has been striking, and the engineers were extremely interested in the enormous amount of research work that has been successfully carried out during the war. Both in number and quality prism binoculars, sighting and other telescopes have greatly improved, and in some respects we have surpassed the Germans in our production.

The large amount of suitable and newly-designed machinery which has been installed in the largest optical factories of Great Britain, such as Ross, Beck's and Hilger's proved of great interest to the engineers, *i.e.*, the edging and slitting machines, lens grinding machine, and the increased number of machines used in repetition work in general manufacture, which has contributed indirectly to the development of optical instruments.

Since the signing of the Armistice manufacturers have brought to light the later designs in refractometers, spectroscopes, and cystoscopes, and the visiting engineers were filled with curiosity on seeing the results of optical research work which has been secretly moving during the war in our modern factories. One manufacturer raised the interest of the young officers when he related that he had in his efforts to produce a cystoscope after the "Zeiss" pattern, frequented the patent library and read up the Zeiss literature.

The Needs of the Moment.

To give a detailed account of impressions gained by the engineers, and the many instruments and factories inspected, would take too much space. To be brief, the Canadians were impressed with the quality of production of British factories, and if only more machinery were installed and the workpeople accomplished their work rapidly, the British manufacturer would get greater production for wages paid out, thus enabling him to produce from a commercial standpoint. By so doing he would be in a position to place goods on the market at standard rates, compete successfully with other countries, and greatly extend overseas trade.

LENS POLISHING AT ADAM HILGER'S, LTD., LONDON.

Candidly speaking, there is much room for Great Britain to develop her export trade with Canada, and if only British goods come down in price, the people of Canada will not hesitate to support British manufacturers. Now is the golden opportunity for the people of Canada and British manufacturers to unite. The immediate urgency is for manufacturers to select agents and representatives from the Canadian contingents, and I would also recommend that Canadian officers and men should interview manufacturers and inspect production with a view to accepting a post as agent or representative in Canada.

* *

CANADA AND THE LYONS FAIR.

Canada has been in some danger of losing the chance of exhibiting her wares at Lyons Fair through transportation delays. Congestion on the French railways (writes Mr. J. W. Dafoe from Paris) is so serious that it was feared there was little chance of getting the exhibits from Havre to Lyons on time.

In the emergency the Canadian Army organisation was called upon, and a staff proceeded to Havre, where they expedited the transhipping and proceeded with the cars containing the exhibits to Lyons, where they will assist in putting them in place under the direction of Mr. E. R. Bruce, of the C.P.R., who has undertaken the work of installing the exhibits. A Canadian military band will play at the Fair, which Sir George Foster will attend.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,800,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $153,000,000.
The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

Ontario's Housing and Public Works Programme.

In a letter just received by Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, the Agent-General for Ontario, Sir William Hearst gives some interesting particulars of the vigorous policy which the Government of Ontario has initiated with the object of assisting in the revival of after-the-war trade, and the civil re-establishment of returned soldiers. He writes:—

My Government is ready to do everything within reason to assist the situation. A housing scheme is being perfected by which, through the Dominion and Provincial Governments, municipalities can borrow all the money they desire for building working men's houses at 5 per cent. interest, payable in twenty or thirty years. The idea is that the municipalities should build cheap but modern houses for workmen, and sell them to workmen on the amortisation plan. This would mean that a workman could purchase a $3,000 house at $20 per month, extending over a period of twenty years. This scheme would serve the two-fold object of giving employment to a considerable number of men in the construction of the houses, and in furnishing homes much needed by returned soldiers and workmen generally.

The Department of Public Works is calling for tenders for road construction, and it is expected that between the money expended by the Province direct on the Provincial Highway and through the County Councils in connection with county road schemes, a very large expenditure will be made in this connection during the next six months, and employment provided to a considerable number of men.

The Provincial Government will also go ahead with an extensive building programme this year, including enlargements to our public institutions of different kinds throughout the Province. The municipalities, too, throughout the Province will, it is expected, embark on public works on a large scale, and absorb considerable labour in that way.

In addition to the money spent by the Province on roads, the Dominion Government has intimated an intention of assisting in road construction, and it is expected that during the coming year a substantial expenditure will be made by that Government in road construction, either direct or through the Provinces. I also understand that the Dominion Government intends to go ahead in vigorous style with public works of different kinds, including work on the Welland and Trent canals, the construction of public buildings of different kinds, and possibly on such work as the building of dams on the St. Lawrence for the improvement of navigation, and the development of hydraulic power.

Generally speaking there will be efforts by the Dominion, the Provinces, and the municipalities to go ahead with all public works possible in order to give employment to returned soldiers and absorb labour generally.

* *

RHODES' SCHOLARS.

During the past year the war continued to restrict the operation of the Rhodes' Scholarship system, and in their annual statement the trustees report that only nine scholars were in residence during 1918. Of these four had previously been on active service, two had been rejected for service on medical grounds, and three were carrying on their medical studies with a view to early qualification. There were also in residence in the course of the year fifteen holders of Overseas Scholarships, granted by the trust and certain other bodies.

The election of scholars, postponed on account of the war, will be resumed in October next. It is hoped that by that time the demobilisation of the Armies will be so far completed that intending candidates who have taken military service will have an opportunity to compete. To meet difficulties which have arisen at Oxford, owing to the accumulation of postponed scholarships, it is proposed to fill up in October only those of 1918 and 1919.

* *

The Town Council of Montego Bay, the second town in Jamaica, has passed a resolution in favour of confederation with Canada.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Union Bank of Canada Report. The report presented to the shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada at their fifty-fourth annual meeting, on January 8, must be very satisfactory not only to them, but to all who look to the reports of big Canadian financial institutions for a reflection of the commercial and business conditions of the country. The figures, which are published elsewhere in this issue, reveal progress in every department. Despite heavy withdrawals for Victory Loan subscriptions, total deposits increased during the year by $9,365,736. Current loans in Canada, which indicate the part taken by the bank in the commerce of the country, show an increase of $15,229,535, or 25.9 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Net profits were $60,710 in excess of those for 1917, and equalled 9.58 per cent. on the capital and reserve of the bank. Rest account has been increased by $200,000, and at $3,600,000, equals 72 per cent. of the capital. An announcement which will particularly please the shareholders is that the next dividend will be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, instead of 9 per cent. as hitherto, while the announcement of the alliance which has been arranged between the Union Bank and an American bank for promoting and financing Canadian trade with the Orient is an instance of foresight and enterprise which is of wide significance. The Union Bank has always been closely interested in Western Canada, and more especially since its head office was established in Winnipeg some years ago. It is noteworthy that both the president and the general manager take a courageously optimistic view of Canadian conditions and prospects, and no doubt the reports of the provincial superintendents, which are printed in the annual report sent to the shareholders, will be carefully read by them.

* *

REFERENCE BOOKS.

The 1919 issue of the "New Hazell Annual and Almanac" contains 900 pages of interesting matter, every subject of interest during the year being concisely covered. The war article and diary from 1914, accompanied by special maps, is an especially notable feature, and 59 pages are devoted to an up-to-date record of the various civilian and war honours bestowed. The standard features which make "Hazell's" an essential reference book to all business men and students prior to 1914 are amplified and improved. (London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, Oxford Press Warehouse; 6s.)

"Whitaker's Almanack" for 1919 is all the more valuable owing to its publication having been delayed in order that a complete list of the new Parliament and municipal appointments might be included. This 51st issue is also notable for a number of special articles by experts, while the statistical and general information which have made the publication so essential in the office and the library is presented in the usual concise and comprehensive form. Much useful information regarding Canada and Newfoundland is included in the Overseas Section. (London: 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4; 6s.)

Recent developments tend to add to the value of the "Anglo-American Year Book," the sixth annual edition of which has just been published. It includes a list of British firms with branches in the United States, and much information of value to those who have either business or social interests in America, official directories, hints to travellers are other useful features (London: International Development Co., Ltd., 4, Trafalgar Square, W.O.2; 7s. 6d.)

* *

Lt. R. H. Luxton, C.F.A. and R.A.F., was among the airmen "mentioned" in the Earl of Cavan's Despatch for distinguished services with the British Force in Italy.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, March 3.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Mar. 12.	Thurs., Mar. 13.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange has been fairly cheerful in a quiet way during the past week, but there has not been a large volume of business, and quotations in the principal groups develop hesitancy on advances, owing to the labour situation.

In the Canadian section general conditions have been steady to firm. Among the gilt-edged issues the old 3½ per cents. have risen a point to 74, but the 4½ per cents. at 96, and the 4's at 85 are unchanged. Municipal bonds have been steady without any important variation on the week.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics are better at 175, after allowing for the deduction of the quarterly dividend. Grand Trunks have turned rather reactionary after their recent substantial rally, and on balance there are scattered falls of ¼ to 1 among both junior and senior stocks.

Hudson's Bays in the land group are back to 8¼, and have been a dull market, though there has been little actual selling.

A fair degree of cheerfulness has persisted among industrial securities. Canada Cements hold firm at 75½, and the pref. at 99½ is a dollar to the good. Canadian Cars hold at 59, and the pref. at 105. Dominion Steels at 63½, and Canada General Electrics at 118½, have been steady. Spanish River Pulp pref. has advanced 3 to 70, and Lake Superiors at 21½ are ½ to the good.

Cities Services common has advanced strongly to 344, and there have been some further gains of 1 to 2 points in Mexican Traction issues. Brazilian Tractions at 54, however, are hardly so good.

There has been spotty strength among Canadian Silver Mining shares. Mining Corp. of Canada has jumped to 14s. 1½d., and Casey Cobalts at 4s. 3d. are rather better, whilst Kirkland Lake pref. marked at 48s. 9d.

With reference to the recent rumour that a new issue was impending by the British Controlled Oilfields, we have the highest authority for stating that there is no foundation for this statement.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, February 8.

A feature of the security markets in January was the demand for bonds, especially the War Loans, and the buying of high grade investment stocks, particularly the bank stocks, some of which registered important advances. Otherwise, though interest was shown in certain specialities from time to time, price movements in the general run of stocks were irregular. Still, although the tone at the end of the month was somewhat heavy, more gains than losses were recorded during January.

Among the Bank stocks the largest rises during the month were in Bank of Nova Scotia shares, which improved 16 points to 270: Merchants Bank rose 14¾ points to 192 xd.; and Canadian Bank of Commerce 12 points to 213. Among other shares, some noteworthy improvements were Price Bros., 15½; Ogilvie Milling, 14¾. Lake of the Woods, 11; Canadian Car, 6; Ames-Holden preference, 10. Commencing February, while the buying of bonds continued, the stock markets were dull, with prices generally tending downwards. There has, however, been some improvement during the past few days, an investment demand again developing for well-matured industrial securities of the "peace" variety which have stood the test of war conditions. Quotations are notably firm in the case of good preferred stocks of companies whose ordinary stocks are on a regular dividend basis, and on which no arrears are owing. Doubtless this development is due to a realisation that these stocks are not over-valued at current prices, and that increment arising from appreciation in values is not subject to taxation. Montreal Power and Laurentide have been features of strength, buying of the former being accompanied by suggestions that there is a prospect of an increase in the dividend in the spring or early summer. Penmans common, the dividend rate on which has just been raised from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum, has risen several points on the announcement. Among other stocks, Dom. Textile pref., Cement pref., Maple Leaf common, and Laurentide Power have shown strength; Steamships have been active and strong in both Montreal and Toronto; Canadian Car rallied in response to Senator Currie's optimistic remarks at the annual meeting in regard to arrears of dividends; and Ames-Holden pref., after declining a point or two, has regained them. In Toronto N.S. Car has been active, advancing several points to 12. The steel stocks have been quiet, Steel of Canada showing a slight downward tendency. A transaction in Ogilvie common occurred yesterday in Montreal at 215, or 9¾ below the closing price of the stock at the end of January.

Among current prices Dom. Steel is 59½, Steel of Canada 58, Canadian Car 29½, pref. 84, Cement 63½, pref. 96, xd., Canadian Loco., 61½. Mont. Power 88 xd., Laurentide 197, Riordon 117¼, Span River 17½, pref. 66, Brompton 57¾, Abitibi 51⅝, Steamships 45, pref. 78, Dom. Textile 101, Mont. Cottons 60, pref. 100, Canadian Cottons pref. 76, Penmans 82 xd., Ames.Holden pref. 74½, com. 28¼, Lake of the Woods 160, Ogilvie 215, Maple Leaf 130, Dom. Canners 36½, MacDonald 22⅜, Quebec Railway 18, Toronto Railway 46½.

(Continued on page 286.)

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government Stocks.

Alberta.—4 p.c. Debs., 1922, 95½.

Canada.—3½ p.c., 1914-19, 99 15/16; 4½ p.c. 1920-25, 96¼.

Manitoba.—5 p.c. Bds., 1923, 98¾; 4 p.c. Debs., 1928, 89; 4 p.c. Debs., 1947, 78½.

Quebec. 4 p.c. Sterling 1888, 88½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Bds., 1949, 76; 4 p.c 10-yr. Deb., 1923, 93½; 5½ p.c. Debs., 100¼.

Registered.

Alberta. 4½ p.c., 1943, 84½.

British Columbia. 3 p.c., 1941, 68; 4½ p.c., 1941, 89.

Canada. 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 81½; 3 p.c., 1938, 73½; Can. Pac. Rly. 3½ p.c., 1938, 74½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 74; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 85.

Newfoundland. 4 p.c., 1938, 82½; 1935, 85, 1936, 75½; 3½ p.c., 1945, 71¾; 1952, 71⅞.

Ontario.—4 p.c., 1947, 78½.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1954, 85½.

Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c., 1924-34, 100½.

Municipal.

Edmonton.—5 p.c. Debs., 1927-48, 87¼; Sterling 4½ p.c. Debs., 85⅜; 5 p.c. Stg. Bds., 89½.

Hamilton.—4 p.c. Debs., 83.

Montreal.—3½ p.c. 40-yr Bds., 76½; 4 p.c. Sterling Cons. Debs., 84¾; 4 p.c. Sterling Reg. Stk., 76½; 4½ p.c. Sterling Reg. Stk., 86; Maisonneuve (City of) 5 p.c. Debs., 85.

Prince Albert.—5 p.c. Debs., 77¾.

Quebec.—3½ p.c. Cons. Reg. Stk., 68¾; Sterling 4½ p.c. Debs., 85¼.

Regina.—5 p.c. Cons. Reg. Stk., 84.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c. Cons. Stk., 80.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c. Cons. Stk., 80.

Toronto.—4½ p.c., 85.

Vancouver.—4 p.c. Debs., 1947-49, 71¼; 4½ p.c. Local Impvt., 1923-33, 83⅞.

Victoria.—4 p.c. Stg. Debs., 1920-60, 95.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c. Debs., 1921-36, 96; 4 p.c. Cons. Reg., 1940-60, 74½; 4½ p.c. Cons. Reg., 1943-63, 82½.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—5 p.c. Bds., 57¾; Stamped, 56; Term. Stamped, 63¾.

Atlantic & N.-W.—5 p.c. Bds., 91½.

Can. Atlantic.—1st Mort. Bds., 64.

Can. Northern.—Ont. 4 p.c. Perpetual Deb., 65⅜; 3½ p.c. Guar. Deb., 71; Can. N. Pac. 4 p.c. Deb., 69½; Can. N. Que. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 65¼; C.N.R. 4 p.c. 1st Deb., 83; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 67½; 1st Mort. 3 p.c. Deb., 65; 4 p.c. 1st Cons. Deb., 81; 1st Mort. 4 p.c. Land Grant Bds., 96; 1st Mort. 4 p.c. Alberta Gtd. Deb., 74½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Deb., 70; 4 p.c. Gtd. Deb. Stk., 82¼; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge.. Deb. Stk., 47½; 1st Mt. 4 p.c. Man. Deb., 83; 5 p.c. Land Mort. Deb., 93½; 5 p.c. Secured Notes, 1919, 99¾; Aug., '21, 98⅞; Ser. B, 99.

Can. Pac.—174; Pref., 76; 4 p..c Perp. Cons. Deb., 81; Algoma Branch, 91; Spec. Invest. Fund 6 p.c 10-yr. Notes, 104'.

Cent. Ont.—5 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 90½.

Grand Trunk.—Branch Lines (Alberta), 76½; G.T.P. 3 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 63¾; 4 p.c. Sterling (Mountain Sec.), 64½; Lake Superior Branch 1st Mort. Sterling, 69½; 4 p.c. Deb., 61½ xd.; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 95; G.T.R., 10⅞; Guar., 52; 1st Pref., 58½; 2nd Pref., 46½; 3rd Pref., 23¾; 4 p.c. Deb., 66; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 98¼; 6 p c. 3-yr. Sec. Notes, Jan., '21, 97¾; Oct., '21, 99½; G.T.R. Western Dollar Bonds, 62¼; N.B.R. 5 p.c. 1st Mort. Gold Bds., 89½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 74¾.

Ont. & Que.—6 p.c. Cap., 108½; 5 p.c. Permanent Deb., 93.

Pac. Gt. W.—4½ p.c. Deb. Stk., 81½.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c. Mort. Deb., 73¾; 5 p.c. 3rd Mort. Bds., 86½.

St. John & Quebec.—1st Mort. 4 p.c. Deb., 66¾.

Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Cons. Mort., 25.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 72.

White Pass & Yukon.—Inc. Deb., 50/.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—4/3.

Anglo-Newfoundland Devt.—1st Deb., 95½.

Bank of Montreal.—44 xd.

Can. Land and Irrigation.—9/; 18/ pd., 6/9; 6 p.c. Debs., 59½.

Can. Bank Com.—44½.

Calgary & Edmonton Land—9/1½.

Can. Co.—31/6.

Can. Nthrn. Prairie Lands.—36/6.

Hudson's Bay.—Ord., 8 5/16; Pref., 91/10½.

Invest. of Canada.—Pref., 64.

Royal Bank of Canada.—43½.

Trust & Loan Co. of Can.—£5 pd., 8 3/16; 4 p.c. Debs., 72¾.

Western Canada.—5 p.c. Debs., 53½.

Tramways, Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—54; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 93

B.C. Elect.—Def., 41; Pref. Ord., 44; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 62½.

Calgary Power.—25½.

Can Gen. Elec.—117.

Kaministiquia Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 86¾.

Montreal St. Rly.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1922, 94½.

Shawinigan W. & P.—Cap., 122; 6 p.c. Bds., 99.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Deb., 81½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Steel Foundries.—Bds., 90½.

Dominion Steel.—Pref., 87½.

Can. Collieries.—Pref., 1/2.

Lake Superior.—Cap., 21; 5 p.c. Inc. Bds., 73½.

N.S. Steel.—Cons., 80½; 6 p.c. Deb., 88½.

Mining.

Burnside. 14/.

Casey Cobalt.—4/3.

Kirkland Prop.—48/9.

Le Roi No. 2.—8/.

Mining Corp.—14/3.

Mond Nickel.—81/; 7 p.c. Pref., 22/1½; New fully pd., 21/; Non Cum. Pref., 21/3; 1st Mort., 92½; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 103.

Sudbury Synd., 1 9/16.

Tough Oakes—14/9.

Rossland Kootenay.—1/9.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—51; Pref., 68; 1st Mort. Sinkg. Fd. Bds., 78.

Bell's Untd. Asbestos.—41/10½.

Can., Fairbanks, Morse.—6 p.c. Pref., 81½.

Can. Cement.—Pref., 100⅞.

Can. S.S. Lines.—58; Voting Trust Certs., 58; Pref., 83; 1st Mt., 84½.

Can. Car.—59.

Can. Pacific Lumber.—1st Mt., 34½.

Can. Western Lumber.—2/6; Defd. Inc. Wts., 10; Debs., 47¾; Inc. Deb., 17½.

Cockshutt Plow.—21; Pref., 93½.

Can. Marconi.—12/.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/11½; Inc. Debs., 15⅛; 5 p.c. Debs., 39¾.

Furness Withy.—69/6; Pref., 8¾.

Imp Tobacco of Can.—24/10½; Pref., 20/1½.

Pacific Mills.—Gold Bds., 72½.

Simpson, Robert.—Pref., 82.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—20¼; Debs., 88.

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FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Last year there were 17,000 fires in Canada. The total loss is estimated at $88,850,000.

Alderman Pinard suggests that the city should erect a memorial hospital at Nepean Point, estimated to cost $500,000 (says the *Record*).

Mr. Fred R. Parnell (Con.) has been elected M.P.P. for St. Catharines by a majority of 168 over Mr. W. E. Longdon (Ind. Lab.).

——In North Ontario Mr. W. J. Widdifield (United Farmers of Ontario) has been elected M.P.P. by a majority of 284 over Major Cameron (Con.).

Over 4,000 people attended the first of a series of banquets at the Armouries in honour of returned soldiers.

——Mr. W. J. Smith, Chief of the Fire Department, has resigned after 43 years' service.

LONDON.—Captain L. R. Minard has resigned his position as Chief Inspector of the Dominion Police, on becoming secretary of the G.W.V.A. for the border cities, with headquarters at Windsor.

The Loew Theatre interests have secured property on Dundas Street, with the intention of erecting a new theatre to cost about $200,000.

The Knights of Columbus here are arranging for a building as a clubhouse for returned soldiers. Hostels on similar plans will be operated by the Knights of Columbus in 24 cities.

KINGSTON.—Carnegie Foundation has voted $250,000 to Queen's University, making, with other contributions, an additional endowment of $1,000,000.

FORT WILLIAM.—McKellar Park has been offered to the City Council for $35,000.

PORT ARTHUR.—Only slight damage was caused by a fire in the C.N.R. grain elevator.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade Mr. R. E. Mutch was elected president, Mr. Isaac Carter vice-president, and Mr. W. L. Higgins secretary-treasurer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Returned soldiers have wrecked a number of Chinese restaurants.

——The Provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society has elected Mrs. W. Dennis president, Miss Brown secretary, and Mr. H. E. Mahon. Much good work is now being done in looking after returning soldiers and their wives in transit.

CANSO.—As an outcome of the efforts of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the unused Government lobster hatchery and plant here have been purchased by a company headed by Mr. J. S. Myers, of the Peerless Cereal Mills, of Woodstock, Ont., for the manufacture of cattle food and fertilisers from cereal offal and fish waste.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A block of $450,000 worth of 15-year 5½ per Cent. Provincial Government bonds for Valley Railway construction work was sold to the highest of more than twenty bidders, J. M. Robinson & Sons, of St. John, with whom are associated A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, at 100.35.

ST. JOHN. The four-masted schooner *Randfontein* has been launched by the Marine Construction Co. She is of 1,200 tons gross.

It was announced at a meeting of the Governors of King's College that $90,000 of the proposed $125,000 being raised to extend the work of the institution had been subscribed and that by spring the full objective would probably be attained.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, in his Budget speech announced a net surplus of $1,509,558. He stated that the Province was going to allow the municipalities to retain all moneys they collect from the theatre amusement taxes during the year.

——Power is being asked in the Legislature to abolish all private employment agencies in the Province, with an undertaking to carry on this work (says the *Record*).

——The population of the Province in 1917 is officially announced as 2,380,042, an increase of 74,288 over the previous year.

——Sir Lomer Gouin has announced modifications in the proposed Prohibition law to the extent of permitting the manufacture and sale of light beers and wines.

MONTREAL.—The population of Montreal increased by 62,156 in 1917. It is given in an official report as 700,000, irrespective of suburbs.

Mr. M. P. Ferrell, secretary of the Harbour Commissioners, on his return from the Navy League of Canada Convention, announced that the League is willing to provide the sum of $200,000 to erect a suitable Navy League Home for the Dominion.

——Mr. James Ballantyne has been re-elected Mayor of Montreal West by 262 votes against 104 polled by his opponent, Mr. J. R. Colby.

LONGUEUIL.—Mayor A. Thurber has been re-elected by acclamation.

SHERBROOKE.—A Bill is being introduced in the Legislature, providing for the establishment of a technical school here (says the *Record*). The building will cost $150,000, and the Government is providing $10,000 annually towards its maintenance, while the city of Sherbrooke is authorised to pay a similar amount.

RIMOUSKI.—A bronze memorial is to be erected to the two V.C. winners from this district, Lt. J. Brillant and Cpl. J. Kaeble.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer, in presenting the Budget to the Legislature, estimated the expenditure for the year at $8,377,000, with an estimated surplus of $73,000 (says the *Record*). The principal item of expenditure is $1,350,000 required to complete the Legislative Buildings.

——$2,000,000 will be spent this year on highways, but half will come from the Dominion Government.

——The Legislature has passed a Bill putting out of business all Chinese restaurants in Manitoba.

——Under the new municipal income tax, incomes of $1,100 will pay $1, with an additional $1 on each additional $100 up to $2,000. Married persons will pay $1 per $100 over $1,500, with a deduction of $200 for each child.

Delegates representing 100,000 members of women's societies of every Province in Canada, except Prince Edward Island, at a meeting at Winnipeg decided to form a National Women's Federation. They passed a resolution in favour of the continuation of the war legislation against loafing.

The Government contemplates extensive additions to Brandon Insane Asylum at an estimated cost of $500,000.

Manitoba Agricultural Society, at its annual convention, passed a resolution demanding the fixing of the price of the 1919 wheat crop at the same rate as the 1918 crop and another opposing the Daylight Saving.

BRANDON.—The new officers of the Board of Trade are:—Mr. Howard Rankin, manager of the Brandon Grocery, president; Messrs. F. W. Hobson and P. A. Kennedy, vice-presidents.

(*Continued on page* 287.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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There is also a great future in store for the wood pulp and paper industry. Huge plant already exists, but new factories are needed to cope with the inevitable demand for paper that will arise immediately after the war.

ONTARIO

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Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.

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Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(Continued from page 283).

At the annual meeting of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. last week Senator Currie spoke very optimistically of the company's prospects, and suggested that the next six months would see a big change in the inventory account, which, under war conditions, has necessitated very large working capital. As a result, he said, there should be a cash surplus quite sufficient to pay off back dividends and still leave sufficient working capital. Senator Currie becomes chairman of the board, Mr. W. W. Butler succeeding him in the presidency. Mr. J. Frater Taylor, of the Lake Superior Corporation, joins the company as vice president in charge of finances, and Mr. R. H. Parks becomes vice president and general manager in charge of all the plant.

The annual report submitted to the shareholders of the Toronto Railway Co. at the annual meeting on Wednesday was not particularly encouraging. Gross earnings, at $6,526,302, were nearly $235,000 up, but were so cut into by operating expenses, taxes, and the city's proportion of earnings, that the surplus was only $501,569, or less than half that earned in 1917. After paying the 4 per cent. dividend only $21,569 remained out of the net earnings of 1918 to add to the previous surplus. The Belding-Paul-Corticelli Co. reports gross profits of $278,731, and net profits of $189,476 for the year, which ended November 30, 1918, which, therefore, was the company's best year since its incorporation in its present form. Net earnings represented 21.9 per cent. on the preferred stock, and, after allowing for preferred dividends, the balance equalled 17.2 per cent. on the common. As two years' dividends have been paid on the preferred shares during the year, the arrears of dividend are now reduced to 10½ per cent.

It is announced that the Canadian Locomotive Co. has received a fresh Canadian order for locomotives, the size of the order not being stated, and the Montreal Locomotive Co., which is stated to be turning out two locomotives each day on an order from the Italian Government for 150 locomotives, is said to have received a fresh order for 40 locomotives from South Africa.

Of the new $4,000,000 issue of 6 per cent. 10-year bonds by the Riordon Co., the portion taken by the American Syndicate is said to have been sold by them in two days. The portion to be placed in Canada is now being underwritten. The funds secured by the sale of these bonds will be used in the construction of a 30,000-ton bleached sulphite pulp mill on Lake Temiskaming, which is expected to be in operation by December next.

It is announced that the entire issue of $3,000,000 10-year 5 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, recently authorised by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., has been taken up by the shareholders of the company at par with accrued interest. The proceeds are to be used in the extension of the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., and the enlargement of a copper refinery.

* *

Mr. Clarkson James, junr., and Mr. W. D. Erwin, of the Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd., have been in Belfast this week in connection with extension purchases of flax spinning machinery for their firm's mills in Ontario

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(*Continued from page 284*)

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Legislature has passed a Bill providing for the prevention and cure of venereal diseases.

——The Regina representatives on the Provincial Agricultural Board under the Soldier Settlement Act are:—Messrs. A. E. Wilson, F. P. Auld (Deputy Minister of Agriculture), James Robinson and S. W. Dunlop (soldier representative).

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention has decided to issue $500,000 Debenture stock, limited to members, to enlarge their trading activities. The convention rejected a proposal that the literature of the association should be printed in English only.

A real estate firm here have handled in less than three weeks over 3,500 acres of farm lands in this district, the turnover totalling almost $100,000. The price ranged from $12 per acre to $47 (improved land).

SASKATOON.—At the convention here Mr. Christian Severts, of Victoria, B.C., was elected president of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, and Mr. J. A. Elrick, of Winnipeg, secretary-treasurer.

The Saskatoon representatives on the Soldiers' Agricultural Board are:—Dean Rutherford (University of Sakatchewan), Messrs. W. L. Kirkpatrick, Russell Wilson and Eric H. Stevens (soldier representative).

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. G. P. Smith, Minister of Education, states that returned soldiers of ability and experience will be especially sought as teachers.

Pte. C. J. Kinross, V.C., was given a rousing reception at the Armoury. The gathering included the Lt.-Governor and Brig.-General H. F. MacDonald.

Lt. S. Anderson, formerly of the 1st C.M.R., has been appointed to purchase all supplies required by the Province, and to have charge of the appointments of all returned soldiers in the various Provincial Departments (says the *Record*).

The Rev. A. S. Tuttle, pastor of McDougall Methodist Church, and president of the Alberta Methodist Conference, was appointed Principal of Alberta College.

CALGARY.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary, has been appointed president of the Western Canada Livestock Union; Messrs. A. Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; F. H. Auld, Regina, Sask.; J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta.; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C., Provincial vice-presidents; and Mr. E. L. Richardson, Calgary, secretary-treasurer.

LETHBRIDGE.—Building permits for the year were $135,553, as against $99,688 for 1917.

——Mr. G. R. Marnoch has been elected President of the Board of Trade for the sixth consecutive year. Mr. R. T. Brymner was re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. J. S. Rose Secretary-Treasurer.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—A Socialist member of the Legislature has introduced a Bill to establish a 44-hour week for labour throughout the Province.

An Independent group, principally ex-Service men, is being formed in the Provincial Legislature under the leadership of Major J. W. McIntosh.

——The Canadian National Railways are taking over Piers Nos. 2 and 3 at the harbour here as part of the Government's trans-continental transportation system.

——The appointment of the following K.C.s is announced: Messrs. F. Higgins, Victoria; A. M. Johnson (Deputy-Attorney-General), Victoria; F. R. McDonald Russell, Vancouver; W. G. E. McQuarrie, New Westminster; J. N. Ellis, Vancouver; C. W. Craig, Vancouver; A. B. Macdonald, Vancouver; M. B. Jackson, M.L.A., Victoria; Capt. D. A. McDonald, Vancouver (now Overseas); and Douglas Armour, Vancouver.

VANCOUVER.—Seattle financiers have put forward a proposal to construct here a 25,000-ton steel dry dock, together with shipbuilding and repair plant, involving an expenditure of approximately $4,000,000.

——The *Canada*, the first of the wooden 1,500-ton steamers being built for the French Government, has been launched from the Lyall shipyards.

——The real estate agents declare that apartment rentals are 25 per cent. lower now than 1912, and that house rentals are between 15 and 20 per cent., while business rentals are down 50 per cent.

CANADIANS AWARDED MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, February 22.*)

438174 Sgt. (A./S./Q.M. Sgt.) Calder, J. M., C.A.S.C.; 1037278 Pte (A./S./Sgt.) Calder, W. H., C.F.C., 55 Dist.; 6608 Coy./S.M. (A./R.S.M.) Carpenter, C. O., H.Q., Engrs., T.C.; 297927 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) Douglas, H. H., C.F.C.H.Q.; 297794 Pte. (A./R./Q.M. Sgt.) Ferris, H., H.Q.C.F.C., 9853 Pte. (A./S.M.) Freemantle, A. H. O., C.A.P.C.; 30453 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Gissing, C. S., H.Q., O.M.F.C.; 825335 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Hunt, J. H., H.Q. S. Staff; 297476 Pte. (A./Sgt.) McCoshen, D., C.F.C.B.D.; 21177 Coy./S.M (A./S.M.) McDermont W., D.D.S.; 20350 Coy./S.M. Murray, G., 21st Res. Bn.; 491055 Sgt. Newman, N., 3rd Res. Bn.; 6643 Coy./S.M. Pratt, E. A., School of Musketry; 28815 Coy./S.M. Robertson, R. W., Rec. Office; 116401 Pte. (A./R./S.M.) Slatter, H., 1st Res. Bn.; 21657 Sgt. (A./S./Q.M. Sgt. Smith, C. V., H.Q., O.M.F.C.; 183369 Sgt. (A./Condr.) Snell, H. J., H.Q., O.M.F.C.; 21763 Q.M. Steane, P., H.Q., Can. Trps.; 123626 Q.M. Sgt (A./S.M.) Stevens W. H., H.Q. O.M.F.C.; 219384 Pte Ward, T. W., C.F.C., 51st Dist.; [illegible] Sgt. (A./S./Q.M. Sgt.) [illegible] B. B., Can. Res. Bn.

Newfoundland Force.

1861 S./M. Mackay, M., 2nd Bn., R.N'land R.

Canadians in Imperial Forces.

52098 T./S.M. W. Thorpe, R.F.A. (Coronation, Alta)

* *

MENTIONED FOR SERVICES IN CANADA.

A War Office *communiqué* dated February 20 says that the names of the undermentioned officers and other ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in Canada in connection with the war:—

Acland, Lt.-Col. B. J. D.; Anderson, Lt.-Col. A. H.; Armstrong, Hon. Capt. T. C.; Barclay, Maj. G.; Bell, Maj. C. C.; Biggar, Lt.-Col. O. M.; Blackwood, Lt. and Bt. Maj. S. T.; Bray, Hon. Maj. A.; Brown, Lt.-Col. W. J.; Caldwell, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) A. C.; Cameron, Col. I. H.; Campbell, Lt.-Col. J. S.; Carling, Maj. J. I.; Cavanagh, Lt. J. L. (T./Capt. Engrs.); Chambers, Col. E. J.; Chenay, Capt. J. S.; Chipman, Lt.-Col. H. L.; Chisholm, Lt. M. G.; Clarke, Col. E. E.; Clayton, Col. W. B.; Cleaver-Sullivan, Lt.-Col. W. F.; Coghill, Maj. H. J.; Creighton, Maj. W. R.; Davis, Maj. F. E.; Deacon, Lt.-Col. F. H.; Deroche, Col. A. P.; Dodge, Col. G. A.; Ellis Capt. H. H.; Forbes, Lt.-Col. J. R.

Gardiner, Lt.-Col. R. J.; George, Lt.-Col. J.; Gillin, Lt.-Col. M. C.; Hallick, Col. W.; Hamilton, Lt.-Col. C. F.; Harris, Lt. J. J.; Harvey, T./Hon. Capt. E. J.; Healey, Lt.-Col. F. P.; Hilchie, Maj. H. M.; Hosmer, Lt.-Col. E. A. C.; Howland, Maj. W. F.; Ingall, Lt.-Col. C. M.; Jenkins, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) S.; Lafferty, Col. F. D.; Lang, Col. W. R.; Langton, Brig.-Gen. J. G.; Le Pan, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) A. D'O.; Loggie, Maj. G. P.; Lyndon, Maj. A. A.; Macdonald, Col. G.; Margeson, Maj. J. W.; Massey, Lt.-Col. C. V.; McColm, Qrmr. and Hon. Lt. J. A.; McNiven, Capt. and Bt. Maj. D.; Mitchell, Lt.-Col. J. B.; Moore, Maj. (Local Lt.-Col.) F. W. L.; Morrow, Maj. T. P.; O'Meara, Lt.-Col. J. S.

Panet, Lt.-Col. A. de L.; Panet, Lt.-Col. C. L.; Patch, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) F. S.; Piche, Lt.-Col. M. A.; Potter, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) J. L.; Pousette, Lt.-Col. G. F. C.; Powell, Lt.-Col. A. H. H.; Price, Hon. Capt. A. H.; Richardson, Maj. R. B.; Rycroft, Lt. J. G.; Saunders, Hon. Capt. G. H.; Sircom, Col. S. J. R.; Sisman, Hon. Lt. (T./Capt.) G.; Smith, Lt.-Col. H. D.; Stewart, Bt. Col. W. J.; Stiff, Maj. G. U.; Stuart, Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) J. D.; Thompson, Col. W. E.; Tooley, Lt.-Col. E. R.; Trump, Maj. K.; Turner, Maj. C.; Watts, Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. A. T. J.; Windeyer, Lt.-Col. R. C.

Allum, S.M. G. T.; Bateman, Q.M.S. S. C.; Bee, S./Sgt. T.; Bingham, S.M. J. H. C.; Boss, Q.M.S. G. W.; Brown, S.M. C. E.; Byron, Sgt. S. T.; Carroll, S.M. J.; Carter, Q.M.S. Instr. T. W. E.; Carter, S.M. W. C.; Chandler, Sub-Condr. F. E.; Coffin, S.M. Instr. B.; Cooper, S./Q.M.S. T.; Cutbush, S.M. (Hon. Lt.) S. C.; Day, Condr. W. J. B., Ord. Corps; Dowdell, Q.M.S. Instr. J. H.; Dryden, C.S.M. L.; Elder, R.S.M. F.; Farnsworth, S.M. W.; Gillin, S./Q.M.S. J. Q.

Harte, S.M. J. E.; Hill, Condr. F. J., Ord. Corps; Ireland, Q.M.S. W.; Irwin, C.Q.M.S. J. J.; Jennings, Q.M.S. H.; Kelly, S.M. E. R.; Leon, S.M. Instr. T. C. A.; Logan, Sgt. A. D.; Lupton, Q.M.S. L.; Marshall, Q.M.S. A.; McLeod, S.M. W. H; McMullen, Sgt. V. P.; Merryweather, S.M. F. W.; Middleton, Q.M.S. R. N.; Milward, Q.M.S. G. F.; Molly, Sub-Condr. J.; Muliens, S.M. C. H.; Nicol, S.M. F. J.; Nurse, S.M. S. T.; Pearce, S.M. C.; Potter, Sgt. J. C.

Ramsay, Sgt. V. R.; Sanderson, S.M. R.; Scanlon, S.M. D. F.; Simon, Q.M.S. Instr. E. J.; Smith, S.M. E. H.; Smith, S.M. S. E.; Stevens Q.M.S. W. H.; Sulis, S./Q.M.S. W. O.; Taylor, Sgt. E. A.; Thomas, S.M. F. M.; Todd, S.M. J. T.; Wake, C.S.M. F. W. C.; Watson, Sgt. A. L.; Weedon, S.M. R.; Williams, R.S.M. D. D.; Wilson, Sgt. W.; Wooddill, S./Q.M.S. A. J.; Youngman, S.M. Instr. A.

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MENTIONED FOR SERVICES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, February* 21.)

Capt. (A./Maj.) E. Oliver Wheeler, M.C., R.E. (Sidney, B.C.); T./Capt. R. Smith, R.E., Inland Water Transport (Vancouver); Capt. A. H. Gilmour M.C., 8th Bn., Manitoba Regt. (Winnipeg); Lt.-Col. J. W. Warden, D.S.O., B.C. Regt. (Vancouver). The two last-named were attached to the Dunsterville (Baku) Mission.

(*War Office Communiqué, February* 20.)

Lt. Charles Weir, R.F.A. (Toronto). (Mentioned for services in connection with the anti-aircraft defences of the United Kingdom.)

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CANADIAN AIRMEN HONOURED.

The following are additions to the list of Honours and "Mentions" for Canadian airmen appearing in our issue of January 4:—

D.F.C.—Lt. F. M. McLennan (Springhill, N.S.).

Mentioned in Despatches.—Lt. Frank R. Bicknell. (For services in Ægean Sea.) (Dunville, Ont.)

* *

Sir John Kirk, director of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, has received a cheque for £23 from the British Columbia Auxiliary, through Mr. R. S. Day, of Victoria.

Dr. Robertson, Mr. Norman Lambert (Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture), and Mr. Arkell (Dominion Live Stock Commissioner) left Amiens last week to go over the devastated countryside in France and Belgium for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the probable demands from these districts for milch cows and live stock generally as part of the work of reconstruction. After the trip Dr. Robertson will return to Paris, where he has been looking after Canadian agricultural interests.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

C. W. R. (Feltwell, Norfolk).—No official intimation has been published.

ENQUIRER (Etchinghill).—Such stoppages of pay are not recoverable.

B. W. L. (Seaford).—This week's issue f *Canada* contains the information you seek.

T. L. (Belgium).—We have no doubt you will be eligible for the three years' gratuity.

J. M. (Seaford).—We cannot define eligibility as to working pay. Apply to your C.O.

J. L. (Basingstoke).—Yes, if your C.O. gives permission, and you are prepared to pay your own fare.

W. L. P. (Belgium.)—The matter rests with your C.O. You cannot expect to receive preferential treatment over your comrades.

E. H. (Bushey Park).—The present policy is to return dependents who are now in France to Canada via England. They will be accommodated at Buxton pending their repatriation.

W. A. (Cavalry Brigade).—Only two regiments of the C.M.Rs. were in action in South Africa—the 1st (now R.C.D.) and 2nd. The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th did not arrive in time to take part in the fighting.

G. B. (London, S.E.1).—Copies of pictures shown as being Canadian War Records photographs may be obtained from the War Records Office, 15, Tudor Street. London, E.C.4.

R. F. M. (Dornoch), K. C. (Belgium). and "PERMANENT."—Questions relating to men who belong to the Permanent Force can only be authoritatively answered through Ottawa Headquarters.

D. M. (Seaford).—You cannot demand it, but you can apply to your C.O. But what if every other man in the Army, men with far greater service than you, wanted the same thing?

M. A. (Folkestone).—If your husband can fulfil the conditions laid down (see *Canada* of January 18, page 69) he will be eligible for discharge in this country, and he will receive the full gratuity.

CANUCK (Bootle).—You should be able to secure an assisted passage, although the Government only guaranteed this to munition workers brought over from Canada. Write to the Secretary, Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

NURSING SISTER.—(1) Apparently, in spite of the sea risks, Malta has not been accounted a theatre of war for the 1914-15 Star. (2) Presumably you will be given credit for your period of service in the C.A.M.C. in your war gratuity.

W. J. C. (Rowsley, Derbyshire).—(1) Apply at your Orderly Room for Form A.G. 10.450, fill in, and make application to your C.O. See also note on page 145 in *Canada* for February 1. (2) Write respecting the G. W. V. A. *after* you have received your discharge in Great Britain.

[illegible] S. (Shorncliffe).—According to a Montreal paper, provision is being made whereby soldiers, ordinarily resident in Western Canada, who wish to visit relatives in the East, will be able to secure their discharges and the pay due to them in Eastern Canada, and later be given railway transportation to their own places of residence.

MARKET GARDENER (Lyminge).—If your attestation paper showed your occupation to be what you now claim, it is not necessary for you to secure a statement from anyone in Canada. If every man about to be returned for demobilisation had to go through such formality, it would take years to demobilise Canada's military forces.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.—As far as possible the arrangement is that soldiers and their dependents should return together. Where dependents travel separately the arrangements are made by the Commissioner of Emigration (11-13, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1), who allocates the berths in accordance with the accommodation available.

H. M. (France).—The Routine Order (No. 4,844, which appeared in *Canada* of November 9), lays down that "Nursing sisters will be granted an additional outfit allowance of $100 at the expiration of each two years' service from the date of the last payment of outfit allowance was due." Having served for two years, you should now be entitled to the extra allowance.

CANADIAN OFFICER (C.E.R.B., Seaford).—We can only suggest you make the best of the Government's offer of free ocean and rail transport. To those who cannot afford the excess fare (in transferring to a higher class of cabin or train compartment), we would suggest to make up a party and insist, when booking their train journey, on a car (or section) being reserved for their use. There should be no difficulty in doing this.

READER.—We are afraid that, however unfortunate your experience has been in regard to your return, you will just have to fall in with the general policy regarding recruits enlisted in the U.S.A.—whatever may be the reason for it. In any case, judging by your regimental number, you have been across a very much shorter time than thousands of men who will not get back home for several months yet.

* *

COMPANY MEETING.

BOVRIL, LTD.

Presiding in London on February 20, at the annual meeting of Bovril, Ltd., Mr. George Lawson Johnston (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said though beef, the raw material of Bovril, had been very much dearer than in July, 1914, their company had kept the Bovril flag flying as a national food that had never raised its pre-war prices. That was an achievement of which they could feel justly proud, and he felt satisfied the credit of that somewhat unique achievement would redound to the credit of the company for years to come. Their trade towards the close of the year was considerably curtailed through lack of bottles. The large reserves the company held had been exhausted, and the British bottle manufacturers, despite their best efforts, were quite unable to manufacture even half the quantity required. The restrictions that stood in the way of importing bottles from America were, in this case, depriving the public of an essential article of food at a very critical time.

"A Great Reconstructor."

Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S., said that quite apart from the question of dividends, he was sure shareholders of Bovril were sufficiently patriotic and public-spirited to rejoice that their commodity had stood the country in good stead in the four trying and terrible years of conflict through which it had passed. The services of Bovril were certain to be no less signal now that peace had come. Bovril was a great reconstructor, and would help to steady, recuperate, and build up again those whose "nerves," in the words of the Prime Minister, "have been rattled" during the war. At this particular moment Bovril should, he was confident, prove invaluable in connection with the cruel and insidious epidemic of influenza which was again scourging the country and threatening national disaster by cutting off, like the war, so many of the best of our young lives. It had been a matter of great concern to the directors that any of the patrons of Bovril should have been stinted in their supplies.

* *

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

From Liverpool to St. John.

Tuesday, March 4—*Grampian.*
Friday, March 7—*Corsican.*
Wednesday, March 12—*Tunisian*
Saturday, March 15—*Metagama.*
Wednesday, March 19—*Scandinavian.*
Saturday, March 22—*Empress of Britain.*
Tuesday, March 25—*Scotian.*
Friday, March 28—*Melita.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, March 1—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, March 5—*Celtic.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Saturday, March 1—*Rimouski.*
Saturday, March 15—*Canada.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, March 1—*Orduna.*
Tuesday, March 4—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, March 8—*Carmania.*
Saturday, March 15—*Royal George*
Saturday, March 22—*Orduna.*
Saturday, March 29—*Caronia.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Tuesday, March 6—*Manchester Importer.*
Tuesday, March 13—*Manchester Port.*

AMERICAN PLATELESS
DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), W.1. *Tel Mayfair 1959*

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 686 March 1, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England T.A "Orr, Widnes"

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England

BARRISTERS, SOLICITROS &c.

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c

REGINA, SASK.
ALLAN GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto" Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

TREASURY BILLS.

The Dominion Minister of Finance announces that Treasury Bills aggregating $175,000,000, negot ated with Canadian banks, have been paid off in full out of the proceeds of the last Victory Loan.

Taking into account those Bills, the following sums have been advanced by way of credits to the Government of the United Kingdom for the purposes named :—To the Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa, for munitions, ships, aeroplanes and timber, since June last, $132,000,000; to purchase Canadian wheat and other cereals, $55,000,000; to purchase dairy products, $35,000,000; to purchase British Columbia salmon pack, $8,000,000; for other foodstuffs, $10,000,000.

* *

Hedley Gold Mining Co.—This company, which owns the Nickel Plate and Sunnyside group in the Similkameen Valley, B.C., and other property in the U.S., has declared a dividend of 15 cents per share, which represents a distribution of $36,000. This will increase the company's disbursements of the year to $126,000, and the grand total of disbursements to $2,430,000.

Canadian and American Mortgage and Trust.—As the result of the working for 1918 the directors recommend the following dividends :—4½ per cent. per annum on the Preference shares, and 13 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary and Ordinary "A" shares as called up, both less income-tax, making for the full year 4½ per cent., and 10 per cent. respectively. The balance to be carried forward is £17,880.

The Whisky for Connoisseurs
TUCKEY'S
Ten Years Old
PURE MALT WHISKY
Soft, Mellow, Old Pot
Still Scotch Whisky.
The Lancet says:
"It is well adapted for dietetic purposes owing to its purity and quality"
Chas. Tuckey & Co., Ltd.
London Offices: 3, Mincing Lane, E.C 3

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended February 14.

Canadian Northern, $884,900; inc $196,900. Canadian Pacific, $2,883,000; inc $577,000. Grand Trunk, £19,518; dec £8,576. G.T.P., Prairie Section, £194,772; inc., £85,598.

* *

CUNARD LINE.

The Cunard Line, it is announced, intends to take the place of the German lines in providing a regular service of passenger steamers of the highest class between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York.

The Cunard Line does not intend to abandon any service which it has carried on in the past. On the contrary, new services will be established in many directions as fast as the necessary tonnage can be secured.

The *Aquitania* and *Mauretania* will be based on Southampton, while the Liverpool New York service will be equipped with steamers of greater carrying power.

* *

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Miss Gertrude Elliott continues to charm theatre lovers with her sympathetic interpretation of the heroine in "The Eyes of Youth" at St. James's Theatre. The evening performances start at 8.15, and the matinees (Wednesdays and Saturdays) at 2.30.

* *

The Canada Steamship Lines have acquired the assets of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

Mr. E. R. Peacock, chairman of the Bondholders' Committee of the Mexico Tramways and the Mexican Light and Power group of companies, is one of the British representatives on an international committee constituted for the purpose of protecting the holders of securities of the Mexican Republic and of the various railway systems of Mexico, and generally of such other enterprises as have their field of action in Mexico

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Union Bank of Canada. The quarterly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be paid on March 1 to shareholders of record February 14

Imperial Bank Appointments.- Mr. A. E Phipps has been appointed General Superintendent of the branches of the Imperial Bank, says the *Record*. He is succeeded as Western Superintendent by Mr. W. H. Jaffray. The Eastern Superintendent is Mr. R. S. Clarke, of Toronto.

Ottawa Traction.- The net income received from the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. for the year to December 31, 1918, was $260,040. With this the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. were paid. The President, in his report, alludes to the effect of the influenza epidemic upon the company's receipts, which steadily increased as soon as the restrictions were removed. The prospects for the coming year are stated to be very encouraging.

Canada Life Assurance.—Mr. A. D. Cheyne, who has been manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company in the United Kingdom since it commenced operations here, has resigned his position, and the Head Office Board in Toronto have elected him to a seat on the London Board. The directors have appointed as his successor Mr. J. R. Wandless, who became a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries in 1905, and has since that date been associated with the company as Actuary for the United Kingdom. Mr. Cheyne was presented with an illuminated address and rose bowl by the United Kingdom officials of the company on 13th inst., the presentation being made by Mr. W. R. Jones, of Liverpool.

British Columbia Permanent Loan.—The report for 1918 shows total earnings of $208,560 for the year, the surplus, after interest charges on public liabilities and terminating stock, expenses, etc., being $74,181. This, with the balance from the previous year, made a total of $202,902. $100,000 has been transferred to the reserve fund, and from this fund $140,682 has been transferred to real estate and buildings account, and $18,171 has been absorbed in writing down securities held for share loans and insurance stock balances. The balance-sheet shows that total surplus funds now amount to $783,022, of which $600,000 is reserve fund, $9,052 contingent fund, $71,067 accrued interest receivable, and $102,9C2 unappropriated profits. The directors again decided to conserve cash assets and to defer for another year the payment of a dividend.

MACHINERY FOR MAKING BINOCULAR PARTS, ROSS, LTD., LONDON (see page 281).

THE LATE SIR RODOLPHE FORGET.
(See page 264.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Adams, Sec. Lt. R. G. (R.A.F.), Belleville Thackeray Hotel.
Adams, Sec. Lt. R. G., Consecon, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel
Adamson, Lt. A. J. (R.A.F.), Keeler, Sask. Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Ahern, P. Thomas, Ottawa—Claridge's Hotel
Angus, Margaret S. (V.A.D.), Winnipeg 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell
Anthony, A., Victoria—10, Great Portland Street.
Archibald, Miss E., Montreal—74, Lancaster Gate Hotel, Hyde Park.
Ardagh, Maj. Helford, Toronto—20A, Highlands Avenue, Acton, W.
Avery, Lt. A. H., Ottawa—Jermyn Court Hotel.

B

Bales, H. H., Vancouver—3, Tadema Road, Chelsea, S.W.
Barnes, R. F., Macleod—5, Portman Street, W.
Beckwith, B. W., Halifax -Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Beveridge, Lt. S. J., Vancouver -Snaresbrook, Essex.
Blacklock, Major-Gen. C. B., Victoria—41, Prince's Gate.
Blackwell, Pte. A. A. J., Harding, Man.- 10, Stafford Road, Sidcup.
Bolstad, Sec. Lt. Gustav, Meyronne, Sask. -R.A.F., Scopwick, Lincs.
Bonner, L. A., Stanley, B.C.—Wedderburn Road, N.W.
Booth, Walter E., Toronto—White Hall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.
Brechin, Major J., Victoria -119, Maryland Road, Wood Green, N.
Brew, Capt. G. M. (R.G.A.), Halifax -31, Rollmont Avenue, Herne Hill.

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Browne, Lt. E. F. (C.E.), Ottawa—228, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.
Burke, Lt. A. L. (W. Yorks. Regt.), Vancouver—c/o Cox & Co., Charing Cross.
Butterworth, Capt. C. H., Ottawa—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury.

C

Carr, Lt. J. A. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—"Montana," 24, Lambert Road, Brixton.
Cambie, J. A., Vancouver—Pembridge Gardens Hotel, W.2.
Cameron, Lt. Chas. A. (R.A.F.), Edmonton—8, Chesterfield Gardens.
Campbell, Capt. G., Weymouth, N.S.—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Chambers, Lt. B. E. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury.
Churchill, Capt., Dartmouth, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Clarke, H. H., Vancouver—Rubens Hotel.
Clemens, Matthew W., Toronto—c/o American Express Co., Queen Street, E.C.
Coghill, Frank S., Stratford—5, Portman Street.
Coghlin, Mrs. Gerald, R., Montreal—82, Cadogan Square.
Corbould, Capt. C. B. (R.A.F.), New Westminster —36 T.D.S., Yatesbury, Wilts.
Crysdale, Major C. R. (Eng.), Vancouver 1st C.E.R.B., Seaford.
Dawson, Capt. F. M., Truro, N.S.—Park Cottage, Datchet.

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Down, Robt., Victoria—The Homestead, Coggleshall Road, Braintree.
Dyde, Major W. F. (R.F.A.)—45, Tavistock Square.

E

Eades, Capt. H. W., Victoria—13, Arlington Street, Hull.
Eden, Lt. F. A. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver -Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury.
Edwards, Dorothy E., Baynes Lake, B.C.—95, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Ellis, Sgt. W. S., Vancouver -Faulkner's Hotel.
Erwin, W. D., Ottawa -6, Gloucester Place, W.

F

Farnsworth, Lt. R. H. (C.E.), Coaticook, Que.—228, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.
Footner, S. G., Victoria—26, Falkland Road, Kentish Town, N.
Fordham, Major J. S., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

G

Gane, L. A., Toronto—6, Frederic Road, Wandsworth Common
Gaudin, L. G. 72, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater.
Gillespie, Sholto M., Victoria -Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
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H

Hartley, D. Bert, Minden, Ont. -5, Portman Street.
Heaps, E. H., Vancouver 139, Cannon Street, E.C
Heath, Lt. E. F. W. (2nd C.M.R.), Victoria-Bramshott.
Helliwell, Capt. and Mrs. John F., and Miss Hilary, Vancouver Regent Hotel, Leamington Spa.
Hodgson, Lt. A. G. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—37, Queen's Gardens, W.2.
Hughes, Lt. H. S. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver Grosvenor Hotel, Hull.
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I

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K

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M

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Wood, Sergt. E. A., Winnipeg 3, Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
Workman, Mark, Montreal Ritz Hotel.

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	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038.256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166.259
Coal	11,460.000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083.000	$37,010,312

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GENERAL SIR HERBERT PLUMER, G.C.M.G., writes:— "Many thanks for the great help given to the troops of the 2nd Army by the work of the Church Army. I hope that they may be able to continue their work for the troops now that we have become the Army of Occupation."

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP GWYNNE, D.D., C.M.G., Deputy Chaplain-General to the British Forces in France, writes:—"The need of Church Army work among the troops is, if possible, greater than ever, during the periods of the Armistice and of Demobilisation, which will be a trying time for the men and full of difficulties. The Military Authorities are naturally alive to this, and are urging on the Church Army the importance of increasing their work to the uttermost during this time. . . . . To meet this new situation the Church Army in France is in need, not only of greatly increased funds, but also many fresh workers, both men and women."

Cheques crossed "Barclays', a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1. (The Church Army War Funds are registered under the War Charities Act, 1916.)

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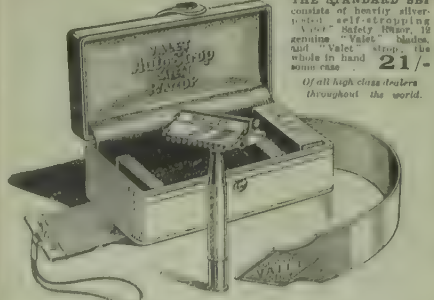

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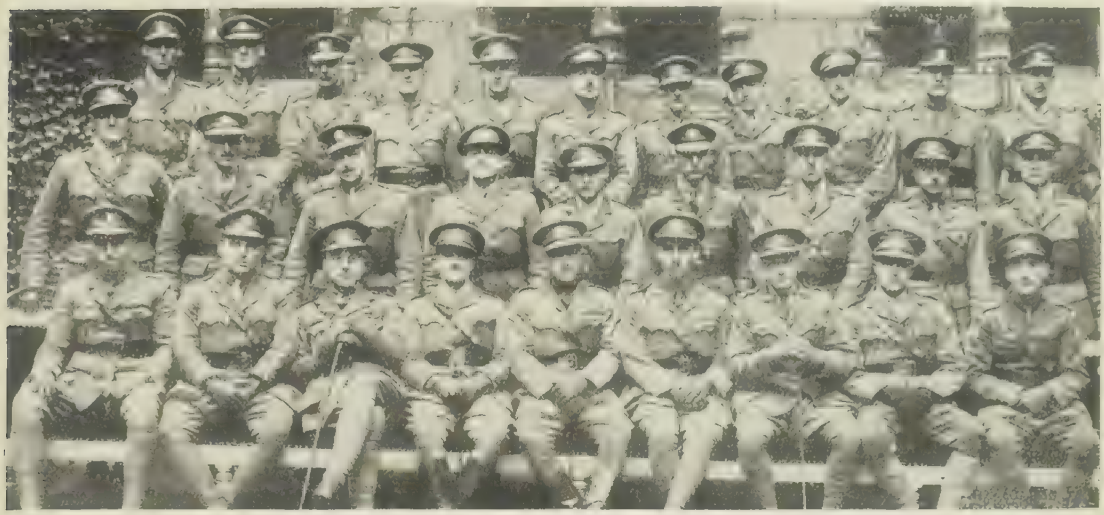
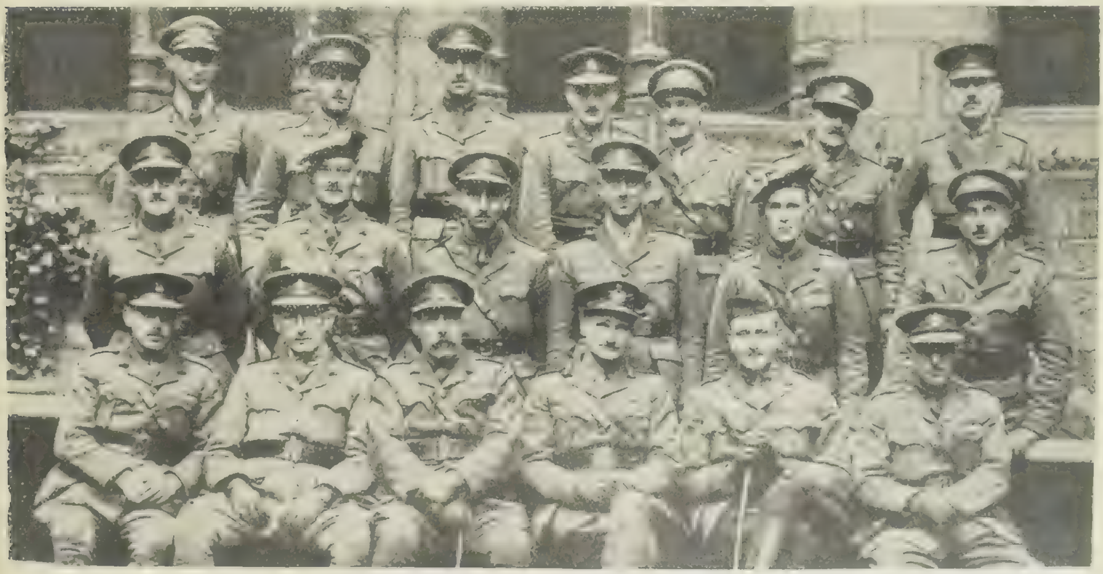
No. 687. SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D WEEKLY

THIRD DIVISION OFFICERS.



OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT, PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, MONS.

Back row (left to right) : Capt. D. D. Freeze, M.C. (M.O.) ; Lt. H. Brealey, M.M. ; Capt. A. A. Nicholls, M.C. ; Lt. S. W. Turner, M.M. ; Lt. H. C. Barker, M.C. ; Capt. R. E. Balders, M.C. ; Lts. R. J. Roberts, D.C.M., E. R. Norman, W. J. Hicks, R. W. Churchill and J. S. Millett. *Middle Row :* Lts. D. N. MacDonald, H. Scott, A. T. E. Crosby, H. F. Ormon, W. M. Wallar, W. H. Deo, M.M. ; H. R. St. C. Jones, W. M. King, R. McDougall. *Front row :* Lt. D. A. Porter, M.C. ; Capt. H. Phillips, M.C. ; Capt. C. G. B. Thompson, M.C. ; Capt. H. T. Cock, M.C. ; Lt.-Col. G. W. MacLeod, D.S.O. ; Lt. M. F. Gregg, V.C., M.C. ; Capt. W. J. Home, M.C. ; Lieut. J. W. Miller, M.C., M.M ; Lt. H. V. Bonner.



G.O.C. 7TH BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL OFFICERS AT MONS

Back row (left to right) : Lt. L. R. Peebles (Signal Officer), Lt. R. V. Patterson, M.M. (Bombing Officer), Capt. L. M. McCarthy (Staff Captain), Capt. G. W. Little, M.V.O., M.C. (P.P.C.L.I.), Capt. T. B. Malone, M.C. (Staff), Capt. H. T. Cock, M.C. (R.C.R.), Capt. T. Mooney, M.C. (Adjt., 49th). *Middle row :* Lt. A. R. Chipman (Adjt., P.P.C.L.I.), Capt. G. D. MacLeod, M.C. (Adjt., 42nd), Lt. M. F. Gregg, V.C., M.C. (Adjt., R.C.R.), Major A. P. Chattel, D.S.O. (49th), Major R. Willcock, M.C. (42nd), Major C. Y. Weaver, D.S.O. (49th). *Front row :* Capt. W. J. Wilby, M.C. (Staff Capt. 7th), Major A. G. Pearson, D.C.M. (P.P.C.L.I.), Lt.-Col. R. H. Palmer D.S.O. 49th), Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, D.S.O. (G.O.C. 7th Bde.), Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C. (42nd), Lt.-Col. G. W. MacLeod, D.S.O. (R.C.R.).

Canadian War Records Photographs.

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CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

EARLY in January we pointed out in our "Notes" that the policy of the British Board of Trade in regard to their import licences was discriminating harshly against the Dominions, and we suggested that some of the Canadian M.P.'s should take up this question when the House met at Westminster. We much regret that this matter has not yet been ventilated on the floor of the House, because since January the grievance has become even more acute; and, judging by the views expressed by Mr. Frank Jones and cabled to Canada, a very unfortunate impression has been created that the mandarins at the Board of Trade have deliberately formulated a policy of unfair discrimination against Canadian manufacturers. As Mr. Jones, one of the most prominent Canadian business men, was acting as confidential adviser on trade matters to Sir Robert Borden, his criticisms will carry much weight.

No Canadians will take exception to a general protective policy on the part of the Mother Country; but, when they see Japanese, Scandinavian and American goods freely entering England whilst their own are shut out, they naturally want to know why. The principle on which the Board of Trade issue their licences is not, we are convinced, deliberately designed to prejudice Canadian interests, but it happens to be the most foolish and illogical action in the long list of stupidities perpetrated by that department. Under their method of licensing, Canadian goods are kept out simply because since the outbreak of war Canadian exports were confined to military needs, and, in fact, many Canadian ships were diverted to American ports to carry American goods to England, which now gives those American exporters the right to obtain licences from the Board of Trade to the disadvantage of Canada. As we have already said, the grievance has now become acute. There are nearly 200 Canadian trade representatives on this side of the Atlantic, and although they find large orders offered to them, they are denied the necessary import licences. It is certainly high time that the question should be raised in Parliament and that the Board of Trade should be forced to justify their action or amend their regulations. The returning troop ships from Canada are no longer loaded with munitions of war, so their space can well be filled with goods now supplied by other countries who have not the same rights to our market as the daughter nations of the Empire.

To mention concrete instances, out of the total import of mechanical wood pulp in 1918, 99 per cent. came from Scandinavia; this trade in 1919 should largely go to Canada. Again, in 1913 the shipment of glass bottles from the United States was under 5,000 gross, but in 1917 this had grown to 120,000 gross. To-day a Canadian bottle manufacturing company has been offered orders from Great Britain for 120,000 gross, but is only permitted licence by the Board of Trade to ship 12,000. Naturally, Canadians want to know why. The London Chamber of Commerce recently strongly endorsed the policy of keeping trade within the Empire, and if this question is raised in the House of Commons it is certain that this policy will be upheld.

Canadians in London have been amused by the flambuoyant posters, "Shall we lose Canada?" issued by one of the most sensational London weeklies. A stupidity perpetrated by an overworked department, in which powerful trade interests seem able to intrigue, is hardly likely to make Canadians lose their sense of proportion, in spite of such journalistic hysterics. We do not remember that any Canadian journals so lost their heads as to ask their readers, "Shall we lose England?" when the advertisement columns of the Canadian Press frequently contained the announcement, "No Englishmen need apply."

* *

STUDYING BRITISH TRADE.

WHEN we published last week an account of a visit by some Canadians to the works of certain London manufacturers of scientific instruments we explained that our object in so doing was to encourage other members of the Canadian Army to seize such opportunities before they returned to Canada, and we are very glad to record this week that a party of twelve Canadian officers had been specially selected by H.Q. to accept the invitation of the Federation of British Industries. This very representative and influential association comprises a membership of British trade interests which represents a capital of approximately £5,000,000,000 sterling, and at the luncheon on Monday, prior to the departure of the Canadian guests of the Federation to Manchester, Mr. Locock, one of the assistant directors, explained to his guests that by these visits of inspection they hoped the commercial interests of the Mother Country and of the Dominion would become greatly stimulated to their mutual advantage.

There is no doubt that through the enormously increased personal acquaintanceship caused by the presence of some 400,000 Canadians in khaki a much greater mutual respect and understanding now binds the Mother Country with its kinsfolk in Canada. If to this can now be added personal knowledge of the British manufacturer, his method and his ideas by actual visits to works and factories great benefit must accrue to both parties. There is much that Canada has to sell which the British manufacturer has hitherto been content to obtain from foreign sources, while also there is much that he can supply that Canada has hitherto bought from Germany or other foreign countries.

We have been strongly urging in *Canada* how important these next few months are to the improvement of mutual trade relations. It was not possible to grant leave for tours of inspection while the Hun was still in the field, but the opportunity now presents itself and should not be allowed to slip. There will never again be such an exceptional opportunity. Many of the great works in this country are in course of reconstruction. Their owners have been rudely shaken out of their old grooves by the rude insistence of war. They have most successfully made things quite foreign to all their previous thought or experience. To-day they are quite willing to make novel patterns for a new market, and their pride in their Canadian kinsfolk will, we are well assured, add that touch of friendliness and esteem to all business discussions which help so much in forming satisfactory commercial relations. Although the Federation of British Industries is naturally limited in its personally conducted tours we are quite sure that any Canadians who wish to visit prominent firms in any special industry in which they are interested will, by writing to the General Secretary of the F.B.I., Mr. Edward L. Hill, at 39, St. James' Street, London, S.W.1, be sure to receive the most useful assistance and advice.

—**—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Proofs of Appreciation. The esteem and admiration in which Canadians are held by their kinsfolk in the Mother Country is one of the few good things resulting from the Great War. The sturdy independence of the Oversea Britisher is thoroughly valued and appreciated in the Old Country.

An outstanding instance of this was shown the other day, when the *Daily Express* announced that Sir Robert Borden had been offered the post of Ambassador at Washington, and this week the *Evening News* suggests General Currie should be offered the Governorship of Malta. Both Sir Robert Borden and Sir Arthur Currie may have very different plans from those which their British admirers would like to make for them, but it is not without significance that two great appointments which might be naturally considered to be reserved for prominent Englishmen are thus publicly spoken of for Canadians.

* * *

In the Forefront at Ottawa. During recent months a determined effort has been made in certain political circles in Canada to force tariff questions once more into the forefront. The Western farmers have made reciprocity with the United States one of the chief platforms at their conventions, and already in the new Parliament at Ottawa this has been spoken of as one of the needs of the moment.

Very properly Ministers have refused to allow their attention to be diverted from the more pressing problems before the Dominion. This policy was emphasised the other day by Mr. Calder, who, while frankly confessing as a Westerner that the tariff issue was one which must be pressed, declared that reconstruction questions formed the paramount issue. This view has been accepted by the Western supporters of the Government as a whole. They have pledged themselves not to make any move to embarrass the Government; and this is accepted in Ottawa as a guarantee that the Union Government will at least remain in power until demobilisation is completed.

* * *

Reconstruction Proposals. The Ministerial statements made on the floor of the House and elsewhere since Parliament met have shown that the Government are ready with definite proposals to meet the requirements of reconstruction. These are occupying the minds and hands of practically all the Departments. The most important of the announcements so far is that of the Minister of Public Works, who outlined the Government's programme for providing employment throughout the Dominion. This embraces huge items of expenditure, such as $25,000,000 for shipbuilding this year and $30,000,000 next year; $20,000,000 for highway construction over a period of five years; $20,000,000 in loans to Provinces for a housing programme; $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 on railways; $25,000,000 for the re-establishment of soldiers in civilian life. The erection is to be begun forthwith of new buildings at Toronto, Montreal, Calgary, and other cities.

These figures give some idea of the heavy financial responsibilities to which the country will be committed during the next few years as the aftermath of the war. In addition, Mr. Carvell estimates the requirements for soldiers' pensions at $30,000,000, and foreshadows their ultimate increase to $50,000,000 annually. This is a responsibility which must not be shirked, but must, like the others, be accepted as inevitable. How these heavy charges are to be met is a question for the Government to decide when the next Budget is being drawn up. Meanwhile, Mr. Carvell favours an increase in the income-tax.

* * *

Tariffs and Aeroplanes. Now that aeroplanes are about to be largely applied for commercial uses, the Canadian and United States Governments have got to consider ways and means to prevent smuggling or other contraband commerce between the two countries. With the high duty on diamonds in the States and the free importation of diamonds into Canada, it would seem that diamond smuggling by aeroplane would be very difficult to stop—in fact, it almost seems as if this new means of commercial transport will force countries with an open frontier to approximate their import tariffs on small and costly articles.

The popular use of aeroplanes will add considerably to the labours of the police in tracking clever and daring criminals, and in many other directions the extensive use of flying machines will present new problems which will further complicate our social system.

* * *

The "Princess Pats." The P.P.C.L.I. are among the units of the Third Division returning home this week. They take back with them, like other battalions, a fine reputation and tradition won on the battlefield. They take back with them, too, many happy memories—not the least proud of which is the honour of guarding their Colonel-in-Chief on her wedding day.

The "Princess Pats," however, are not destined to live on their past alone. They are, by a wise arrangement, to be embodied in the permanent force of Canada. After demobilisation at Ottawa, they will be reorganised—by voluntary enlistment, of course—with headquarters at Toronto. They will form a five-company regiment, 1,250 strong, and will retain their colours.

The permanent force, of which they will form part, has been fixed by Order in Council at 5,000, the term of enlistment being now two years, instead of three, as in the past. Doubtless the veterans of the Great War will not be behindhand in furnishing the required strength.

* * *

The Pay Corps. On another page we have briefly described something of the work of the Canadian Army Pay Corps, which has been so efficiently directed from the general offices at Millbank. If the amateur armies of the younger nations of the Empire had conspicuously failed in any of the departments of their rapidly extemporised military machine, easy excuses could have been found, but, as a matter of fact, the citizen soldier from Overseas has shown his initiative and resourcefulness quite as markedly in the non-combatant departments as he has in the front line trenches.

The organisation of the methods and operations of the C.A.P.C. reflects the very highest credit on those responsible for its most efficient working. To keep pace with an army which, commencing at 30,000, has rapidly increased to ten times that number, proves organising and administrative ability of a very high order, and this must certainly be conceded to Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ross and his very able staff. But the General has other qualities besides the mastery of figures. The Pay Corps, under his wise and kindly control, has evinced an esprit de corps almost unique in such departments. There were many Canadians prominent in the business life of their country who have gained new distinction in their military career, but few Canadians have more thoroughly earned the recognition and appreciation of their services than Brig.-Gen. J. G. Ross.

* * *

Canada's War Chemists. Apart from her great army in Europe, Canada has deservedly won praise for her huge output of munitions of the highest quality, for her great domestic loans, and her exports of foodstuffs, but it is very little recognised what the chemists in Canada have done during the war.

For the manufacture of explosives acetone was needed in enormous quantities. The existing methods of production were totally insufficient to meet the call, so chemists had to devise new methods. This was done, and a plant was erected at Shawinigan Falls, and acetone produced by a new process within six months, and before long 800 tons of glacial acetic acid was produced monthly from this plant, which is the largest of its kind in the world. The distilleries in Toronto of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts were adapted to the production of acetone and butyl alcohol. So succesful were the chemists that, although a maximum output of 300 tons of acetone and 600 tons of butyl alcohol was expected, the plant was turning out at the time of the Armistice eight times that quantity of these two products.

These are among the important, but less generally known, activities of Canada in her great war effort.

* * *

The Influenza Germ.

In recording the death of Major H. Graeme Gibson, R.A.M.C., in hospital in France, the medical correspondent of the *Times* shows that Canada is in the forefront of scientific investigation. Major Gibson died a martyr to science, at the very hour when, in company with two other workers—Major Bowman and Capt. Connor, respectively of the Canadian and Australian Army Medical Corps—he had completed the discovery of what is very probably the causative germ of the influenza epidemic. Major Gibson's death comes as a reminder of the risk run by these and similar experimenters, for it is stated that it was his eagerness and enthusiasm which led him to work so hard that he finally fell a victim to the very virulent strains of the germ with which he was experimenting. He himself caught influenza, and pneumonia followed.

So widespread and so serious has the present epidemic become that those whose research may succeed in mitigating it and preventing its recurrence will indeed have performed a signal service to humanity.

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CANADIAN OFFICERS AND BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

The first organised tour of Canadian officers to British manufacturing centres, arranged by the Federation of British Industries, started on Monday last. At 10 a.m. on that day the party left the Federation's headquarters in St. James's Street for the General Electric Company's works at Hammersmith. Following the lunch at Prince's Restaurant, they travelled by train to Manchester. The Northern itinerary was as follows :—March 4—Morning: Visit to British Westinghouse Co.'s works; afternoon: Visit to Messrs. Crossley's Motor works. March 5—Morning: Visit to the textile machinery plant of Messrs. Platt Bros., Oldham; noon: Lunch at the Engineers' Club: afternoon: Visit to a cotton mill; left for Liverpool, where they visited the electrical works of Messrs. Brook, Hirst & Co., Ltd. The tour extends to March 9.

The following officers comprise the party:—Lt.-Cols. W. B. Worsnop and D. S. Ellis, Majors W. M. McGhie, G. H. Shearer, and S. T. Layton, Capts. E. V. McKague. F. H. Dunham, A. S. Brown, W. Hogg, W. Stevens, and N. Franks. and Lt. W. B. Scott.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD.—On February 21, at a private nursing home, the wife of Lt.-Col. E. S. Clifford, D.S.O., Canadian Forces, of a son.

LEACH.—On Feb. 23, at Midhurst, the wife of Lt. R. O. Leach, 5th Bn., Canadians (killed in action)—a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELLS.—MACCALLUM.—On February 20, at St. Mary Cray (R.C.) Church, by the Rev. Father O'Donoghue, Capt. Robt. Hugh Ells, C.A.M.C., of Ottawa, and N./S. Helen Benedicta MacCallum, of Toronto.

TURNBULL—MCKERROW.—On February 22, at Bramshott Church, Sgt. John Fulton Turnbull, New Brunswick Regiment, son of the late Dr. George Turnbull of Digby, Nova Scotia, to Jean Beckwith, widow of Capt. Charles McKerrow, R.A.M.C., of Ayr, and daughter of Mrs. Craik, Bramshott Chase.

REID—MACMILLAN.—On February 24, at All Souls, Langham Place, London, by the Rev. R. W. Croft, Lt.-Col. John Garnet Reid, D.S.O., C.O.R.C.C., eldest son of the late J. A. Reid, M.D., and Mrs. Reid, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to Morag, elder daughter of the late John Macmillan and the late Mrs. Macmillan, of Oxford.

TEMPLETON—CAMERON.—On February 14, at the Parish Church, East Blatchington, Sussex, by the Rev. E. R. J. Biggs, M.A., B.D., Chaplain, Canadian Engineers, Robert, Lieut., Can. Engineers, eldest son of Mr. Robert Templeton, Edinburgh, to Luella M., eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. W. Cameron, Ottawa.

DEATHS.

CAWTHRA. On February 28, at Yeadon Hall, Toronto, Canada, Anna Celista, widow of Henry Cawthra, in her 82nd year.

GOODRIDGE.—On February 25, at Southsea, Minnie, elder daughter of Hon. A. F. Goodridge, St. John's, Newfoundland.

THORNTON. On February 23, at Edmonton, Alberta (suddenly), Norman Muschamp, eldest son of the Rev. Edward Thornton, at one time Vicar of Ancroft, Northumberland, and Mrs. Thornton, late of Farnley Hill, Corbridge.

MENZIES. On February 25, at the Regent Palace Hotel, from influenza, after a short illness, Stewart Menzies (of Stewart Menzies & Co., commission brokers, Toronto), aged 68 years. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

PRICE.—On February 19, at Moosomin, Sask., of influenza, after 3½ years' active service Ralph Charles Price, Fort Garry Horse, youngest son of the late Capt. Alfred Adams Price, 67th Hants Regiment, aged 46

ROMANES. On February 18, at Bonn, Germany, suddenly, Hélène, wife of the late Francis E. Romanes.

WILSON.—On February 22, at Woodstock, Ontario, William Heu-de-Bourck, eldest son of the late C. W. Wilson, Quebec.

On Service.

DEER. On February 7, at Bramshott Military Hospital, Herbert Edward Deer, Lieut. late 75th Bn., Canadians, dearly-loved husband of Margaret Deer, of Toronto.

BRITAIN AND CANADA.

The Alleged Trade Discrimination.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Monday Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, the new Opposition leader, again directed the attention of the Canadian Government to the alleged discrimination of Great Britain against Canadian trade (says Reuter). He read a cablegram from Mr. McGregor, ex-member for Pictou, who is now in London, expressing his surprise at the reply of the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, in the House of Commons last Thursday, and asserting that the British trade regulations positively discriminated against Canada as compared with the United States.

Sir Thomas White, replying, said he was awaiting the answer to a cablegram on the subject, but that meanwhile he would repeat that he had a great deal to do with finance and trade between Great Britain and Canada during the war, and he added : "I desire to say that I believe that to the uttermost of her power Great Britain has endeavoured to assist Canadian trade, and her intentions towards us have been of a most friendly and generous character."

* *

OBITUARY.

Deaths of Prominent Canadians.

The death took place last week of Mr. John Fraser, Auditor-General for Canada. Deceased, who was born in Glengarry County in 1852, entered the Civil Service in 1875, and had held his late position since 1905.

At Montreal, Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G., the well-known Canadian artist, and past-President of the Royal Canadian Academy. At Toronto, Mr. W. J. Suckling (after an operation), for many years president of the Toronto Lacrosse Club; Mr. J. H. Macdonald, K.C. (73), a prominent lawyer, and father of Major Allan Macdonald, M.C., Canadian Engineers; Mr. George Murray, K.C. (90), who was admitted to the Bar with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat; Mr. F. C. M. Boulton (69), a real estate broker, and father-in-law of Brig.-Gen. J. H. Elmsley and Mr. Walter Willison. At Hamilton, Rev. Samuel Lyle, D.D. (76), for 34 years pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, and a former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. At Brampton, Ont., Mr. W. J. Stark (27), district representative for the Department of Agriculture. At Winnipeg, Mr. L. N. Betournay, ex-Mayor of St. Boniface, and for 36 years clerk of the County and Surrogate Courts; Mr. Robert Wilson, who up to his recent illness was supervising architect on the construction of the new Parliament Buildings. At Cross Lake, Man., Rev. S. D. Gaudin, for 36 years a missionary to the Cree Indians of Northern Manitoba. At Calgary, Mr. Reginald T. Holman (36), a prominent local architect, and holder of the Alberta lawn tennis championship. At Edmonton, Lt.-Col. E. B. Edwards (68), of the law firm of Edwards and Dubuc, and organiser of the 101st Regt., Edmonton Fusiliers. At Chilliwack, B.C., Mr. C. W. Munro, formerly M.L.A. for Chilliwack, and well-known throughout the Fraser Valley.

Mr. Stewart Menzies, of Stewart Menzies & Co., commission brokers, of Lombard Building, Toronto, died from influenza at the Regent Palace Hotel on Tuesday, February 25, aged 58. Mr. Menzies, who was well known in Toronto, had only arrived in England on business two weeks previous to his death. He had intended visiting France and Norway on business relating to food supplies. Deceased leaves a widow (who arrived in England with Mr. Menzies) and seven grown-up children—six boys and a girl. Four of the boys have been on service. The funeral took place at the City of London Cemetery on Tuesday last. Deceased was a prominent Freemason and a member of the Toronto Board of Trade and Empire Club of Canada.

The Late Mr. J. J. Harty.

A Canadian officer writes as follows with reference to the late Mr. J. J. Harty, President of the Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston, whose death was announced in last week's *Canada* :—

> "Jock," as he was familiarly called, was one of the earliest and greatest exponents of hockey that the game has known. He was connected with the Queen's University hockey team, as player, captain, manager, and hon. coach for many years, during which time a large number of senior championships, including that of the Canadian Amateur Championship, were won by the University septette.
>
> Although his tenure of office as President of the Canadian Locomotive Company was, by his regrettable death, cut short, he had succeeded in placing the affairs of that company on a higher basis than at any time in its history.
>
> As an Alderman of the City of Kingston for a number of years, "Jock" was noted for his keen insight into municipal matters.
>
> A former Commodore of the Kingston Yacht Club, he took an absorbing interest in all aquatic events, his particular hobby being the fast motor craft. On several occasions he entered his speedy 50 mile-an-hour hydroplane *Mutt* in the Gold Cup Challenge Races for the championship of America.
>
> In his passing, Canada has lost one of her most gifted and talented young business men whose departure will leave a great void in the hearts of his legion of friends.

* *

"Up the Hill and Over," by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, is a Canadian story of mingled tragedy and love which should add to the already high reputation of the authoress. It is admirably told, and the characters, of varying types, are well drawn. (London : Hurst & Blackett; 6s. 9d.)

"Wild Youth and Another," by Sir Gilbert Parker, comprises a couple of highly romantic tales of the Prairie Provinces the second, and better, entitled "Jordan is a Hard Road"—of the type which have given the author so wide a vogue. Canadians will, as usual, find the local colour somewhat puzzling. (London : Hutchinson & Co.; 6s. 9d.)

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S WEDDING.

Memorable Ceremony at Westminster Abbey.

(By "Canada's" Special Representative.)

LONDON took Princess Patricia to its heart on the occasion of her marriage to Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., at Westminster Abbey on Thursday, February 27.

Not even the wedding of a reigning Monarch could have eclipsed in point of degree the Empire-wide interest shown in the marriage. In no country was the event looked forward to with more enthusiasm than in Canada, where, during the Duke of Connaught's *regime* as Governor-General, Princess Patricia had endeared herself to the Canadian people. Nor had her interest in Canada and Canadians evaporated with the return of her father to England. Making allowance for her numerous social engagements (which in the case of Royalty are as frequently as not duty calls), no Canadian woman worked harder or more consistently than "Canada's Own Princess." The Ontario Government Hospital at Orpington was the principal scene of her labours. At Orpington the tall, serious-eyed, and quietly-dressed Princess became almost as well known to the patients as though she had been one of the nursing sisters of the Dominion. Many a bed-ridden Tommy learned to bless the kindly sympathy and help of this unspoilt Princess, who in her work of mercy forgot her exalted rank and became, as so many of her sex have done during the war, a ministering angel.

The romance of Princess Patricia's marriage made strong appeal to women the world over. At the altar in the Abbey the bride, by her own expressed wish, and with the King's authority, relinquished the style of "Royal Highness" and the title of "Princess of Great Britain and Ireland." Few Royal brides have made such renunciation; none have ever had such unanimous wishes for happiness as was the case with the Princess Patricia.

The Royal bride drove from Clarence House to Westminster Abbey in an open carriage, and was accompanied by her father, the Duke of Connaught. All along the route, and this in spite of the unpropitious weather, there were immense crowds. The cheers swelled like the sound of an incoming tide, a volume of welcome that was vigorously sustained until the bride entered the ancient fane.

A Scene of Unwonted Splendour.

Within the Abbey the scene was one of unwonted splendour, but in the subdued light one could only appreciate the harmonious blend of scarlet, gold and khaki. The King and Queen and members of the Royal Family, Princes and Ambassadors, and representatives of the highest social and political circles were among the vast audience.

When the King and Queen had been conducted to their seats, the strains of a familiar hymn, sweetly rendered, swelled through the great church. The hymn heralded the approach of the bride—a radiant vision of womanliness and grace—who leaned on the arm of her father. Surely no fairer woman than the bride stood in that wonderful congregation. With veil worn off the face, in Royal bridal fashion, those near enough were able to note the somewhat pale but beautiful face of the Princess. Behind her walked the two tiny pages, and then followed the eight bridesmaids, among whom was the Princess Mary.

At the sacrarium the handsome bridegroom came forward to meet his bride, and there they stood together, the principals in that wonderful gathering. Then commenced the service proper, the Archbishop of Canterbury being assisted by the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal and the Dean of Westminster.

The Archbishop's Address.

The Archbishop's address to the young couple took a specially appropriate form. Its keynote was "Lift up your hearts." He said:—

If we look afield into the world's life we find the whole round earth athrob at a great juncture betwixt war and peace. Messages, international and industrial, are flashing across the world from its great nerve-centres, Paris and Washington and London. And here, at the heart of it all, we are met quietly and Christianly for united prayer and gratulation; to bid God-speed to a new home life, rich beyond ordinary home life, in what is lovely and of good report. On you two, as man and wife, there are centred at this glad moment the thoughts and hopes of thousands who in England and in Scotland and in Canada are detaching a few minutes from a hurrying and distracting life to remember what is happening in the old Abbey at this noontide, and to breathe a prayer for the Divine blessing upon you both.

To be married at such an hour, in such a place, is a wonderful, a priceless thing. It links your new start with the whole world's new endeavour, and the *genius loci*, the illustrious memories which belong to the most historic church in Christendom, must uplift and invigorate, and inspire.

And yet at such an hour the very simplest thoughts are best. You want to tune your hearts to the quietness and confidence which, please God, are going to be your strength as you resolve together to make yourselves and your joint life worthy of the long traditions which on either line are yours, worthy of the whole-hearted trust we give you, worthy of the holy ground whereon you stand.

We think—nay we know—from the proofs which both of you in different ways have already given that you will try; and you will not try in vain. Ottawa could speak with no uncertain voice. The Dardanelles and the North Sea have their tale to tell. The white light which beats upon our central homes carries with it the strength which comes from being trusted.

When, 16 years ago, in the little chapel at Windsor, I laid my hand upon your head, my child, we prayed that you might daily increase in God's Holy Spirit more and more. We pray it afresh, with a new and larger meaning to-day. For both of you, "The Lord hath done great things already, whereof we rejoice." May you walk together in His faith and fear, in mutual confidence and mutual love, come joy or trial, rough places or smooth, as the days and years run on. May you sustain unsullied the high standard which it is yours to carry. May the Lord have you ever in His keeping till you come in His good time to the larger life beyond.

The register was signed in the Chapel of Edward the Confessor, and, afterwards, preceded by the clergy, bride and bridegroom passed down the nave to the glorious strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

PRINCESS PATRICIA IN CANADA : SKATING AT RIDEAU HALL.

Meanwhile, outside the Abbey, the people waited, deeply lining the return route. Tens of thousands stood thus, and before long were rewarded by a fleeting glance of bride and bridegroom, now man and wife. Once again that great welcome swelled forth, emblematic of a people's love, and to the tune of it the happy couple passed on in the first stage of their married life. And in future years no recollection of her wedding-day will, I think, please "Canada's Princess" more than the memory of that deep-throated welcome by the people.

CANADIANS AT THE WEDDING.

Canadians were particularly favoured in their opportunity to witness the wedding. Many officers of the P.P.C.L.I. (which furnished a guard of honour both outside the Abbey and in the nave) were present, and among other guests were:—

Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Edward Kemp. Hon. C. J. Doherty. Lady Strathcona, Lady Mount Stephen, Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, General Sir Julian and Lady Byng, Major-General and Mrs. Seely, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan and Miss Allan, Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Surgeon-General G. L. Foster, Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, Mr. F. W. Ashe, Col. and Mrs. Badgerow, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Oliver, Col. Angus McDonnell, Lady Drummond, Col. and Mrs. Blaylock, Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cambie, Mrs. David Fraser, Mrs. Ellissen, Mrs. Hall (Ennismore Gardens), Miss Torrance, Miss Prentice, the Misses Bovey, Miss Caverhill, Miss Kingman, Miss Haggerty, Miss Thomas, Miss Kemp, Miss Turton, Miss Stikeman, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Ridout, Dr. J. W. Robertson, and the Canadian Agents-General.

Mr. William C. Muir, a prominent business man of Port Dalhousie, Ont., was specially invited as representing Port Dalhousie, which was founded by an ancestor of Commander Ramsay and named after him.

CANADA'S PRESENT.

Lady Borden, in acknowledging a contribution to the wedding present to Princess Patricia, wrote to Lady Lake (says the *Daily Record*):—

"It has been decided to put the Victory Bonds in a heavy silver box ten inches by seven inches, hand-chased with a wreath of raised shamrock leaves on the edge of the cover. The centre of the cover will bear the following inscription:—'To H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught on the occasion of her marriage, February, 1919, from the Canadian people.'

"Below the inscription will be the Canadian arms in enamel, and the box will be lined with emerald green velvet."

From the Maple Leaf Club.

On Wednesday of last week Lady Drummond (President), Lady Perley (Second Vice-President), and Mr. Perceval F. Ridout (Hon. Secretary), waited upon Princess Patricia and presented her, on behalf of the Maple Leaf Club, with one of their badges in gold and enamel, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, on the occasion of her marriage, and in recognition of the many occasions on which her Royal Highness had graciously assisted at the club canteens

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CANADA AND THE LYONS FAIR.

Fostering Business Relations with France.

On Saturday enormous crowds, among them thousands of foreign commercial and industrial men, thronged the Grand Theatre, Lyons, at the official ceremony marking the opening of the fourth annual Lyons Fair. Great numbers of Canadian. American, British, Australian, and Italian soldiers were to be seen among the thousands who cheered the Mayor of Lyons (Senator Edouard Herriot), when, at the invitation of the chairman of the meeting, M. Jean Coignet, President of the Chambre de Commerce of Lyons, he declared the Fair open.

The hotels and pensions are so crowded with visitors that already the management of the Fair are considering the advisability of splitting next year's Fair into two parts—one section to be held in autumn and the other in spring.

The Canadian section includes 58 firms, railways, and the Departments of Mines, Agriculture, and Forestry. The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* says the Canadian exhibits are striking features of the Fair, constituting a complete display of Canada's industrial and commercial products.

In the course of the Fair, the Mayor of Lyons and the management of the Fair will be the guests of Canada at lunch, over which Sir George Foster will preside, accompanied by Dr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner to France.

Canada and France.

The Canadian participants are so enthusiastic at the outlook of their visit that already they are taking means for establishing business relations between France and Canada. They have formed a committee to undertake the study of the subject. The meeting expressed deep satisfaction at the efforts made by the Canadian Minister of Commerce and Canada's trade representatives here for making France an easy market for Canadian goods. A committee was formed, which decided to enter into *pourparlers* with the Government, and consult with Sir George Foster, Mr. Harris, and Dr. Roy on the possibility of forming a permanent organisation, such as a Canadian Chamber of Commerce, to foster Canadian trade in France.

Colonel Marsh occupied the chair, Mr. W. P. Hughes, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, acting as secretary. Mr. M. C. L. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan, in charge of the Canadian Section at Lyons, was appointed temporary president.

Special committees were also appointed to take up the matter of embargoes on Canadian exports into France, as well as other vital matters affecting the development of Canadian trade in France.

Daily meetings are to be held during the fair to discuss the progress of business.

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PROSPERITY AND ACTIVITY AHEAD.

Following a comprehensive investigation in the various Provinces of the Dominion, the Department of Labour has issued a statement to the effect that the task of replacing Canada on a peace footing, so far at least as manufacturers are concerned, will be accomplished with little confusion, and it is hoped a period of exceptional prosperity and activity lies before the country.

The Department states that the Dominion is entering upon a period of expansion greater than at any time in her history. There is no anxiety so far as the attitude of the manufacturers is concerned, as they are quite alive to the opportunities offering, and are only awaiting a sufficient supply of labour to institute large schemes of expansion.

The Department further states that no sudden readjustment of wages is expected, and that general stability with slow and steady development to meet the new conditions is the evident tendency throughout Canada.

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"The Game of Diplomacy," by "A European Diplomat" (Baron E. de Schelking) has a special interest for Canadians from the fact that, after being originally dictated in Yokohama, it was practically rewritten in Vancouver, in collaboration with Mr. L. W. Makouski, of the Vancouver *Daily Province*. For a number of years Secretary at the Russian Embassy in Berlin, the author writes with intimate knowledge of political affairs and the personages concerned in them. The volume is full of interesting reading, especially as relating to the origin of the war. (London: Hutchinson; 10s. 6d.)

THE CANADIAN BOND MARKET.

Features of 1918.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Vice-President of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., in reviewing the bond market in Canada in 1918, says:—

"The financial year 1918, so eventful and kaleidoscopic in its military developments, was exceedingly interesting from a bond standpoint, finally culminating as it did in the spectacular success of the Victory Loan at almost the very hour of the complete triumph of the Allies. Looking back, one cannot now help being struck by the sharp contrast between the uncertain and hesitating attitude of the bond dealers at the end of 1917 in attempting to gauge the impending market situation, as against their present optimism as this year approaches its close.

"The complete closing or reduction in operations of munitions plants throughout the country, the necessity of changing industries from a war to a peace footing more quickly than anticipated, with consequent accumulation of capital and the uncertainty of the transition period, were all controlling factors affecting the market for securities, and contributed to a steady rise in prices. The demand for long-term bonds became more pronounced as the small supply became evident.

"It is noteworthy that the decrease of 20 per cent. in the demand of the United States market for our bonds—purely a war situation resulting from their semi-annual Liberty Loans—was offset by a corresponding increase in the purchases here at home. To have absorbed in one year approximately 95 per cent. of their own bond issues is a performance so significant that Canadians may well be proud of their record, indicating as it does that in financial, not less than military effort, our country can be counted upon to meet every emergency.

"In spite of the many complex problems in the country awaiting solution, Canada closes 1918 in a spirit of optimism, amply justified by confidence in her great undeveloped resources, in the able financial leadership of the present Minister of Finance, in the strength of her banking system, and last—but not least—in an honest but pardonable pride in the glorious contribution made by her soldier sons to the cause of justice and freedom by their memorable part in the Great War."

A table giving a summary of the bond sales since 1910 appears on page 316.

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THE GREATNESS OF CANADA.

The War and Industrial Development.

Lecturing on "Science and Industry in Canada," before the Royal Society of Arts, on Tuesday evening, Professor J. C. McLennan, of Toronto University, Scientific Adviser to the Admiralty, said Canada was the land of opportunity. Though much had been accomplished, the greatness of Canada was even to-day mainly potential. Solid foundations had been laid in education, in agriculture, and in the matter of railway transportation, but only a beginning had been made in developing the mines and the fisheries and in exploiting the natural resources in industries. The water powers of Canada, in magnitude only second to those of the United States, were being steadily developed

The war, said Professor McLennan, gave an immense impetus to industrial development, and the results which have been accomplished in the last four years in supplying war munitions, in increased production of foodstuffs, and in increased output of manufactured products of every variety was equalled only by the magnificent military effort put forth.

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CANADIAN MINISTERS AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, March 8.

Sir Robert Borden and two of his colleagues attended an important meeting of the British Empire Delegations this morning, at which the question of economic conditions after the war was under discussion. Sir George Foster has been appointed the chief British delegate upon the Economic Committee which is to consider and report upon the economic provisions of the Treaty of Peace.

It is anticipated that the Hon. C. J. Doherty will be a member of an important committee which will report upon treaties in existence with enemy countries before the war. The rules of international law will require consideration, as under the practice hitherto prevailing some of these treaties might be considered as only suspended, and not entirely abrogated, by the existence of a state of war. The expediency of abrogating any such treaties as might otherwise be revived by the conclusion of peace will be considered.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton was engaged all day at a session of the Commission of the International Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways.

Sir Robert Borden had an important conference with Gen. Currie, and afterwards with members of the American Delegation.

"*I am writing to tell you how much I and the other members of this mess appreciate your paper. It is undoubtedly the best thing of the kind published. Your serial story, 'Mr. Thomas Atkins of Canada,' is read by everyone. Its author certainly knows his subject and how to tell it.*"—LT., CAN. RES. BN., RIPON.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for Officers and Men—First Units to Return.

UNITS of the First Division are expected to arrive in England this week-end.

Any men of the O.M.F.C. who hold chevrons awarded by the Board of Trade for services in the Mercanile Marine prior to joining the Army may wear such chevrons on their military uniform. The chevrons must be of the pattern authorised by the Army.

The Veteran, the magazine of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, is to be distributed to all ranks of units in Great Britain. Officers commanding areas and units have been instructed, through Routine Orders, to arrange that all men shall receive a copy.

In view of the increased amount of clerical work, consequent on demobilisation, extra clerical help may be employed where necessary in orderly rooms, and in administrative offices of the O.M.F.C., says a Routine Order.

Appointments.

Capt. F. H. Mingie, Que., has been appointed Camp Commandant at Kinmel Park, Rhyl. To be Assistant Embarkation Officer at Havre: Lt. A. I. Wilkinson, Sask. To be O.C. Canadian Red Cross Officers' Hospital, North Audley Street: Lt.-Col. S. H. McCoy, C.A.M.C.

STAFF OF 18TH RESERVE BN. POST OFFICE, SEAFORD.
Photograph: C. R. A. Wade.

Owing to circumstances demanding his immediate return to Canada, Major T. W. Anderson, Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, has been succeeded in that appointment by Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Toronto, of the 3rd Bn. His office is at 6, Hanover Square, W.1.

Conditions in the Demobilisation Camps.

With reference to the statement in last week's *Canada* that "rations were not as plentiful as they might be" for troops of the Third Division stationed at Bramshott Camp, the authorities there claim that there is no truth in the report. No official complaints (the authorities declare) have been made respecting the food, which is claimed to be more generous in quantity and variety than in any other Canadian Camp in England. Practically the same rations (they say) are issued at Bramshott as to troops in the Field, and are more tastefully prepared.

Inter-Services Rugby Fixtures.

A rather belated effort is being made, through Routine Orders, to secure experts in the various games and sports included in the Inter-Services and Dominions athletic competitions. The first of the series of Rugby games in which Canada figures is to take place at Portsmouth to-day (Saturday). Other games will be held as follows:—March 22, at Swansea, Canada *v.* South Africa: March 29, at Inverleith, Canada *v.* Mother Country; April 5, at Twickenham, Canada *v.* Australia; and April 12, at Leicester (if the ground is available), Canada *v.* R.A.F.

Demobilisation of Medical Units.

An Ottawa Order outlines the policy to be adopted in regard to the demobilisation of units of the C.A.M.C. Medical units will accompany the divisions to which they are attached, in conformity with the general policy of demobilisation. In addition to the regular divisional medical unit, each division will be accompanied by one general hospital, one stationary hospital, and one casualty clearing station. The general policy to be adopted towards these latter units is that they shall be evacuated from France in order of seniority.

In view of the fact that the troops from France will be returned to Canada via England, practically all the hospitals in England will be run at full strength to cope with any possible emergencies. The closing of the various hospitals will be regulated by the number of troops to pass through England and the general health conditions.

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DEMOBILISING THE CORPS.

First Units Leave for Canada.

The demobilisation of the Canadian Corps actually began on Saturday last, when the Royal Canadian Regt. (Halifax) and the 42nd Bn. (Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal), both of the 7th Brigade, left Liverpool on the White Star liner *Adriatic*. Before leaving they were given a civic farewell on behalf of Liverpool by Lt.-Col. Ritchie, the Lord Mayor—a Canadian, who was born at Chatham, New Brunswick—and a demonstrative send-off by a big crowd of citizens who were allowed on the landing stage for the first time since the war began.

Major-General F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Third Division, and Brig.-General J. H. Clark, D.S.O., G.O.C., 7th Infantry Brigade, were entertained at luncheon on the *Adriatic* by Col. Concannon, a Director of the White Star Line. The guests included the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Admiral Stileman (the Port-Admiral), Brig.-General Edwards (G.O.C. Mersey Defences), and several prominent naval and military officers of the city.

Lieut.-Col. Ritchie, speaking for the people of Liverpool, wished the Canadians God-speed and good luck. He said the Canadians had in the war not only added honour to the British race, but had gained a name for the soldiers of Canada that could not be beaten.

General Loomis, in reply, expressed thanks for the marked hospitality shown to Canadians by the British people, and mentioned that the Third Division was the only one in the British Army that had been organised and mobilised in France—that was why its colours were French blue.

In addition to the two units of the Third Division, there were 10 officers and 173 other ranks of the Royal North-West Mounted Police on board, with details from different Canadian camps in England, making the total Canadians aboard being returned by the Overseas Military Forces of Canada 1,686 of all ranks. There was also a party of 400 all ranks being returned to Canada and the United States by the War Office, among whom were a number of Canadian officers of the R.A.F., and fifty Canadians who have been serving in the Royal Navy.

The R.C.R. and the 42nd Bn. arrived from Bramshott by special trains that pulled in alongside the landing stage. As soon as the men detrained, they were given refreshments by the British and American Red Cross Societies. The Liverpool City Police Band played all the afternoon on the dock, and as the *Adriatic* pulled out at 6.30, the band played "O Canada," "The Maple Leaf," and other patriotic and popular airs, and "God Save the King" as the boat disappeared in the thick grey mist overhanging the river, while the crowd on the dock cheered and shouted, "Good-bye, Canada," to which the troops returned, "Good-bye, Blighty."

The Lord Mayor addressed the troops briefly from the landing stage before they left, and wished them good luck. All the public buildings flew the Canadian flag, and the *Adriatic* was gaily festooned for the occasion.

The R.C.R. is commanded by Lt.-Col. Claude Hill, D.S.O., and the 42nd Bn., by Lt.-Col. R. N. L. Ewing, D.S.O. Major George Washington is O.C. Conducting Staff. The *Adriatic* is due at Halifax to-day (Saturday).

The "Princess Pats" and the 49th Bn. and other units of the Third Division leave for Canada this week.

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Earl Grey handed over to a Canadian colour party, on Monday, the colours of the 147th Bn. (Grey County, Ontario): which have been deposited in St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle, during the war.

CANADA'S GIFT FOR BRITISH SEAMEN.

Commodore Æmilius Jarvis, President of the Navy League of Canada, left for England last Saturday, taking with him a cheque for one million dollars, which he will present to the Navy League in London as Canada's contribution towards relieving the distress amongst the widows and orphans of merchant seamen who perished during the war and the maimed and disabled sailors of the Empire (says Reuter's Toronto correspondent).

The money was subscribed during the Sailors' Week recently held throughout Canada under the auspices of the Navy League, and the million dollars were allocated at the annual meeting of the Dominion Council held at Victoria, B.C., in the first week of February. Of this sum $500,000 will be handed to King George's Fund for Sailors and the remainder divided among Seamen's Institutions.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

A Treasury Minute, dated November 14, 1918, just issued, states that the Canadian Government has agreed to set off the sterling advances made by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government for war expenditure in the Mother Country against a corresponding amount of the dollar advances made by the Dominion Government to the Imperial Government for expenditure in Canada.

The minute shows that the total cash advances to the Dominion Government (other than advances in respect of which Dominion bonds have been issued to the Imperial Government) outstanding on March 31, 1918, amounted to £79,000,000, in respect of which a nominal capital debt of £80,679,205 had been set up in the books of the Treasury. The interest due on this debt amounted to £4,288,686. At par of exchange these two amounts are equivalent to a total of $405,338,273. The cash advances by the Dominion Government amounted on March 31, 1918, to $484,349,927, and the interest due on the same date to $21,795,803, making a total of $506,145,731.

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P.P.C.L.I. OFFICERS' REUNION.

At the Carlton Hotel, on the evening of February 27, Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., officer commanding, entertained the officers of the P.P.C.L.I. on the eve of their return to Canada. Many old officers of the unit are now in England on various duties and cannot therefore return with the unit, which sails for home this month.

Lt.-Col. Gault had on his right hand Brig.-Gen. H. M. Dyer (G.O.C., Seaford Area), and on his left Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark. Gen. Dyer was formerly G.O.C. 7th Brigade, of which the P.P.C.L.I. is a unit, and Gen. Clark is the present Brigade Commander. The C.O.s of the other units in the Brigade (R.C.R., 42nd and 49th Bns.) were also present, as was Mr. John Tweed, the sculptor, who has been commissioned to execute a bronze statuette for a wedding gift from the regiment to its Colonel-in-Chief.

The toasts included "The King," "Our Colonel-in-Chief," and "Fallen Comrades," following which there were speeches by Gen. Dyer, Gen. Clark, Lt.-Col. Gault, Lt.-Col. Agar Adamson (a former commander of the P.P.C.L.I.), and others. All the speakers bore testimony to the never-failing efficiency and willingness of all ranks of the unit at all times since the formation of the regiment in August, 1914.

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VICTORIA COLLEGE REUNION.

At the reunion of Victoria College men, recently held in London, the toast of "The King" was proposed by the Rev. George Jackson, a former professor; "Fallen Comrades" (56 names being read out), by Lt. Benson Summers, M.M., and Lt. Frank Mabson, M.M. The speakers to the other toasts were:—"Victoria College," Major M. Price, Mr. Percy Galloway, and Dr. T. Albert Moore; "The Church," Col. (Dr.) S. D. Chown.

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The British Government has ordered ten thousand tons of bacon in Canada, a quantity equal to about two-thirds of the supply of the country. The announcement of this fact will (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*) afford relief alike to the packing and live stock interests. It is intimated that the embargo will be lifted during March.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., M.A., Board of Agriculture, has been holding a Women's Institute School of Instruction at the Deanery, Winchester, for the past week. Among those attending the school were Benita Lady Lees (Dorset), Mrs. F. Tyrell Godman (Sussex), Mrs. Howard Coote (Hunts.), Mrs. Morris (Cornwall), Lady Rosemary Portal (Hants.), Miss Sylvia Drew (Surrey), Mrs. Paget (Somerset), and Mrs. Golding (Kent). The school was arranged by Miss Kingsmill, who is related to the Canadian family of that name.

PEACE CONFERENCE AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

(From J. W. Dafoe).

PARIS, March 2.

The economic interests of all the British Dominions will be well looked after by carefully chosen representatives who will serve upon the two powerful committees which are being constituted to deal with these questions. Last week the Empire delegations, under the chairmanship of Lord Milner, gave detailed consideration to the best means by which these ends could be served. Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Foster attended on behalf of Canada. It was arranged that five British members of the Supreme Economic Council should be drawn from the panel upon which all the British Dominions would be represented; and that in addition there would be brought into being a special all-British Committee, which would collaborate with the British representatives upon the Council in suggesting policies and formulating machinery to achieve the purposes for which the Council has been appointed. Sir George Foster will represent Canada on the British panel, and when matters specially affecting Canada are being dealt with he will serve on the Council. The functions of the Council are of first importance. It controls, for the period of the Armistice, shipping, the extent and character of the blockade, the distribution of food to all the European countries, and the allocation of raw materials and rebuilding supplies; and has now been charged with determining to what degree this control should be continued during the reconstruction period to follow the signing of peace.

Canada, as a source of food, raw materials, and supplies for rebuilding, is vitally interested in the policy of the Council, and the right to representation which has now been conceded has been strongly pressed.

Upon the Economic Commission yet to be appointed to decide upon the economic provisions of the general peace there are to be two representatives of the British Overseas Dominions, and it may be assumed that Canada will supply one of these representatives. This Commission will have a number of subcommittees, one of which will have to report on the future status of pre-war commercial treaties to which enemy countries were parties, and among the law officers to whom this work will be remitted will be the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Canadian Minister of Justice.

Changes in the Map.

Before peace can be signed there must be extensive alterations to the map of all the continents except the Americas; and these questions, among the most difficult before the Conference, are now being attacked. The three most dangerous, relating to the Adriatic, the west bank of the Rhine, and a Polish port on the Baltic, are to be taken up this week by the Council of the Great Powers, while lesser problems are being considered by sub-committees, which are expected to make definite findings within the next fortnight.

The disposition of the territory that was Russia is a huge, complex problem, for which no solution is in sight. The suggestion that the various warring Governments should confer together with the Great Powers as umpire has been abandoned. The Conference will aid in the creation of an independent Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, and Poland, and with respect to the remainder of the problems await developments.

Germany will lose Alsace-Lorraine, and perhaps the Saar Valley, to France; probably the Belgium cantons about Malmedy to Belgium; Northern Schleswig, and perhaps Middle Schleswig, to Denmark. She will hold her territory west of the Rhine on terms that will make its use impossible as a jumping-off place for aggressions. The disposition of the German Colonies has already been pretty clearly indicated.

Serbia, which less than a year ago was officially declared by Germany to have ceased to exist, will have a population of over twelve millions with the inclusion of the Jugo-Slav States. Bulgaria, for its perfidy in the war, will lose its window on the Ægean. Bulgaria will be much the smallest and weakest of the Balkan States. There is a possibility that the Turks will retain most of Asia Minor if they will submit to a protectorate by one of the Great Powers. All their other possessions will be taken from them. The whole vast territory from the Taurus Mountains to the Southern seas will resume its ancient status as the home of Arabic and Semitic States, living for the time being under protectorates, but foreshadowing ultimate union by federation. Armenia, with territory from both the Turkish and Russian Empires, will become a nation, with a sea-port at Trebizond under the tutelage of the United States if they will accept the responsibility, failing that the mandate will probably go to Italy. Constantinople and the passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean will be internationalised.

Mr. Dafoe has this week been visiting the Canadian battlefields, prior to returning to London en route for Canada.

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A C.F.A. officer in North Russia writes:—"Keep your eye on us, as we are doing better than good work here and maintaining the old Corps traditions."

THE CANADIAN ARMY PAY CORPS.

The Work at the Offices at Millbank.

NOW that the fighting has ceased it is possible to give some of the attention they deserve to the non-belligerent portions of the Canadian military organisation. It is a commonplace to say that the great achievements won by the Canadian arms in France and Flanders have been in a measure due as much to the efficiency of the whole organisation behind the lines as to the valour and fortitude of our fighting men.

The Pay Corps has "carried on" quietly but most efficiently from the first days of the war. It has not been in the limelight, there have been no startling losses of treasure chests to the enemy, there have been no sensational defalcations to evoke headlines in the Press, but neither has there been which is more noteworthy and important—any serious criticism or complaint of the work of this department all through the long strain of the war.

The Pay Department of the O.M.F.C. is the custodian of the hundreds of millions of dollars raised by the Government of Canada to carry on the war. The functions of the Department may be broadly divided into two parts—the one dealing with the individual persons employed and paid by the Government for whatever form of military service they may be engaged on; and the other paying all debts incurred by the Canadian Government with contractors, with the Imperial or other Dominion Governments, or the Allies, or to receive any sums due from them to the Canadian Government.

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL (BRIG.-GENERAL J. G. ROSS, C.M.G.) AND THE STAFF OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

At the outbreak of the war it was necessary to create a staff which could organise and carry out its duties in regard to a force originally contemplated at some 30,000 men. Its numbers have grown to 400,000, but foundations were laid so wisely and the men selected to plan and provide the organisation so well chosen that in all its expansions the efficiency has not only been maintained but consistently increased. The head of the Pay Corps to-day is one of the leading chartered accountants in Canada, Brig.-General J. G. Ross, the senior partner of a great Montreal firm; under him is Col. J. L. Regan, an experienced officer of the permanent Militia from the Pay Department at Ottawa; and the heads of departments are well-known chartered accountants or bank supervisors, who from their experience in civil life are well qualified for the highly technical work on which they are now employed.

Officers and men at the Front or in the reserve areas in England have become so used to getting their monthly pay punctually and accurately that they may almost be forgiven if they come to regard the machinery which produces this result as almost automatic and easily run. To realise the perfection of organisation and the incessant supervision and checks required to produce this result, it is necessary to pay a visit to the offices at Millbank, where is the heart of the organisation.

The Canadian method of military accountancy differs from the methods adopted in many other armies, and it is generally conceded by those who have made investigations to compare the different systems that the Canadian is undoubtedly superior to many, and certanly inferior to none. The system Canada adopted is a central system compared with the branch account system adopted by the Imperials and various other military organisations. By the central system every single unit reports direct to the head office. By this method much time is saved in getting out complete accounts, and there is a more absolute check on expenditure. The Canadians use a system of double entry, which is perhaps more detailed than some others, but it is the only method by which accurate returns and absolute statistics can be given to the Government, and from which a reliable balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure can be easily produced. For instance, the final figures up to October 31 are got out by the Canadian system in January. These figures are not computations based on average, which is the nearest approach to accuracy provided by other military accountancy departments, but are actual and final figures checked and verified. The importance of this to the Treasury Department of the Government is obvious. The great merit of the whole method and organisation of the Canadian Pay Department lies in the fact that they have employed a first-class commercial system adapted to military needs.

In the Pay II. Branch, which deals with the individual, it will be found that every single soldier who is enrolled on the strength of the O.M.F.C. has an individual account opened between him and the Government. In the great lanes of filing cabinets will be found an individual folder for every one of the 400,000 names, in which their complete records are deposited. The individual account is also to be found in the ledgers, and references to every individual are also found in the card index. When dealing with hundreds of thousands of individuals—many of them moving from place to place, many becoming casualties, and a proportion of these passing through different hospitals, and others posted as missing, some of these rejoining their units after long intervals—it is easily understood that the keeping of these accounts is more difficult and complex than in any peace-time organisation, even if it dealt with larger numbers. Every item of pay made or of equipment issued on repayment to a soldier carries his signature, and when on discharge the Paymaster is finally settling each man's accounts, if any item is questioned it is only a matter of a few days' delay at best before the actual document is produced bearing the man's signature.

In the turmoil and vicissitudes of four years' active service it is rather wonderful that the departments should be able to produce the complete record of all transactions between the Government and the men, and settle all outstanding accounts quickly and accurately in the few days before embarkation.

As we have said, the rule of the service is that every man must "agree" his accounts and sign his acceptance before he goes on board to return to Canada. It is sometimes said that men are coerced into signing their accounts, but this is not a fair statement, and it does a great injustice to the organisation and officers of the Canadian Pay Corps. When a draft is assembled at one of the demobilisation camps paymasters settle and "agree" the accounts of each individual man and prepare the necessary documents, which will enable him to draw his deferred pay and all other moneys that may be due to him on arrival in Canada. Men anxious not to be delayed may, and no doubt sometimes do, sign accounts which they may not think accurate, but to distort this into a charge of coercion is manifestly unfair. To settle the accounts of a draft of 5,000 men, some of whose accounts have been considerably complicated for reasons previously indicated, is no small undertaking, and to clear up difficulties and to satisfy the man that all the items on his account are correct must necessitate a little delay. It is the desire of the Canadian Government that everyone of the Dominion's citizen soldiers should return thoroughly satisfied and convinced that everything that can be done to look after his health, comfort and well-being has been done, and it certainly is no wish on the part of the authorities, in order to save a little trouble for the staff of their Pay Department in investigating items on a man's pay sheets, that any man should be constrained to sign a quittance which he does not consider accurate. Balances at stated periods have been advised to Paymasters in England and the Field, and agreements and necessary adjustments made during their service and prior even to soldiers being nominated for discharge, so that practically all soldiers have had the opportunity of having investigated and rectified any inaccuracies that may exist. The further signature of satisfaction is also continued to be taken for future transactions at the command areas or embarkation camps.

Absence of Red Tape.

In investigating the methods, the system, and the ideals of the great central organisation at Millbank the observer must be impressed throughout by the entire absence of red tape or the atmosphere of bureaucracy. The organisation is controlled and directed by civilians who have left lucrative professional work to serve their country, to which they are anxious to return just as soon as they can; therefore, the aim of the executive of the Canadian Pay Corps is to arrive at finality, to have their system so running and their accounts so accurate that when the last man is paid off the books are finished, with no loose ends and no arrears to be a source of worry and enquiry for months or years. The permanent official has, of course, no such incentive towards finality in the completion of public accounts, and he naturally protects himself from worry or the unexpected by the quotation of precedent and multitudinous red tape, all of which is entirely absent at Millbank.

CANADIANS RECEIVING THEIR PAY IN A CAPTURED VILLAGE.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

The offices at Millbank are never empty, the ledgers are never idle, for when the regular staff of the Pay Corps—who, by the way, commence work at 8.80 a.m. and cease at 5 p.m.—leave the building their place is taken by a staff of audit clerks, who take charge and work all night. All the ledgers will be found ticked the next morning and all queries raised by the night audit are promptly settled and dealt with.

Remittances in Many Currencies

Although the Canadian Army has not been so widely scattered over the face of the earth as the Imperials, small units have been found in many diverse localities, and it is part of the work of the Pay Department to see that remittances are made in all currencies wherever the men may be; so that local currency has had to be provided in Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Salonika, and on the Murman Coast, as well as in France, Flanders and Germany. During our recent visit to Millbank, in one of the offices where leave-men were drawing their pay, one pay book handed for inspection showed a credit considerably over a thousand dollars. On enquiry, it appeared that this private had but recently returned from long captivity in Germany, that within an hour or so of his arriving at Ripon he had been able to draw £20, and that he was now drawing a bit more of his accumulated and enforced savings to spend in London.

About a thousand leave-men a day are dealt with at Millbank, which means dealing with approximately one hundred men an hour. All the staff of this department which deals with leave pay wear wound stripes, and the quickness and ease with which the callers draw their pay is proof and testimony of the excellent organisation.

Protecting Government Funds.

The various checks which have to be employed in order to protect the Government funds are most practicable and sensible. For instance, muster parades are held of every unit, at which an officer of the Pay Corps is present, so that he can satisfy himself and report to Headquarters that all men on the pay sheets of the unit are actually there, which, of course, is somewhat analogous to stocktaking in civil life. Moreover, all cheques drawn have four counterfoils, and the system of double entry which is adopted, provides another valuable safeguard against errors and mistakes.

Some of the complicated details of the actual book-keeping can be appreciated when it is remembered that a captain can be paid at thirty different rates, according to his various duties, allowances, etc. A very careful check is kept at Headquarters on all appointments carrying increased pay or allowances, and on reversions. Canadian officers have reason to be grateful for this careful scrutiny, for it is seldom that they are in the unhappy position of officers in other services, who find themselves suddenly called upon by their army agents to refund substantial sums which have been incorrectly credited to them, the mistake not being discovered until a belated notice appears in the official *Gazette*. The Canadian system reduces these errors to a minimum, as by their method of detailed reports it is very rarely that there are alterations involving reductions in pay or allowances that have been long overlooked.

A Very Human Side.

There is a very human side to the adminstration of the Canadian Pay Department, for while the Pay Corps itself has no initiative, its duty being merely to carry out the regulations of the Militia Department faithfully, accurately and promptly, it is permitted to exercise its discretion in cases of hardship, and regulations are always construed on broad and sympathetic lines.

There is another department at Millbank known as the Pay and Allowance Board (British Section), which deals with many difficult and complicated matters which one would hardly expect to come under the duties of an accounting staff. This Board, for instance, between August and December alone had to investigate upwards of 1,500 irregular cases dealing with separation allowances, almost everyone of which required careful personal investigation and wise and humane judgment. Take, for instance, the case of a man, who on enlistment made a separation allowance to his mother, and some time afterwards a wife appears on the scene and claims that the allowance should be paid to her; the husband objects, claims that the mother is dependent on him and he has ceased to feel any affection for his wife and does not see why he should support her. Such cases as this might occupy an old family lawyer for weeks, in order to seek how justice should best be done, but they are handled by experienced and tactful officers of the Pay Corps every day of the week.

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HONOURS FOR SERVICES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(*" London Gazette " Supplement, March 3.*)

C.B.E. (Military Division).—Lt.-Col. Charles L. Flick, C.M.G., Can. Local Forces, attd. 1/6th Bn., Devon Regt. (Formerly of the Lord Strathcona's Horse). (Nicola Valley, B.C.).

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Capt. William A. Cardwell, M.B., R.A.M.C. (formerly of the C.A.M.C.); Lt.-Col. John W. Warden, D.S.O., B.C. Regt. (Vancouver).

Promotion.—Capt. (A/Major) E. Oliver Wheeler, M.C., R.E., to be Brevet Major. (Sidney, B.C.).

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SHAKESPEARE FOR THE CANADIANS.

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise will be present at the special performance of " King Henry VIII." at the Beaver Hut, Canadian Y.M.C.A. (Little Theatre), on Monday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. The play, which will be presented by a company of well-known actors, under direction of Mr. Acton Bond, who is Canadian-born, will be similar to the performances already given to audiences of British soldiers in England. Mr. S. R. Littlewood will talk on the play and customs of the period.

This performance is being given on the eve of their departure for France under the auspices of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. For a period of six weeks the entire company will tour the Canadian camps in France, presenting " The Merchant of Venice " and " Henry VIII."

This is the first time a Shakespearian repertoire has been presented in France.

YOUNG Lady wishing to travel to Winnipeg is willing to act as Companion-help, or assist with children in return for part fare.—M. Robb, 6, Duppas Avenue, Croydon.

ON VIMY RIDGE: In the Dawning.

(By Rifleman Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Great Push," etc.)

IT was in the early dawn when the young officer stood on the summit of the Ridge and looked down on the country which lay at his feet. He breathed in the cold air of the morning, thankful to escape for a moment from the trenches and get out into an open space where man was not confined in a world of sandbags and where parapet and traverse did not block the view in all directions.

But it was dangerous to stand long in the position where he found himself. Hidden eyes—German and British—were watching the summit of the Ridge, and if the first did not mark the discovery of the young man in terms of shelling, the second would be certain to express their disapproval of the officer's foolhardy action in strong words. But to see France at his feet, to look out on the desolate stretch of country from the eminence of the Ridge, was more than he could resist; and he looked.

North and south, east and west, stretched the country in which he had fought for close on three years. Away down beneath him lay the land in possession of the Germans. Trenches straggled all over the levels, circling round copses, running in line with straight white roads, meandering across the fields like lines drawn by a heedless child across a slate.

A CANADIAN SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

Still, in all the apparent incongruity of the lines, there was method, the method of a hostile nation which endeavoured to make the best possible use of every ounce of labour and every second of time. Skilful heads had planned every line of trench, skilful hands had laboured at the job of digging and wiring and making the trenches proof against all offensive operations. Sweat had gone to the making of these lines, and much blood would go to the taking of them. And over the country on which the officer looked the rising sun was showing its light, throwing out the wire entanglements in strong relief and lighting up with a startling brilliance the pools filled by the recent heavy rains.

The officer's eyes wandered to left and right. On each side, stretching for miles and miles, lay the line of ruined country where the work of a peaceful people was now at an end. For leagues and leagues it was a landscape of desolation, the mere conception of which, before these days of war, would have been impossible for the imagination of any man to visualise. Fair fields, orchards and towns were laid waste under the feet of the German oppressors. Nothing had escaped their indefatigable fury of destruction. Whole districts of a fair country had ceased to exist; ruin succeeded ruin, a ruin that never ceased. Towns, bridges, villages, farmhouses—everything was sacked, smashed and levelled to the dust. The rampant genius of evil-doing had the ascendancy, and nothing was spared.

Just immediately below the eminence on which the officer stood lay the Zouave Valley, the ruined village of Souchez and the Labyrinth. The Valley was ploughed by shellfire, the Village was razed to the ground, and the Labyrinth was one common cemetery, where the unrecorded dead lay in their last sleep. There was no record of the men who had fought there, but still the whole country was a record—a record of the great struggle which France had made against the oppressors who came and tried to devastate the hopeless country. Here, on the Ridge, in a cold morning of March, the dumb, apathetic earth told a tale to the young officer, a tale of war as it had known it in blood and suffering and death.

As he thought of things which his mind had conjured up he was convinced of his own insignificance, of the littleness of sufferings of an atom like himself in comparison with the innumerable sufferings and deaths which the Ridge had known.

A cross which stood in the muddy ground near him attracted his attention. He went over to it and looked at the message scrawled on the wood with a pencil. The lettering was very faint and in places hardly discernible. It was a common story that the cross told. A Canadian soldier was buried beneath, and he had fallen in action fighting for his country. His cap had been placed on the cross, but it had now fallen to the ground, and lay there partially covered with the wet mud. The officer lifted it, shook the mud from it and placed it on the cross again. As he did so he heard a voice near him. A man had poked his head up from the trench and was speaking. The officer turned round and looked at the man. It was his colonel.

"You had better come in," the colonel said. "It's nice to get a breath of fresh air, I know, but still it's not safe when so many eyes are watching this spot."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the officer, as he scrambled back into the trench.

"I'm glad you put that cap upon the cross," said the colonel. "I saw it lying out there, and felt that it wasn't right to leave it in the mud. No homage is too great for those Canadians, for they have added fame to a place that was already famous. If you had not already placed the cap on the cross, I was going out to do it myself."

* *

THE CANADIANS IN ENGLAND.

A Nursing Sister's Impressions.

A Nursing Sister, about to return to Canada, writes:—

"I want to tell you how thoroughly I've enjoyed your interesting magazine, which has kept us in such close touch with affairs of interest pertaining to political and other affairs back home. Your editorials are always so sane and tolerant, and you've always upheld the cause of the wives and dependents who came to England.

"Personally, I think the coming of the Canadian wives to England has been tremendously advantageous to both the Canadians and the English. I know I am going back home with a very much broadened horizon where England and the English people are concerned. I was a fully-trained nurse, and have spent over two years in various hospitals as a Nursing Sister, also as a V.A.D. I've been in Imperial and Canadian hospitals, and have learned many valuable lessons during my years that I spent with our boys, chief among which, I think, is a supreme admiration for the English Tommy.

"There are many points that I am taking back to Canada with me relating to the welfare of our returned men, upon which I consider I am justified (owing to the experience I've had over here) to speak with some authority. I feel that there is a tremendous work awaiting us women who have been fortunate enough to have come over here."

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SAVED THE CANADIAN LIGHT HORSE.

How two brave French women saved the Canadian Light Horse from terrible loss at Escoudin was told Mr. T. H. Blacklock, the London correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* and Toronto *Mail and Empire*, by Capt. Ernest Cinq-Mars, 87th Bn., for some years King's Printer for Quebec.

Just previous to the attack of our Light Horse on this town two Frenchwomen were noticed fleeing from the town under German machine-gun fire. They, fortunately, reached the Canadian lines uninjured, and through an interpreter were able to give the officers in command an accurate description of the location and number of German machine guns. With this knowledge a new plan of attack was ordered which succeeded with little loss where the original plan would have brought our advance under heavy German machine-gun fire.

The women who took this desperate chance to warn our troops were Mme. Leblanc and Mlle. Lucienne Germain. On their registration cards was the signature of 55427 Pte. G. Smith, "C" Squadron, Canadian Light Horse, who was interpreter when they warned our advanced troops.

* *

Application is to be made by the Canadian Red Cross to the Dominion Parliament for an amendment of its Charter permitting it to extend its activities to the civil population during peace time.

Jean Baptiste, the Iroquois Indian, popularly known in Canada as "Big John," has died at Caughnawaga, aged 78. "Big John" (says the *Record*) was a skilful pilot in the handling of rafts and steamers on the Lachine Rapids. In 1884 he was one of the voyageurs who joined Wolseley's campaign, becoming a boatman at the Nile Cataracts.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, February 21.

In various public speeches in recent years Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made references to the fact that he must at no distant date hear the summons; but somehow his very vigour and enthusiasm on such occasions always caused people to regard that event as likely to be farther off than it proved to be. The suddenness of it all almost made it impossible to realise at first, for although he was seized with illness on a Saturday afternoon, few people knew anything about it until on Monday morning a late extra of morning papers told the news of the seizure, and inserted a last-moment despatch showing that there was no hope. The rapidity of the end had a great similarity to what happened when King Edward was taken ill. Accustomed as one is to the eulogies which pour from all quarters when a great man passes away, it is still remarkable to read the tributes in this case, and to note how all sections of the community honour his career and memory. Generally speaking, the Jews do not enjoy the most cordial relations with French-speaking Catholics, but in Montreal requiem services are being held in every synagogue for the late statesman, this tribute to anyone other than a Hebrew being most unusual and usually reserved for a Sovereign.

A FIRST CONTINGENT MASCOT.

Friends of "Watch," the mascot of "F" Coy., of the 1st Brigade, who came Overseas in October, 1914, will be pleased to learn that he is still on the *Cassandra*, which brought him over. He is never so happy as when he sees Canadian soldiers returning, and always gives them a great welcome. "Watch" has on several occasions gone ashore at Montreal, and as a rule when missing has been found in the Dogs' Home. This photograph, taken during the war, shows him with his life belt in the submarine danger zone.

That the Leader of the Opposition should pass away on the very eve of the assembling of Parliament is, in some ways, a matter for regret to his friends and supporters. He had endured the opposition and the contumely of the passions engendered of war, but now there was a prospect of a stronger stage to stand upon, for there are undoubtedly scores of problems, actions and omissions of action, that will offer legitimate ground for rousing debates, in some of which Sir Wilfrid might have hoped to score. Indeed, he was busy on this sort of thing on the day when the stroke fell.

Parliamentary Issues.

The first issue before the House will be whether Union Government is to continue. That there will be a strong tendency on the part of some of its present adherents to detach themselves seems very probable. Dr. Michael Clark, for instance, has given notice of his intention to adopt freedom of action in view of the fact that the war conditions are now over. His well-known Free Trade views would naturally induce him at this juncture to preserve his freedom of action. Members in the Maritime Provinces have recently showed a marked desire to revive the old party spirit, and with a big and varied programme of very controversial problems in this session, there is plenty of room for the cleavage growing more intense. In addition to the more permanent issues, such as the railways question, tariff and foreign relations, shipping policy, there will be much discussion on such matters as the War Times Election Act, the Settlement of Soldiers, Prohibition, and various matters affecting the reconstruction policy of the Government. In regard to Prohibition, it looks as though the Quebec Legislature is already weakening to the extent of permitting 2½ per cent. beer and light wines. If this proposal goes through, the "bone dry" Dominion will be impossible from Ottawa.

Canada's Aerial Equipment

The recently reported sale of all Canada's aerial equipment to an American speculator has aroused some criticism on the part of those who have interested themselves in this phase of transportation, both from a military and from a commercial standpoint. The feeling expressed by members of the Montreal Branch of the Aerial League of the British Empire is that it is a great mistake for Canada to let go at a stroke all her equipment. Already Canadian Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have been sounded by the Aerial League from Headquarters in England as to the possibility of developing and establishing air routes, which indicates the likelihood that the aeroplane is expected to play an important part in the not distant future in commercial transportation. Another use to which aeroplanes may be put in Canada is the guarding of forests from fire. In a Bill which has been introduced in the Legislature this session for the amendment of the law respecting protection of forests against fires, it is contemplated that part of the protective operations may be carried on by means of patrolling aeroplanes. For these and other reasons, it is considered that Canada should not too readily have disposed of the equipment which was at Toronto.

Education in Quebec.

The agitation in favour of compulsory education in the Province of Quebec is again very active. The assertion of the Province that it compares favourably with other Provinces in regard to school attendance has been disputed by Mr. T. D. Bouchard, a French-speaking member of the Legislature for St. Hyacinthe, who has demonstrated that the Quebec methods of computation in this Province are not on the same basis as in other Provinces, and that they result in misleading the public; in fact, Mr. Bouchard has shown that, according to school returns, the Quebec schools contain more children than are actually shown to exist in certain centres at the last census. While the Provinces are all jealous of their right to control education, the opinion is growing among leading educationists that the Federal Government should have some sort of controlling power such as would serve to at least co-ordinate the general policy of the country. This need is expressed by Dr. Geo. B. Cutten, President of Acadia University, who stated in the Montreal *Star* recently: "A central department at Ottawa might assist in co-ordination. The chief value of such a department would be its inspirational and consultant character. As it is inevitable that the Dominion shall assist the Provinces in their financial problems connected with education, the recommendations of this department would be most beneficial as to amounts and use."

The Labour Situation.

According to the Rev. J. A. Miller, Superintendent of the Ontario Government Employment Bureau, there are only about 10,000 men actually out of employment in Toronto and district, although labour men in that city have estimated it at 20,000. Statistics of the Bureau show that the returned soldiers are getting preference in such work as is available. To date, of the total number of veterans applying, 56.5 per cent. have found positions, while 32.9 per cent. of civilian applicants have been placed. The City of Quebec has been pleased by the definite announcement that the Transcontinental shops at St. Malo, which have been idle for years, are soon to re-open. It is hoped that within six months this plant will be in full swing once more. This, apparently, is one of the first steps taken by Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways, to put into effect the Government's promise of relieving some of the unemployment by means of railway development. In Montreal the labour situation, though not bright at the moment, is by no means acute, and there has been very little evidence of poverty arising from this cause. Only the other day the writer was in the Provincial Employment Bureau when he heard an applicant say: "You needn't bother me unless it's something good"; and that is rather the spirit of the average unemployed man so far. By means of the central clearing-house which has been established at Ottawa, with which the Provincial bureaux are in constant touch, it is hoped soon to have a better and clearer idea of what the real labour situation is.

Government's Mercantile Marine Policy.

"Will the Canadian Government adhere to its mercantile marine policy?" is a question that is being asked by shipping people. From Ottawa there came a hint a few days ago from a newspaper correspondent that the Government was beginning to weaken on this policy, and that there was just a possibility the fleet now building might be disposed of to shipping companies. Nevertheless, a Bill will be introduced to Parliament providing for the incorporation of the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine Company. Shipping men predict all sorts of difficulties for the Government as a transportation company when it comes to dealing with other countries. It is pointed out that there might be cases where international complications could arise; that a dispute between the Canadian Government and the authorities of a foreign country would wear a very different aspect from what it would in the case of a business corporation.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. (*All Rights Reserved.*)

CHAPTER VII.

ESCAPE.

CAREW leant against the side of his hut and waited for his friend Burton. In the grey light of dawn the prison camp stretched before him, line upon line of dreary huts, with muddy tracks between. Leaning against the hut walls were men, bundles of vague clothing like Carew, all waiting for the sun to shine. Nobody spoke; the whole camp was still and silent. Wire, rusty and barbed, surrounded certain huts, and divided the camp into sections. Beyond the wire the country was level as far as the horizon, where low, grey hills already held the sunlight. Carew had watched this prospect every morning for eight months.

His hands were deep in his trousers pockets, not for warmth, but to keep his garments about his thin body. This was because his guards had taken his belt and braces away from him. Six months ago, in April, they had taken his underwear as well, but he didn't mind this so much; it was the deprivation of his braces that filled him with cold hate, and, indeed, a more annoying form of petty punishment has never been devised. They were watched, he and the men of his class, and when some makeshift waistband lent obvious comfort to a man's bearing, he was searched and punished.

The door of his hut banged, and suddenly the camp was awake. Carew could hear the guard rousing the prisoners. He did it with his boots, and so Don took care never to oversleep. Through the wall behind his head Conneau, the sick French-Canadian, was cursing the German in rapid, blasphemous invective, and Carew chuckled at the helpless fury of it. It happened every morning. There was a bump and a heavy thud against the side of the hut behind him, and the cursing stopped suddenly with a gasp. That happened most mornings, too.

"It's a bloody business," thought Carew, and shivered.

Burton shuffled round the corner of the hut and joined his friend. In addition to the various disabilities of his clothing, he sported a bright red ring painted round each breast of his tunic, and another in the small of his back. These decorations signified that the wearer had been caught in an attempt to escape, and made him easy to identify in a crowd of other prisoners, in case he was wanted for some particularly unpleasant brand of fatigue work. However, the paint work was vastly successful on compassionate grounds, and greatly impressed batches of newly arrived prisoners who might possess precious cigarettes or chocolate. Burton was thinking of stealing some paint and touching it up.

"God, Harry, we'll have to get out of here sooner than we meant," remarked Don.

"What's the racket, old scout? Getting to the end of your rope?" asked Burton, sympathetically. "Breakfast was rotten this morning, but I've sent for the chef. I'll leave the old homestead with you, Don, when you want, but we ain't got enough grub. Look out!"

The Feldwebel came up the muddy track, and they were ordered ignominiously to their huts—for the two were separated—and had no chance to continue the conversation for an hour. Then Carew got hold of his friend again.

"Listen, Harry," he murmured. "I've got all kinds of truck that'll be useful to us. You know Conneau, the French-Canadian. He got pneumonia——"

"Sure I know Con," muttered Burton impatiently.

"Well, he had everything framed for a break."

"Wow!" interrupted his friend.

"Shut up. When he knew he was real sick he gave me all the dope and all the food. A map, too."

"Good old Con!"

"Yes, and it'll have to be damn soon. They're shifting a lot of us to Vandenener."

A German non-commissioned officer tramped through the hut, kicking the men's belongings to the side as he passed. He looked at the two suspiciously, Carew thought, but that may have been nerves. They mustn't be seen talking together, anyway.

Carew's plan was this, as he unfolded it later to Burton.

They both worked in the fields two miles from the camp, and continued at work with their gang until it was too dark to see. They were checked on the road as they began the tramp back to camp, and again by the guards at the entrance. One of the first huts just inside the entrance gate was occupied by the super-incorrigibles, so to speak. These unfortunate men, who were presumed to be guilty of consistent insubordination, or two attempts to escape, were in charge of an Unteroffizier.

This man resented the slightest interference with his command on the part of the other N.C.O.'s in the camp, and, being superior in rank to most of them, usually had his way. The result was that the incorrigibles were only checked at the moment of leaving or entering their hut. They were given every horrible job that may be imagined about a camp. and the commandant took any excuse for working them at night. Twice a week they were marched out at 7 p.m. to clean the latrines of the district hospital, a huge temporary building some two miles from the camp.

Carew's plan depended to a great extent upon luck. He and Burton were to be checked off at the entrance to the camp with the rest of the field-gang. They would then dash to their huts, get the precious food and gear from the hiding-places, and, coming out into the darkness again, insert themselves into the file of punishment men moving towards the entrance. Once outside the camp, they would take the first opportunity of getting away from the column. Don knew of a possible place.

The job appealed to Burton. Carew felt the responsibilities of a leader, but Harry had the careless joy of a child—or a Canadian soldier—in putting one over on the authorities. They were both keen enough.

Conneau, the French-Canadian, lay on his plank bed gasping for breath. He was an oldish man, nearer fifty than forty, and he knew he was going to die. Not that he cared much for that. He was strong, shrewd, a cynic without sentiment, and he lay there like a bedridden Mephistopheles and kept the hut in order with the edge of his vicious tongue. For some reason he liked Carew and Burton, particularly the latter, who would squat at his feet and call the old man vile and wicked names, while Conneau, without the flicker of a smile on his old face, traced Burton's ancestry through a score of unnatural possibilities.

For three months he had been saving food from his parcels, storing away little rocky crusts of bread, a tin of devilled ham with the mark of the Canadian Red Cross on it, bully beef that he had procured from Heaven knows where. The hut was raised on posts some eighteen inches from the ground, and Conneau had prised loose a board beneath his bed. He had managed to knock a nail into the under side of the flooring, and on this he hung an old sandbag containing his food. Like a miser, in the night he added scraps to his hoard.

Then the French-Canadian had been ill. Soaked clothes and a condition enfeebled by consistent under-nourishment had made the way easy for pneumonia, and now he was dying. So he had called Carew, as the leader of the two men, and given him everything, including a map of the country he had secured at his latest prison camp. Now he spent his time in drilling Don in easy German phrases and explaining the lie of the land. Conneau had been a prisoner for two years, and he had travelled through Hanover on two occasions between various prison camps.

ROLL-CALL AT THE PRISON CAMP.

Carew sat beside him and listened to his eager instructions. Conneau was pleased with the plan, but thought it too simple for success. His mind ran to deep-laid schemes, bribery and corruption and strategy. He could not bear the thought of his precious food supply being wasted, and he besought Don to be careful, and not to trust the fruits of all that self-imposed starvation to some lightly conceived plan. He was afraid they were not serious. Don humoured the sick man. Not serious—God, to get out of that hell! He did not dare think of the final results of success, for his head swam and he distrusted his nerves. It is wonderful what consistent underfeeding will do for a man.

The next six days held more anxious strain for the men than they had thought possible. Twice, returning from their work in the fields, Carew had nudged his friend and signed to him to be ready; and on each occasion they had been five minutes too late, and had met the punishment party outside the gate of the camp.

Carew began to doubt his scheme. Perhaps it was too simple, too opportunist for real success. They must be back in camp ten minutes before the refractories were marched out, for they had to be searched by the German guard at the gate, and shuffle back to their hut with trousers slipping from their hips. A mad business! Conneau had prepared two strips of blanket to knot about their waists when the time came.

On the seventh evening—days and dates had grown very vague—Carew trudged back despondently enough. Burton, slouching in front, did not look his way. They were both tired out. The gang reached the gates, and, passing through, belts and braces were handed to the guard. Carew submitted in his turn to the rough hands moving across his body in a rapid search for concealed supports, and then stumbled listlessly towards his hut. Burton followed; all the rest broke away to the mess hut. As he entered into the darkness he heard Conneau call his name, and in a moment he was beside the sick man, fatigue forgotten.

"I have called forty times," muttered Conneau harshly. "The men from the other hut go out in a few minutes—one has been here and told me. I have my friends. Take the bag"—he pushed the precious food supply into Don's hands—"and your belts and all is here. Go now—outside and wait!"

Burton spoke in Don's ear, and they grasped the hands of the French-Canadian and slipped out of the hut. There was nothing to say. But Conneau was not finished with it. He felt a hand at his throat, and there was a hoarse whisper in his ear.

"Tell me, Frenchy, are those chaps making a get-away?—Quick now." Conneau stammered and gurgled. The hand slipped from his neck, and its owner ran down the hut and was framed for a fraction of time in the dim light of the doorway. Conneau gathered his strength and reached over to the next bed, where a man had been lying ill beside him all day. It was empty. The French-Canadian shrugged his shoulders. There was barely sufficient food for two.

Burton gripped Don's hand in the darkness as they waited in the gloom of the special punishment hut. The refractories were filing out, each man calling his number as he passed the door. A guard with an electric torch flashed it into his face and checked his number on a slate as he passed. The ragged column in the road moved off suddenly, and as the men shuffled forward Burton and Carew insinuated themselves neatly into the middle of the procession. They had to trust to the good fellowship amongst the prisoners for the men immediately about them to make no comment on their entry or departure.

The files passed under the big lamp on the gate-post, and the two men had a moment of intense, sickening fear as the crowd halted for a minute. There was a harsh altercation between a group of burly German non-commissioned officers, and then they shambled on, turning to the right along the road to the hospital.

"Same thing every bloody night,' muttered the soldier in front of Burton. "'Why can't they call us over if they want to? It's our bloody Feldwebel making trouble that gets us treated so bad!'"

"Sure thing!" Harry agreed. He heard Don murmuring horrified profanity in his ear.

The night was dark and cloudy, threatening rain, the road gleaming white before them for some few yards. Quarter of a mile on their way, Don knew, the road ran between steep banks overgrown with bushes. It was the place selected for the breakaway, and he had that all arranged with Harry.

He trudged along, the grub-bag under his arm as inconspicuously as possible, and his hand on Burton's shoulder. It wouldn't do to miss each other at the outset. Lord! How different he felt from those other poor devils shuffling along in front of him. He wished he'd killed a guard or two before he left that camp. Burton strolled along as happy as a boy out birds-nesting—he was positively jaunty. Carew chuckled, and the man next him thought he was mad.

The banks on each side of the track grew steeper, and in a moment the men were marching in complete darkness. For a hundred yards now the way was lined with bushes, and Don's hand tightened on Burton's arm. Turning his head, he saw that it was impossible to see even the white blur of men's faces a few files away. The man beside him was peering keenly into his face.

"Not a word, friend." Don murmured, and stepped off to the side, pulling Burton's arm as he moved. Harry swung out without a mis-step, and the two men crouched against the bank while the column shuffled by, their faces buried in their sleeves to hide the betraying whiteness, and their hearts going like hammers.

Ten paces past them the German guard at the rear struck a match and lighted his pipe, and the flare lit up both sides of the road. "My God! If he'd had that pipe filled half a minute sooner!" whispered Harry.

Carew didn't answer. He was elated, bursting with joy and shaking with silent laughter at the whole business. They'd done it, by God! He forgot the weary march and the dangers ahead of them. He was free—he felt a physical lightening upon his shoulder and limbs. His spirit was infectious, and for a moment the two men rolled on the road in a paroxysm of crazy laughter. Fortunately they had sense enough left to keep quiet.

"Come on, Harry!" said Carew suddenly. "Two minutes we've wasted."

Over and over again he'd conned the map with the Frenchman, and he knew his direction without fear of a mistake. He pored over the luminous dial of the compass Conneau had given him.

"Over the fields straight due north until we come to a river, Harry."

Burton grabbed the food-bag. "My turn," he remarked, and banged his friend on the back. "This way for Blighty!"

(*To be continued.*)

* *

IN MEMORY OF THE BATTLES OF THE SOMME.

In remembrance of all the officers and soldiers who fell so valiantly for the cause of the Allies before Rancourt, Bouchavesnes, Sailly-Saillisel and the woods of St. Pierre-Waast (Somme) a committee has been formed to set up a church and memorial on the ground where their gallantry has consecrated. The scheme embraces the building of a village church, a "campo santo" surrounded with porticos, and kindred buildings.

The scheme has the official sanction of the French Government, and is under the patronage of the Bishop of Amiens. Subscriptions and cheques may be sent to the Treasurer, M. A. du Bois, 47, Avenue Henri Martin, Paris, 16e; or to Messrs. Morgan Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2

"The service you render to us Canadians is unusually efficient, and much appreciated."—E. A. B., Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

FOUR-YEAR MEN AND THE GRATUITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I, together with many others, feel that the four-year service men should be treated more generously in the matter of gratuities.

At this stage of the game we feel and know that our experiences in France have weakened our vitality, and that the struggle to begin again will be harder than it would have been a year ago. Again, we answered the call of duty at once, and when many others were living in comfort we were suffering both physically and financially. To-day we know that it will take time for us to "come back."

A four years' gratuity is surely only fair and a matter of justice.—Yours, etc.,

OFFICER OF FOUR YEARS' SERVICE.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—As one who served through the South African campaign, and as an officer who has served four years overseas in the present great war, I would like to suggest through your valuable columns that some movement be set on foot to urge the Canadian Government to grant a four years' war gratuity to all ranks who have served that length of time overseas.

Surely the officer, N.C.O. or man who has had to stick four years of Army wear and tear is more than entitled to the four years' gratuity, because the first year's achievements rank as important as any which followed in the last three years, for which a gratuity is granted; and it seems only right that the first year should be recognised by a gratuity equal to that given for each of the remaining three years.—Yours, etc.,

FUTURE.

[We have received a number of other letters to the same effect.—Editor, *Canada*.]

RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I wish to draw to your notice that returned prisoners of war, most of whom arrived in this country in November and early December, are still being held at Rhyl Camp, while thousands of conscripts in the Third Division are being rapidly sent home. Is this fair to the men who suffered from gas, and fell into the hands of the enemy in April, 1915? At present there are about four hundred at Rhyl.

In my case I waited twenty-two days for L.P.C., and have now been awaiting sailing for four weeks. Promises to be sent home are of no use to us. We need home comfort to get into fit condition again.

The latest move here is that the sleeping boards have all been called in owing to a few being burnt on account of the shortage of coal. Some treatment for men who have suffered so much!—Yours, etc.,

RETURNED PRISONER.

* *

A MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A good deal is being heard in these days about Reconstruction, and a Ministry of Reconstruction, a body that renders aid or service in the work of re-making or re-forming. Dr. Barnardo's Homes may be said to come within that category, for they strive to reconstruct the outlook, the life, and the possibilities of the children who need such aid.

That it is the eternal good that is bred in them; the bad is but the accident of time and place, is the faith of Dr. Barnardo's Homes; and, holding it, they have in fifty years helped 87,000 boys and girls, reconstructed their moral and physical conditions, taught them, tended them, loved them, trained them, and handed them on—clean, strong, and good young men and women fitted to do their duty as citizens of the Empire. They are doing to-day exactly what they have been doing for half a century—saving little children from moral and physical danger, from moral and physical death. During the years of the war they helped 7,210. During the same time, by land and sea, 10,715 old Barnardo boys fought the great fight of right; and 1,386 children of other fighting men have been admitted to the Homes. At the present moment the little inmates number in all 7,131.

Donations of any kind, money, War Bonds, War Loan, stocks and shares, property, endowments, clothing, blankets, toys, food, are most gratefully received and should be sent to the Hon. Director, William Baker, Esq., M.A., LL.B., 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1. Cheques and orders payable "Dr Barnardo's Homes Food Bill Fund," and crossed "Barclays Bank, Ltd., a/c Barnardo's Homes."

◆ ◆

Pill Harriers, a famous Welsh Rugby team, administered a sound trouncing to the Canadian Services XV. at Newport on Saturday. The score was 43 points to nothing.

Sec. Lt. Alan R. Cole, who was formerly employed by the McKim Advertising Agency in Montreal, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry near Soissons last July. He is serving with the American Third Army.

Sergt. J. H. Massey, 12th Res., was placed third in the 6¼ miles' cross-country race at Raynes Park on Saturday. At Cambridge, the same day, Lt. H. M. Williams (in the colours of the Ranelagh Harriers) took fifth place.

Alfred Shrubb, the famous distance runner, who has been a resident of Canada since 1907, intends to return to England to compete in professional matches over here. Spr. F. Nelson Smith, of Winnipeg, 12th C.R.T., and now with the 12th Res. Bn. at Witley, is Shrubb's representative in England.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At the Investiture on Saturday last, Lt.-Col. W. Clark-Kennedy, of Montreal, O.C., 24th Bn., was decorated with the Victoria Cross, which he won for "conspicuous bravery, initiative, and skilful leadership" on August 27-28, near Wancourt. He also received the insignia of the C.M.G., and a Bar to the D.S.O.

* *

A record for an Investiture during the European War was made last Saturday by Major W. G. Barker, R.A.F., of Dauphin, Man., when he received at the hands of the King no fewer than six decorations for gallantry in action. Major Barker, who has destroyed 50 enemy machines, was decorated with the Victoria Cross, the D.S.O. and Bar, and the M.C. and First and Second Bars. He won the V.C. for his epic fight with several strong enemy formations over the Mormal Forest on October 27 last.

* *

At Saturday's Investiture Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien received the insignia of the C.B. and a Bar to the D.S.O. The following were decorated with the M.C.:—Majors Fred. Clarke (C.A.M.C.), Cecil Crysdale (Eng.), Ernest Steir (C.M.R.), Frank Strachan, and Samuel Workman (Eng.); Capts. John Flynn, Hugh Maclaren (C.F.A.), Douglas McCallum (C.F.A.), Isaac Mooney, Matthew Scott (C.F.A.), and Leonard Townsend; Lts. Sedley Anderson, George Downey, and Kennan Jenckes (C.F.A.), Willis McMullin (C.M.G.C.), Thomas Rowling (Res. Bn.), and Harry Westwood (Eng.).

* *

Canadian newspapers, regardless of party, are (says the *Times*) advocating a pension for Lady Laurier.

* *

General Pau and the members of the French Mission to Canada have met with a cordial reception everywhere during their visit. While in Ottawa last week they visited the Dominion House of Commons, and placed a wreath on the grave of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Nôtre Dame Cemetery.

* *

Sir George Perley attended the funeral of Sir Bertram L. Lima at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, and Hampstead Cemetery, on Friday of last week. The following members of the Canadian War Records Staff were present:—Capt. J. H. Watkins, M.B.E. (representing Lord Beaverbrook), Capt. I. Castle (representing the Photographic Section, Ministry of Information), Lt. N. R. Wright, and Lt. E. J. Robertson.

* *

Major-General W. B. Lindsay, G.O.C., Canadian Engineers, was admitted to Michelham Convalescent Hospital, Mentone, on 19th ult.

Brig.-General A. C. Critchley, R.A.F., was admitted to the Officers' Hospital, North Audley Street, W., on 23rd ult suffering from i.c.t., right elbow.

* *

Mr. David Warnock has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia.

* *

Mr. G. C. Creelman, who has been Commissioner of Agriculture in Ontario for the past two years, has resigned, and will devote his entire time to the Ontario Agriculture College. Mr. C. F. Bailey, Deputy Minister, succeeds him

* *

Sir Edgar Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, will be entertained at luncheon by the British Empire League at Claridge's on Thursday, March 13, at 1.30. Lord Sydenham will be the chairman.

* *

Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, has resigned his post after fourteen years' service with the Department of the Interior, in order to join the expert staff of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

* *

Major Stanley Coristine has been appointed a Dominion Pension Commissioner.

* *

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons has conferred the diploma of M.R.C.S. on Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, of Manitoba University, and Mr. H. B. Maitland, of Toronto University. Mr. K. M. B. Simon, M.B., Toronto, has received a diploma in Public Health in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians.

(*Continued on page 308.*)

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S WEDDING.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AFTER THE CEREMONY.

Photograph: Farringdon Photo Co.

[illegible] GUARD OF HONOUR OUTSIDE THE ABBEY.

Photograph: Graphic Picture Union

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*

G.O.C. CANADIAN CORPS HEAVY ARTILLERY AND STAFF.

Photograph.

SUB STAFF CENTRAL REG

Standing (left to right): Ptes. G. Duncan (Edmont
(Winnipeg). *Sitting*: Cpl. J. G. B. Mowatt (W
(Winnipeg), and J. T. Sullivan (C

Canadian War Records]

OFFICERS, 3RD DIVISIONAL SIGNALLERS.

A CURLING MATCH AT THE 5TH INF

Canadian War Records

MAJOR-GENERAL F. O. W. LOOMIS, G.O.C. 3RD DIVISION, AND HIS STAFF.

[*E. Hilton.*

ARTERS, SEAFORD.

r (Vancouver), R. Jones (Toronto), S. Holt
C. C. G. Smith (Toronto), F. B. Baldock
R. Hobbin (San Francisco).

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*

HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS, 1ST CANADIAN MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM.

[*Photographs.*

OFFICERS, 2ND BRIGADE, CANADIAN GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Photographs.

OFFICERS AND N.C.OS., 3RD DIVISIONAL PONTOON BRIDGING AND TRANSPORT UNIT.

PURELY PERSONAL

Continued from page 305.

The Duchess of Devonshire, accompanied by her daughter and son, Lady Dorothy and Lord Charles Cavendish, who have been in England since December, expect to return to Canada at the end of March. Lady Blanche Cavendish and Miss Saunders will return with them.

* *

In the Dominion Parliament the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved and seconded by two returned soldiers—Capt. R. J. Manion, M.C. (Fort William and Rainy River) and Maj. D. E. Rodman (Calgary).

* *

Sir George Perley, Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, and Lt.-Col. D. S. Ellis were among the speakers at the Federation of British Industries luncheon on Monday. Mr. Harrison Watson was also present.

* *

Among the passengers on the C.P.O.S. *Scotian*, which arrived at St. John's during the week-end, were Lt.-Col. Sir Andrew Macphail, C.A.M.C., Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., and Cadet F. G. Coppins, V.C.

* *

Lord Morris inaugurated on Monday the exhibition of a Handley-Page passenger aeroplane at Selfridge's.

* *

Among other departures for Canada have been Col. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mrs. Haydn Horsey, Mrs. H. P. Wright and the Misses Wright.

* *

Mr. W. Beverley Robinson, of Montreal, has arrived in London.

* *

Lt.-Col. Beckles Willson is now acting as Inspector of War Trophies with the Canadian Corps, on behalf of the Canadian National War Museum.

* *

Mrs. George Black, F.R.G.S., of Dawson, Y.T., returned last week from a three weeks' lecture-tour in the mining centres of South Wales, where she was speaking under the auspices of the Imperial Y.M.C.A. Upon her return she became dangerously ill with congestion of the lungs, but is now happily convalescing among friends in Surrey.

* *

Among those present at Westminster Cathedral on Wednesday of last week for the requiem mass for Sir Wilfrid Laurier were Countess Grey, Lady Sybil Grey, the Countess of Minto, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice (representing Sir Robert Borden and the Dominion Government) and Miss Doherty, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Edward Kemp, Sir Charles and Lady Ross, Dr. G. R. Parkin, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. E. P. Luke, Mr. John Howard, Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett, Col. E. W. Pope, Major Macdonald, Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Capt. George Warner, Capt. A. A. Lemarre, Canon Scott, Mr. Mark Workman and the Misses Workman, Mr. W. Power, Mr. P. T. Ahearn, Mr. and Mrs. Connolly.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced between Capt. C. Sclater Lewis, C.A.M.C., only son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Lewis, Montreal, and Evelyn, daughter of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. J. G. Ross. The marriage will take place shortly.

* *

COMMODORE ÆMILIUS JARVIS,
Of Toronto, President of the Navy League of Canada (*See page* 298.)

A marriage has been arranged between Col. Halfdan F. H. Hertzberg, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Canadian Engineers, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hertzberg, Toronto, and grandson of the late Col. P. H. Hertzberg, Royal Engineers, Norway, and Dorothy Hope, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Woodward Judah, grand-daughter of the late F. T. Judah, Q.C., and of the late Jas. Key Springle, of Montreal. Miss Judah has been serving in France with the American Red Cross.

* *

The engagement is announced between Major Barry S. Cumberlege, R.A.S.C. (M.T.), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cumberlege, of Freeland Road, Ealing, W.5, and Miss Louella L. Gillis, C.A.M.C., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gillis, of Matapedia, Quebec.

* *

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place at Boulogne, between Capt. T. R. Phipps, R.A.M.C., Toronto, and Mlle. Jeanne Joseph Dehay, Achicourt, Arras, France.

* *

The marriage took place in Ottawa on Feb. 19, of Capt. R. A. Brodie, son of Mr. Robert Brodie, of Montreal, to Miss Agnes MacDiarmid, daughter of the late Dr. Donald MacDiarmid, of Maxville, Ontario.

* *

At Toronto on Feb. 4, the marriage took place between Dr. Alexander Dunbar McKelvey and Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Kent.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on Feb. 6, Lt. Ormonde St. Patrick Aitken, M.C., was married to Phyllis Catherine Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wollaston.

* *

The marriage took place at the Parish Church, Sherbourne, St. John, Hants, on Feb. 27, of Major Noble Carman Sharpe, C.A.M.C., Adjutant and Registrar of No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, Basingstoke, son of the Rev. Dixon and Mrs. Sharpe, Southampton, Ont., and Mary Cummings, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., third daughter of Mrs. Margaret Cummings, of West Toronto. Col. Henry, O.C., No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, gave the bride away. Major Shields acted as best man, and Miss Oatman as bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by Capt. C. R. Cumming, of the Canadian Chaplain Services.

* *

At Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, N.B., last month, the marriage took place of Joseph Mintzer, youngest daughter of the late Judge Alfred E. Oulton and Mrs. Oulton, to Mr. Andrew Whitton Seath, of Montreal, son of Sheriff and Mrs. David Richie Seath, of Prince Albert, Sask.

* *

The marriage arranged between Winifred E. Redman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Redman, of Folkestone, and Sgt. Charles H. Ringrose, Canadians, will not take place.

* *

CONCERTS.

At the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, on Monday, Mr. Lloyd Powell gave a successful pianoforte recital. On Tuesday next, at 3.15 p.m., Mr. Michael Doré will give a first violin recital. Mlle. Jehanne Chambard, the French pianist, announces the second and third of her recitals at 8.15 p.m. onThursday, March 20, and Thursday, April 3 respectively The former will be a sonata concert.

* *

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Canadians now in England have but one more week in which to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the great Peace pantomime, "Babes in the Wood," at the famous Drury Lane Theatre. The run of the pantomime ceases on March 15. Matinée performances will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1.30

* *

ROYALTY THEATRE.

"The Title," Arnold Bennett's brilliant comedy at the Royalty, is one of the most amusing plays to be seen in London. The spirit of the piece, which bulges with laughable situations, is excellently upheld by a company headed by Aubrey Smith and Eva Moore

OLD MASTERS.

COLLECTORS and MUSEUMS offered exceptional opportunities of purchasing privately at very reasonable prices GENUINE OLD MASTERS direct from Historical Collections of Noblemen and other Private Owners.

ARTHUR RUCK, Galleries 4, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

PELMANISM BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

Over 100,000 Enrolments Last Year.

RUSH FOR PELMAN COURSES INCREASING DAILY.

Higher Pay through Pelmanism in every Business, Trade and Profession.

PELMANISM is breaking all records.

It broke its own record last year, when over 100,000 men and women enrolled for Pelman Courses.

But 1919 is likely to be marked by an even greater increase in the number of adherents secured by Pelmanism.

In January, for example, the highest number of Pelman students ever enrolled in any single month was recorded.

And every day the rush for Pelman Courses increases.

Public men, Business leaders, Soldiers and Sailors, Women Workers, and men and women engaged in every form of Industrial and Commercial Undertaking are writing in thousands from all parts of the country for particulars of this famous system.

This great and increasing demand shows beyond question that the triumph of Pelmanism during the War (when over 100,000 soldiers and sailors, including 150 Generals and Admirals, became Pelmanists)will certainly be exceeded by the triumph of Pelmanism in times of Peace.

This is only as it should be. For if this country is to recover as quickly as possible from the loss and wastage of war it is essential that a great increase must be brought about in the mental efficiency and business capacity of the people. And it is in Pelmanism that thousands of readers are finding the means whereby they can train and develop their mental faculties, double and treble their efficiency, and greatly increase their income-earning and other powers. Readers wishing to obtain particulars of the best way of receiving the help of Pelmanism should write to-day (on a postcard) to the Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1, when by return they will receive, free of cost, not only full details of the system, but special information showing how they can enrol at a reduced fee.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

Greater Efficiency Needed All Round.

How Pelmanism is Helping Thousands to Succeed.

No one can read the Prime Minister's speech at the opening of Parliament without feeling that, provided the people of this country rise to the level of their opportunities, the business and industrial future of the nation ought to be even more brilliant and successful than its past has been.

The war has left behind it many burdens. These burdens, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "bear heavily upon all purses and upon all industries." But "the world has not been supplied during the last four or five years with some of the essential ingredients of work for the countries which constitute our markets. In railways, textiles, ships, in furniture, in building, there are great arrears." And "all these have got to be made up." So, as the Prime Minister pointed out, "there is no danger of unemployment if certain essential conditions of employment are adhered to."

THE NEED OF THE DAY.

Every reader will agree that one of the most essential of these conditions is increased efficiency. Increased efficiency is the vital need of the moment. Everywhere more efficiency is needed, in our businesses, in our industries, in our economical undertakings, and in our public services. We need more efficiency in Parliament and more efficiency amongst the members of the public. We want more efficiency in order to cast off the burdens which will otherwise handicap us, and we want more efficiency in order to reconstruct a finer world than that which the war has tumbled into ruins.

In every trade, in every business, in every profession, in every occupation, thousands are finding the need for greater personal efficiency if they are to make the best of their opportunities now and in the future. And thousands, too, are finding that by Pelmanising their minds they are securing that increased efficiency which they so greatly need, and which is helping them to increase their incomes and to widen their opportunities of advancement.

Here is a letter which has just been received by the Pelman Institute:

> In sending completed lesson-sheet of the last lesson of the Course, I wish to place on record my appreciation of the Training I have received during the past nine months.
>
> I am glad to think that the Course has been taken up at this stage of my life, when but a youth, for it has imbued me with a realisation of the great part I have to play in the next few years towards building up a new England after the ravages of the war. (H. 12425.)

That is the spirit which is going to pull us through all our difficulties. And if Pelmanism did no more than to produce this spirit of Optimism and Determination in the minds of those who followed it, it would still be performing a great national service.

PELMANISM IN BUSINESS.

But Pelmanism does far more than this. During the war Pelmanism helped hundreds of thousands of officers and men to use their minds efficiently, and by doing so they became better soldiers, and secured, in innumerable cases, rapid promotion and advancement, and now that the war is over Pelmanism is helping thousands of men and women in business and industry to secure higher positions, **and to double and treble their income-earning power.**

The following are taken from a recent post-bag:—

> "I may say that this week my firm has offered me the position of Assistant Secretary, after being an assistant in clerical work for nearly fourteen years, and I venture to think that this is the result of my improved capabilities (due to your system) having come under the notice of the management." (D. 16296.)
>
> (I have secured) "a decidedly improved memory, a wider range of ideas . . . . as regards the working of the mind—a more hopeful outlook, and a much greater faith in myself; last, but not least, **two rises in twelve months.**" (B. 10113.)

In the first example we have the case of one who has worked for nearly fourteen years without apparently much recognition of his services. He takes a course of Pelmanism, improves his capabilities, and immediately attracts the notice of the management, and secures promotion. The other writer—a woman—gains from her course a greater faith in herself, and, this being reflected in her work, she is given two rises in a year—and doubtless others will follow.

WHY PELMANISTS MAKE GOOD.

The reason why Pelmanism is such a help to those engaged in business is that it develops just those mental qualities which are required in business life—such qualities, for example, as

—Concentration.
—Initiative.
—Perception.
—Energy.
—Foresight.
—Judgment.
—Organising Power.
—Self-Confidence.
—Optimism.
—Originality.
—Determination.
—Orderliness.
—Resourcefulness and Habitual Accuracy,

and which, when acquired and trained by Pelmanism, enable those who possess them to rise rapidly above the heads of their less competent fellows, and to secure higher and better-paid positions.

Convinced of the value of Pelmanism in business, many important firms have recently enrolled their entire staffs for courses of Pelman Training, knowing that the cost of the fees would be repaid them over and over again in the increased efficiency of their employees.

And, of course, many hundreds of Business Leaders are convinced Pelmanists themselves. For Pelmanism appeals to every class, and there is no one, however highly placed, who does not feel the need of increased mental efficiency. And Pelmanism gives this increased mental efficiency.

AN INTELLECTUAL TONIC.

But Pelmanism is not only adopted by those who wish to win Business, Professional, or Social Success. It is not only an Income increaser, it is an intellectual tonic.

Hundreds of people practise Pelmanism because it widens their minds, sharpens their perceptions, makes them happier.

THE TRIUMPH OF PELMANISTS.

Easy and delightful to follow, involving no hard work itself, but making all work easier and more interesting, helping thousands to success, and brightening the lives of thousands of others, Pelmanism is advancing by leaps and bounds amongst all classes of the community. Pelmanists are everywhere—and wherever you find Pelmanists, there you find men and women confident of their powers, sure of their aim, and advancing steadily and often rapidly towards whatever goal they have set before them.

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the 12 lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete course at a reduced fee, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of CANADA *who applies to the Pelman Institute,* 21, *Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.*1.

INDUSTRIAL RE-EDUCATION.

Statement by Department's Overseas Representative.

Major T. W. Anderson, the Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, has made an important statement to *Canada* concerning re-education and financial assistance to Canadian troops returning to Canada.

"An erroneous impression appears to have gained wide circulation among the Canadian Forces on this side of the Atlantic," he says, "concerning the policy of the Government regarding industrial re-education and vocational training of soldiers following demobilisation. It would seem from the numerous enquiries which I have been receiving from time to time, and which have reached this Department in Ottawa, that many men are under the impression that the Government is prepared to re-educate any soldier who is desirous of selecting and following any occupation which he may choose on his return to Canada. It is also thought by some that the Government will offer certain financial and other aid to re-establish soldiers in their business.

"As such a policy is not contemplated by the Government at the present time, it is very desirable that all concerned should understand clearly that such financial or other assistance is not to be looked for, except in case of soldiers who are, as a result of disabilities caused by illness or wounds contracted while in service, rendered unable to follow their previous civilian calling. In such circumstances the Government is prepared to re-educate cases of this nature with a view toward fitting them to earn their living in some other capacity where their disabilities will not be such an obstacle to their earning capacity.

"The only exception to the above rule is the assistance furnished by the Government to those who wish to settle on the land. This also has been fully explained in official literature laid before the troops."

* *

Sir Michael Cashin, Finance Minister of Newfoundland, has been visiting Canada and the United States on business connected with making a Government loan of $7,000,000. Of this sum $5,000,000 is to retire that amount of three-year notes which mature on June 30, 1919, and $2,000,000 is for other Government purposes.

BACK TO WORK.

Big Canadian Corporations and Returned Soldiers.

Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway show that up to the present 9,629 employees have been reported as joining the Army. Of these 842 are recorded as dead, 1,844 have been wounded, and 1,108 have been re-employed in the service of the railway. Employment has also been given to 1,557 returned soldiers who were not previously engaged with the C.P.R. This makes a total of 2,665 returned soldiers who have been given work.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has already placed 300 returned men out of 1,700 who answered the call. It is said that 400 of these employees have been killed or so badly wounded that they are unable to return (says the *Daily Record*). No discrimination is made against employees who married overseas, and it is announced that such men are given increases of pay and suitable positions. Similar statements are made with respect to other banks.

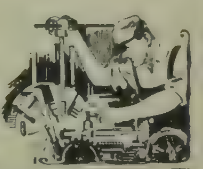
A circular letter issued by the Hudson's Bay Co. states that the company will offer every facility to the reinstatement of their soldier employees at any time within three months after the date of their discharge. Pay will commence on the date upon which the soldier-employee will be ready to resume duties, irrespective of whether the company finds work for the employee at that time or not. The rate of pay will be applicable to the post which was formerly held by the employee, that is to say, the soldier will receive the full benefit of any bonus now being paid by the company to its employees in consideration of the present advanced cost of living.

* *

Henley Regatta has been fixed for July 4 and 5. Entries will close on June 21. Canada is expected to be represented in the eight-oar and four-oar races for the Allied Forces, as well as other events.

In reference to the Bisley meeting, which will take place in July, a conference has been held between representatives of the Overseas Dominions and the N.R.A. Council concerning the attendance of Oversea competitors. For the King's Prize (which will be open to all-comers), the short Service rifle will be used, and the longest range will be 600 yards.

War to Peace



Article No. 10.
Cut out for
Reference.

Training the Invalided Soldier.

WHEN the first Canadian casualties were announced every heart in Canada thrilled with the thought—"What will the country do to help these men overcome the handicaps they have suffered?"

Since that day Canada has been quietly developing a wonderful organisation to help restore the strength and earning capacity of her invalided soldiers.

This work is in the charge of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. It is divided into three classes.

Ward Occupations.

Soldiers who, on account of their injuries, are confined to wards or to their beds in hospitals are taught handicraft work of various kinds. This work is not meant to train a man in work by which he could earn a living. It is encouraged rather because it diverts the soldier's mind from his disability, and gives him light exercise. In this way it assists wonderfully in the soldier's recovery.

Occupational Therapy.

This work is conducted in hospitals. It is intended mainly to help in the cure of the patient. But it often serves as the ground-work for a course in Industrial Re-training. The following gives some idea of the breadth and scope of the subjects taught in these classes:—Mechanical drawing, woodworking, boot and shoe repairing, machine shop practice, gardening, poultry raising, civil service instruction, book-keeping, stenography, telegraphy.

Industrial Re-Training.

When a man is so injured by war service that he cannot follow the occupation or trade that he worked at before enlisting, the Department trains him for a new occupation.

For this work, use is made of Technical Schools and Universities at fourteen centres throughout the Dominion. Here primary training is given by specially planned courses. This helps a man begin his actual re-training work intelligently.

Most of the re-training is given in actual factories and shops. Hundreds of large and small concerns have co-operated whole-heartedly in this work—placing at the disposal of the Department, without charge, their equipment and the services of many of their staffs.

Ninety-five per cent. of those who have been granted "Industrial Re-training" courses by the Department have been successful in becoming self-supporting in a new trade or occupation.

These benefits are given by the Department to ex-members of the Canadian, British and Allied forces living in Canada, who come within the classes for which these benefits are provided.

• • • • • •

During the period a man is being "Re-trained" he and his dependents are granted adequate pay and allowances.

To anyone interested in the work of this Department information will be gladly given on application to—

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—OTTAWA, 22, Vittoria St.—HALIFAX, N.S., Leith House, Hollis St.—FREDERICTON, N.B., Royal Bank Building—MONTREAL, P.Q., Room 361, Drummond Building, Cor. St. Catherine and Peel Streets—QUEBEC, P.Q., Langlois & Paradis Building—TORONTO, Ont., 185, Spadina Ave.—KINGSTON, Ont., Golden Lion Block—LONDON, Ont., London Technical School—HAMILTON, Ont., Clyde Block—WINNIPEG, Man., Notre Dame Investment Bldg.—CALGARY, Alta., Beveridge Bldg.—EDMONTON, Alta., Whyte Block—REGINA, Sask., McCallum-Hill Bldg.—SASKATOON, Sask., Y.M.C.A. Building—VANCOUVER, B.C., Board of Trade Building—VICTORIA, B.C., Central Building.

Director of
Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee,
OTTAWA

Article No 11. Cut out for Reference.

War to Peace

Free Artificial Appliances for Disabled Soldiers

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTE.—At places marked (*) there are Medical Administrative Offices of the Department with Medical Officers in charge. Otherwise reference is given to Medical Representatives. Additions are being made to this list constantly.

City or Town.	Name of Unit Medical Director, Asst. Unit Medical Director or Medical Representative.
Nova Scotia :	
*Halifax	Dr. Dugald Stewart, Leith House, Hollis St.
*Sydney	Dr. Jas. Bruce.
P. E. I.	
*Charlottetown	Dr. Alex. Ross.
Quebec :	
*Montreal	Dr. A. E Lundon, 301, Drummond Bldg.
*Quebec	Dr. A. R. F. Hubbard, 17, St. James St.
Ontario :	
*Kingston	Dr. E. E. Latta, Golden Lion Block.
*Ottawa	Dr. H. T. Douglas, 132, Queen St.
Port Hope	Dr. A. G. Aldrich.
Gananoque	Dr. J. J. Davis, Pine Street
Picton	Dr. C. A. Publow.
Lindsay	Dr. J. A. White.
Brockville	Dr. E. J. F. Williams
*Toronto	Dr. E. Ryan, 185, Spadina Ave.
*Hamilton	Dr. W Bethune, 300 Clyde Blk.
North Bay	Dr. W. J. Bell
Chatham	Dr. R. V. Bray
Sudbury	Dr. W. G. Cook
Windsor	Dr. Cruikshank, 14, Labelle Bldg.
Paris	Dr. W. J. H. Gould
Brantford	Dr. C. C. Fissette.
Windsor	Dr. C. Fuller, 1, Wyandotte St. W.
Orillia	Dr. W. C. Gilchrist.
Haileybury	Dr. G. F. Jackson.
Mattawa	Dr. M. James
Midland	Dr. T. J. Johnston
Barrie	Dr. W. A. Lewis, P.O. Box 13
Owen Sound	Dr. H. H. Middleboro.
Timmins	Dr. H. H. Moore.
Welland	Dr. W. R. McCulloch
Collingwood	Dr. D. McKay
Woodstock	Dr. S. McM. McLay
Stratford	Dr. L. F. Robertson, 55, Albert St.
St. Catharines	Dr. J. Sheahan.
Sault Ste. Marie	Dr. A. A. Shepard, 746, Queen St. E.
*London	Dr. N B. Alexander, Room 56, Bank of Toronto Bldg.
Fort William	Dr. A. J. Manion.
Manitoba :	
*Winnipeg	Dr. K. McIvor, Notre Dame Investment Bldg.
Sask. :	
*Regina	Dr. W. C. Arnold, McCallum-Hill Bldg.
*Saskatoon	Dr. D. S. Creighton.
North Battleford	Dr. J. H. H. Jackson.
Prince Albert	Dr. R. L. King.
Alberta :	
*Calgary	Dr. G. R. Johnson, Beveridge Bldg.
*Edmonton	Dr. G. G. Stewart, 410 McLeod Block
Lethbridge	Dr. G. W. Leech, 109 Sherlock Block.
Medicine Hat	Dr. O. Boyd.
B.C. :	
*Vancouver	Dr. A. P. Proctor, Board of Trade Bldg.
*Victoria	Dr. C. D. Holmes, Central Bldg.
N.B. :	
*Fredericton	Dr. C. MacKay, Royal Bank Bldg.
*St. John	Dr. G. P. Peat, Bank of Montreal Bldg.

EVERY returned soldier, who is an amputation case, is provided by the Government with an artificial limb. He can have that limb repaired, and, if necessary, replaced without expense.

This is one of the many services rendered by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to the returned soldier.

This department also supplies free "orthopædic" appliances to correct as far as possible injuries to the feet, legs and arms; also special boots, splints, braces, etc. To those who need them, it also gives free surgical appliances such as trusses, spectacles, spinal supports, glass eyes, abdominal supports.

A Government factory has been established at Toronto to make artificial limbs. Here standard patterns, embodying the best ideas known, are manufactured.

In this work expert advice is given by surgeons who have seen overseas service, and who are in constant touch with similar work in other countries.

An experimental department is maintained for developing practical applications of new ideas, and for testing out all new appliances that become available in Canada or foreign countries.

Repair parts for standard patterns are kept in stock at fitting depots in the following centres:—Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

At these depots there are experienced fitters who make repairs and adjustments under the supervision of surgeons. They also fit to individual patients appliances received in the rough from the factory.

These depots are so located that those requiring renewals, repairs or adjustments can get them free without travelling long distances. If there is no fitting depot in the patient's town, he is instructed by the Department's Medical Officer to travel to the nearest depot. He is furnished with free first class railway tickets, an allowance to cover meals and other expense, and an allowance to apply against loss of time from his work. If he must remain there for longer than a week he is maintained at the Department's expense, and he and his dependents receive the same allowances as if he were in hospital.

Artificial limbs, orthopædic and surgical appliances are furnished free only when their issue is authorised by a Medical Officer of the Department. These representatives are listed alongside.

HJDaly

Director of Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee,

OTTAWA.

[illegible] No. 12. Cut out for Reference.

War to Peace

Land and Loans—to Help Soldiers Become Farmers

IT is anticipated that a great many soldiers who have served with the Canadian, British or Allied forces may want to become farmers in Canada. The vital need to-day is to increase production and the acreage under cultivation. It is thus in Canada's best interests to give these soldiers every assistance. The Government has therefore been developing a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming.

The Present Plan.

Under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, an eligible returned soldier is entitled, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, to a free grant of one quarter-section of Dominion Lands on homestead conditions.

For this purpose the Government has suspended homestead entry by others than soldiers on all remaining homestead lands in the Western provinces within fifteen miles of railway transportation, pending inquiry into their suitability.

As soon as a soldier goes on the land, the Board has power to grant him a loan up to the maximum of $2,500.

This loan is granted to settlers to help them acquire land for farming, discharge incumbrances, undertake improvements, erect buildings and secure necessary live stock, machinery and equipment.

It is not given as an actual advance of cash, but in the form of payment for expenditures. In this way the settlers' transactions are carefully supervised.

The loan is made at the low interest rate of five per cent. It is to be repaid in twenty annual instalments. The first two payments may be deferred by the Board when desirable.

The New Proposal.

The Government have found it necessary to broaden these original plans for the following reasons :—

(a) It has been found that only a limited amount of suitable homestead land is available for soldier settlement.

(b) Some Crown lands are held by the Provinces.

(c) Homesteading may not suit all the returned soldiers.

It is now proposed that the Provincial Governments co-operate with the Soldier Settlement Board in acquiring suitable lands at present held uncultivated by private owners. The Dominion Government has announced its intention of introducing necessary legislation along these lines at the opening of the next Session.

The lands so bought will be re-sold to the soldier at cost price. It is suggested that the purchaser be required to make a cash payment of one-tenth of the purchase price. The balance will be payable in equal annual instalments extended over twenty years or longer.

The amount of the land purchased by this plan, if it is approved by Parliament, will be limited in value to $5,000. Interest will be charged at a low rate of five per cent.

When these new proposals for land purchase become effective the Board will be able to loan the soldier settler up to a total of $1,500 for the purchase of live stock and equipment in addition to the loan for the purchase of his land. It will be granted on practically the same terms as the loans now allowed.

As the soldier improves his farm the Board may advance him a further $1,000.

Who May Apply.

The Act applies to anyone who has served with an honourable record in the Canadian or Imperial forces in the present war, or to any Canadian who was on active service with the Allied forces, or the widow of any such person who died on active service.

The Board will loan money only to those who have had sufficient experience or training in farming. Each applicant may be required to appear in person before the Qualification Committee in his district.

Training.

Those soldiers who have had insufficient experience in farming will be helped by the Board to secure the necessary training to qualify them for the loans.

Special instructional courses are being arranged with the agricultural schools and experimental farms.

Farmers will be asked to co-operate in giving the soldier practical training and knowledge.

Expert Assistance.

The work of the Soldier Settlement Board is carried out by Supervisors in each of the provinces.

These supervisors have under them a staff of land appraisers to valuate the land, and farming advisors or practical farmers in the community to advise the soldier after he has definitely settled on his farm.

Qualification Committees are being appointed in each Province to advise the Board as to the qualifications of each applicant.

Results.

Loans, amounting to over 1¼ million dollars, have already been granted to over one thousand returned soldiers.

Since the regulations were completed last July, over eight hundred soldiers have made entries on Dominion Crown Lands under the Soldier Settlement Act.

Offices of the Soldier Settlement Board are located as follows :—Post Office Bldg.; EDMONTON, Alta.; Post Office Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.; Pemberton Bldg., VICTORIA, B.C.; McCallum Hill Bldg., REGINA, Sask.; 33, Adelaide St. E., TORONTO, Ont.; Drummond Bldg., MONTREAL, Que. In New Brunswick the Board is temporarily represented by the Secretary of the Provincial Farm Settlement Board, St. John; in Nova Scotia, by the Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, Halifax, N.S.; and in Prince Edward Island by the Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

Director of Repatriation.

FROM WAR TO PEACE

The Repatriation Committee,
OTTAWA.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

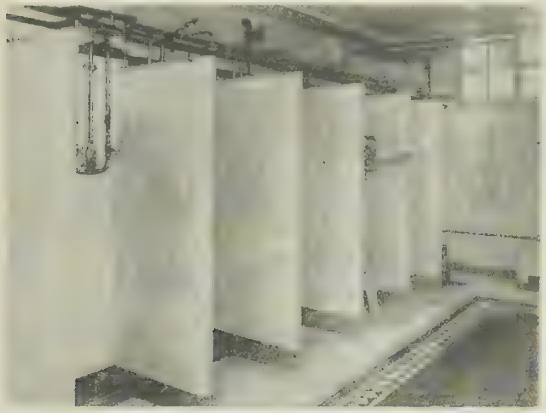
From the "London Gazette."

Personal Staff.—A.D.C.—Temp. Lt. J. G. Ross, Can. Tank Corps, vice temp. Capt. P. Turcot, Local Forces, Dec. 17, 1918. (Substituted for the notifications in the *Gazettes* of Jan. 27 and 28.)

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—D.A.A.Gs.—Temp. Maj. A. E. Duncanson, Eng. (Dec. 20, 1918.) Temp. Maj. D. J. O'Donahoe, D.S.O., Brit. Col. R. (Dec. 21, 1918.) Temp. Maj. R. H. Richardson, M.C., Man. R. (Jan. 10.) And to be actg. Majs. whilst so empld. :—Lt. (actg. Capt.) J. L. Duncan, C.F.A. (Dec. 17, 1918.) Temp. Capt. J. E. Eastlake, M.C., C.F.A., vice temp. Maj. F. R. Phelan, M.C., Que. R. (Jan. 5.) Lt. (actg. Capt.) J. O'Reilly, C.F.A. (Jan. 5.) D.A.Q.M.G.—Temp. Maj. F. R. Phelan, D.S.O., M.C., Que. R. (Jan. 5.) Temp. Capt. E. Osborne, M.C., C.M.G.C., and to be actg. Maj. whilst so empld. (Jan. 3.)

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capts.—Temp. Lt. A. C. M. Thomson, M.C., E. Ont. R., and to be actg. Capt. whilst so empld., vice temp. Maj. D. J. O'Donahoe, D.S.O., Brit. Col. R. (Dec. 21, 1918.) Temp. Capt. H. W. Walker, Que. R. (Dec. 22, 1918.) Temp. Capt. H. D. Ives, Que. R. (Jan. 5.) Temp. Lt. H. L. McPherson, M.C., C.F.A., and to be actg. Capt. whilst so empld., vice temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) J. O'Reilly, C.F.A. (Jan. 5.) Temp. Maj. W. T. Daniel, Sask. R. (Jan. 10.) Temp. Capt. M. O'Halloran, M.C., C.F.A. (Jan. 20.) Temp. Lt. F. M. Stanton, Art., and to be actg. Capt. whilst so empld. (Jan. 20.) Staff Lt.—Temp. Lt. D. W. Ferrier, M.C., C.F.A. (Jan. 6.)

Special Appointments.—Cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. :—Temp. Maj. W. P. D. Pemberton, B.C.; temp. Maj. E. H. Knox-Leet, Que.; temp. Maj. K. B. Spurgin, B.C.; temp. Lt.-Col. R. T. Pritchard, W. Ont.; temp. Maj. E. E. Wood, N.B.; temp. Capt. R. W. Angus, W. Ont.; temp. Capt. J. B. Thompson, N.S.; temp. Capt. A. T. Trethewy, 2nd Cent. Ont.



A MUCH-APPRECIATED FEATURE OF THE BEAVER HUT: SPRAY BATHS.

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—A.A. and Q.M.Gs.—And to be act. Lt.-Cols. whilst so empld. :—Temp. Maj. B. W. Browne, D.S.O., M.C., Man. Regt., vice temp. Lt.-Col. J. S. Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O., N.S. Regt. (December 19, 1918). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. E. Colman, M.C., Sask. Regt. (December 20, 1918). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. G. Blackstock, M.C., C.F.A., vice temp. Lt.-Col. W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., N.S. Regt. (December 22, 1918).

Special Appointment.—(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Capt.).—Temp. Capt. W. E Harris, C.F.A., relinquishes his appt. (January 20).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capts.—Temp. Capt. P. S. Conroy, Sask. Regt. (January 2). Temp. Lt. A. St. C. Ryley, C.F.A., from Adjt., and to be act. Capt. whilst so empld., vice temp. Capt. D. F. Robertson, C.F.A. (January 7).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—Asst. Dir. of Light Rlys.—(Graded for purposes of pay as a Dep. Dir. of Can. Rly. Troops) :—Lt. (act. Maj.) K. A. Ramsay, D.S.O., C.R.T., relinquishes his appt. and the act. rank of Lt.-Col. (January 14).

Cavalry.—Hon. Capt. and temp. Qr.-Mr. G. Irving to be temp. Capt.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. D. J. Maxwell, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. N. Rattray to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. C. T. Mee ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Feb. 10).

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. R. Babb, M.C., to be temp Capt. Temp. Lt. H. L. Polson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Feb. 10)

Engineers.—Temp. Capt. J. A. Langford, M.C., to be actg. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts. :—L. D. G. Strutt, R. McF. Robertson. Temp. Lt. J. A. Knight to be actg. Capt. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) J. Stevenson relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. To be temp. Qr.-Mrs. with hon. rank of Capt. :—Temp. Lt. J. T. Lindsay, Hon. Lt. and temp. Qr.-Mr. A. S. Lawrence. Temp. Lt. W. L. Dobbin to be actg. Capt. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) J. H. L. Johnstone ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Feb. 11).

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. H. E. Crowell to be actg. Maj.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. P. Kempf to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. Temp. Lts. (actg. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—G. V. Whitehead, A. H. Murphy. Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts. while empld. as Asst. Embarkation Officers :—R. A. C. Young, W. L. Hart, H. H. Chanter. Temp. Lt. H. G. Scott ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Feb. 13).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) E. O. Keeler, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. H. Craig is granted pay and allces. of his actg. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) A. G. Henshaw retires in the British Isles.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. O. Olsen to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. G. F. Kerr, V.C., M.C., M.M., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. C. B. Dawson ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Feb. 5). Temp Lt. F. B. Denison ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Feb. 9).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. R. E. Smythe, D.S.O., M.C., to be actg. Lt.-Col. (Oct. 8 to Dec. 7, 1918). Temp. Capt. A. H. Jucksch, D.S.O., M.C., to be actg. Maj. (Oct. 23 to Dec. 7, 1918). Temp. Lt. G. E. MacDonald, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. (actg. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—L. B. Douglass, M.C., W. W. Johnson, M.C., A. W. G. Good. Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts. :—F. J. Hooper and N. K. McKechnie (Oct. 23 to Dec. 7, 1918).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. McG. Chisholm to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. A. E. McKeever, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Maj. and to be secd. to the C.A.F. Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) L. B. Unwin, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. G. J. Spencer is secd. for duty with Gas Servs. Temp. Lt. T. C. Creaghan ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Feb 9). Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) K. D. McKay ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (Feb. 10). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts. :—(Actg. Capt.) A. Berner, C. E. Armbrister, M.M.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. P. R. M. Wallis to be actg. Maj. Temp. Lt. J. A. Weldon, M.C., to be actg. Capt. and 2nd in comd. of a Co. Temp. Lt. W. W. Cooper to be temp. Qr.-Mr. with hon. rank of Capt.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. D. Henderson to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. A. Ruckham to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Asst. Embarkation Officer. Temp. Capt. R. W. Gyles, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp Lt (actg. Capt.) T. H. Hewitt, M.C., to be temp. Capt.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. Langtry, M.M., is secd. for duty as Asst. Instr. 1st Army S.O.S. School to fill estabt. Temp. Lts. (actg. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—L. R. Knight, G. Graham. Hon. Capt and temp Qr.-Mr. S. L. Bedson to be Hon. Capt. on relinquishing the appt. of Qr Mr Hon Capt. S L Bedson to be actg. Hon. Maj. while empld. as Embarkation Officer Temp. Lt. W. A. Watson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Feb. 10).

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. J. H. Cardinall to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. N. E. O'Brian, M.C., to be actg. Maj. while empld. as Embarkation Officer Temp. Lt. T. S. Leslie to be actg. Capt. while comdg. a Co.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. F. E. Watts to be actg. Lt.-Col. while empld. at a Gen. Hospital.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. N. McL. Sanders ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Jan. 23). Temp. Lt. N. J. Breakey to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. J. McL. McGown to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Asst. Embarkation Officer.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt.-Col. (actg. Brig.-Gen.) C. L. Hervey, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (Jan. 11). Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) W. D. Cavendish retains the actg rank of Capt. while empld. as Embarkation Officer.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Lt. R. P. Hastey, from Corps Can. Rly. Troops, to be temp. Qr. Mr. with hon. rank of Capt.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Maj. C. G. S. Bagot to be actg. Lt.-Col. while empld. as Chief Transport Officer. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) E. Y. Smith to be temp Capt. Temp. Lt. J. Malcolm ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (Feb. 7).

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Lt. E. H. Cooper to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Paymr. Can. Report Centre, Brussels. Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) A. R. Mortimore retains the actg. rank of Maj. while empld. as Inspr., C.A.P.C.

General List.—Hon. Lt. G. W. Cragg, D.C.M., to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Adjt., Hd.-Qrs. O.M.F.C. Hon. Lt. W. H. Barnes resigns his commn. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) D. Drummond to be actg. Maj. while empld. as Embarkation Officer. 1251248 Actg. Sgt. S. D. Killam to be Hon. Lt

Fort Garry Horse.—Temp. Capt. E. W. Fleming, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Maj. R. B. Mills, M.C. Temp. Lt. T. C. Anderson, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. E. W. Fleming, M.C.

Artillery.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. E. Harris ceases to be secd. as Chemical Adviser, Hd.-Qrs. Can. Corps. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with Gas. Servs. :—H. M. Stairs, R. L. Byron, H. B. Rathbun, J. Morrison, F. D. MacKenzie, E. V. Sherlock.

Engineers.—Temp. Capt. G. L. Ord, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be spec. empld. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) N. C. Qua, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with Gas. Servs.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O., to comd. a Bn. Temp. Maj. F. W. Miller ceases to be secd. as Comdt. 12th Brig. Training Co. Temp. Maj. J. H Lyne-Evans, M.C., to comd. a Divnl. Wing and to remain secd. (November 21, 1918, to January 7, 1919). Temp. Lt. A. G. Stride ceases to be secd. as Adjt and Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lt. H. McL. Wylie ceases to be secd. as Asst. Adjt.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. T. Howard to be Adjt., vice temp. Lt. F. G. Smith. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. as Adjts. and Qr.-Mrs. :—C. B. Picken, MacI. MacLeod. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with Gas Servs. :—J. A. Jones, C. D. Craig. Temp. Lt. T. M. Duncan is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial (February 18, 1919).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. as Comdt. Temp. Capt. F. L. Shouldice to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. A. G. Pearson, D.C.M. (October 16, 1918, to January 7, 1919). Temp. Capt. K. A. Greene ceases to be secd. as Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lt. J. K. Cassels ceases to be secd. for duty with Gas Servs.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Majs. cease to be secd. as Comdts. :—(Act. Lt.-Col.) H. S. Cooper, M.C., R. E. Popham. Temp. Capts. cease to be secd. as Comdts. :—B. R. Gale, H. K. Clifton, M.C., (act. Maj.) H. M. Harman. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. as Adjts. :—T. G. Chisholm, C. R. Smith. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty as Adjts. and Qr.-Mrs. :—G. Shephard, C. E. Murray. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. as Asst. Adjts. :—H. Bennett, D. B. Carlyle. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. E. Johnson to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. R. H. Bliss, D.S.O. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with Gas Servs. :—(Act. Capt.) G. W. Chester, E. H. Jolliffe.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—R. G. Wilson, M.C., W. V. Tobias (August 24 to October 27, 1918), G. H. Rochester (September 18 to September 28, 1918), M. F. Verity (October 13 to November 13, 1918), A. E. Burnham. Temp. Lt. A. F. Spencer ceases to be secd. as Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lt. W. Elford ceases to be secd. for duty with Gas Servs.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. S. Booth ceases to be secd. as Comdt. Temp. Capt. A. M. Stewart ceases to be secd. as Adjt. and Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lt. G. J. Spencer ceases to be secd. for duty with Gas. Servs.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Maj. D. J. H. Ferguson ceases to be secd. as Comdt. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. as Adjts. and Qr.-Mrs. :—C. E. B. Rea, D.C.M., J. G. Crawford. Temp. Lt. K. P. Darnell ceases to be secd. as Adjt. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with Gas. Servs. :—R. T. Lowe, A. Gillatt, (act. Capt.) R. W. Donaldson, M.C.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Maj. M. A. Germain to be Comdt., and to remain secd. (November 8, 1918, to January 7, 1919). Temp. Capt. W. C. Macintosh, O.B.E., ceases to be secd. as Comdt. Temp. Lt. E. T. Heap ceases to be secd. as Asst. Adjt. Temp. Lt. S. Taylor ceases to be secd. as Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lt. P. H. Watson ceases to be secd. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. C. Clendening ceases to be secd. for duty with Gas Servs.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. J. H. L'Amy, M.C., ceases to be secd. as Comdt. Temp. Lt. L. A. Wildman ceases to be secd. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. J. Anderson ceases to be secd. for duty with Gas Servs.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp Capt. A. H. Loughton, M.C., ceases to be secd. as Qr.-Mr. Temp. Capt. H. T. Kirby ceases to be secd. as Adjt. and Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. as Adjts. :—R. Morrison, H. L. L. Rosson.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Maj. T. C. Bamfield ceases to be secd. as Comdt. Temp. Capt. M. R. Levey, M.M., to be secd. as Staff Learner. Temp. Lt. C. W. Torrens ceases to be secd. as Adjt.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Maj. W. W. Wallace ceases to be secd. to the R.E. as Light Rly. Constrn. Engr. (December 27, 1918).

Ordnance Corps.—34853 act. Sub-Comdr. K. R. Forrester to be temp. Lt.

Imperial Forces.

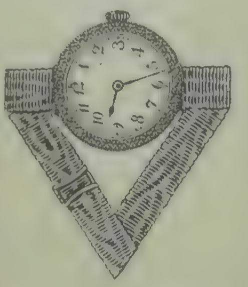
R.N.—Lt. G. M. Hibbard is apptd. to H.M.S. *Cambrian*.

R.N.V.R.—Act. Sub. Lt. G. P. B. Ashe to be Sub. Lt.

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Temp. Appt. at War Office.—A.A.G. (Cl. H) :—Lt.-Col. D. G. Macpherson, Fort Garry Horse, from a D.A.A.G (unpaid).

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Capt. A. Bell-Irving, M.C., to be act. Maj. whilst empld. as Maj. (A.). The following are transfd. to the Unempld.

BY APPOINTMENT



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List Lts. D. Cushing, A. W. Fraser, B. N. Garrett, D. C. Hopewell, and L. Lievers; Sec. Lt. (act. Capt.) S. G. Williams; Sec. Lts. B. L. Cook, B. C. Fairchild, and W. D. Hayter Lt. R. Main relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and is permitted to retain his rank Sec Lt H C. Malier to be Sec Lt. (A.), from Observer Officer. T. F. Blight (Lt, Man. Regt.) is granted a temp. commn. as Sec. Lt (Observer Officer), and to be Hon. Lt. Sec. Lt. C. O. Carson resigns his commn in order to resume his medical studies, and is permitted to retain his rank. Technical Branch.—Maj. H. F. Fisher is transfd. to Unempld. List Memorandum Capts. are confirmed in the rank of Capt.:—J. Hodson, R. McN. Keirstead, D.S.C., G. D. Kirkpatrick, V. H. Ramsden, A. T. Whealey, D.S.C., D.F.C.

R A M C Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. and retain the rank of Capt.:—J. V. Brown, M.C., M.B.; H. Crassweller, M.B. Temp. Lt A. M. Clare, M.D., to be temp. Capt. (T.F.) Capt (act. Maj.) A. M. Johnson, M C, M D relinquishes his act rank on ceasing to be specially empld.

INDIAN ARMY.—9th Bhopal Inf.—Lt. R. P. H. Baird to be act. Capt. whilst comdg a Co.

* *

BACK FROM GERMANY.

Quebec Regt. Carr, 24115 J. H.; Dubois, 417870 J. Cent. Ont. Regt.—Greenhow, 9972 G. O. R.

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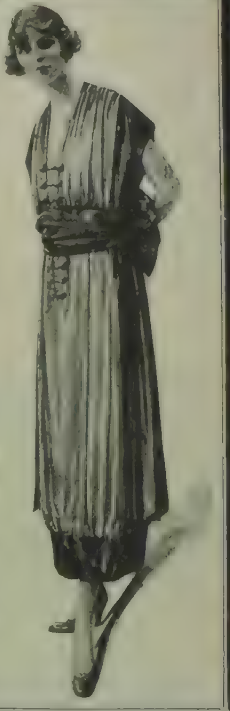

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Devil's Problem," by Margaret Westrup. (6s. 9d.) Hunt & Blackett.

"Hope Trusthood," by Patience Worth. Sheffington & Co. (6s. 9d.)

"The Blond Beast," by Robert Ames Bennett; "Paul's New Life, or The Ostriches (a Romance of the Re-Awakening of Britain)," by Douglas Sladen. (6s. 9d. each.) Hutchinson & Co.

"Open Warfare: The Way to Victory," by Philip Gibbs. (10s. 6d.) Wm. Heinemann.

"V.C.'s of the Air," by Lt. Gilbert, with 16 paintings by Dudley Tennant. (5s.) E. J. Burrow & Co.

"Future Life" (authorised translation of "La Vie Future Devant la Sagesse Antique et la Science Moderne"), by Louis Elbé (7s.); "Marshal Foch and his Theory of Modern War," by Capt. A. Hilliard Atteridge, with an introduction by Col. John Buchan (6s.); "Parliament and the Taxpayer," by G. H. Davenport, barrister-at-law, with a preface by the Rt. Hon Herbert Samuel (6s.). Skeffington.

* *

HEADQUARTERS' CRICKET CLUB.

At a general meeting of the Canadian Headquarters Cricket Club last week officers were elected as follows:—President, Lt.-Col. V. J. Hastings, M.C.; vice-president, Lt. Cragg, D.C.M.; captain, Sgt. H. Buckle; vice-captain, Sgt.-Major J. Jones; secretary-treasurer, Sgt.-Major W. H. Stevens, M.S.M. It was decided to arrange an "away" schedule of games and to obtain facilities for practice at Lord's, which courtesy was extended to the club last season. Canadian cricketers in the London Area are requested to get in touch with the secretary, at Argyll House.

* *

O.M.F.C. BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Results of the competitions decided at Witley on February 27 were as follows:—

Bantam-weight.—Pte. G. F. Moore (Witley) defeated Pte. P. S McGrath (Witley). Feather-weight.—Sgt. Cole (Ripon) defeated L.-Cpl. MacDonald (Witley) after an extra round. Light weight Sgt J Clarke (Seaford) defeated Sgt. McCracken (Witley). Welter weight Pte Knox (Seaford) defeated Pte Gordon (Ripon) in the semi-final, and was given the title in default of L.-Cpl Cave (Ripon), who was unable to meet him in the final on account of an injury received in his bout Middle-weight Cpl Broadway (Ripon) defeated Pte. Clarke (Ripon). Light heavy-weight. Pte Carter (Ripon) knocked out Sgt. Alexander (Seaford) in the first round Heavy-weight Sgt. Clements (Rhyl) won from Gnr Arnold (Witley)

* *

Mr. P. R. Tremblay, M.P. for Laurier-Outremont, will move that Sir Robert Borden be instructed to claim an indemnity from Germany for Canada's war outlay, or to claim from the British Government a share of Great Britain's part of the indemnity.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS AND MEN.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Died.

Armour, Maj. J. D., C.F.A.
Baker, Lt. W. A., M.M., Sask.
Bevan, Capt. T. H. H., C.M.G.C.
Dowding, Capt. I. W., C.A.P.C.
Galt, Lt. J. H., Cent. Ont.
Hackett, Capt. W. T., Dental Corps.
Kenny, Lt. W. A., Sask.
Macdonald, Lt. H. J., Man
MacFarlane, Capt. J. R. N., For. Corps.
McKenzie, Lt. T. C., C.G.A.
Michaelson, Lt. R. G., E. Ont.
Rowe, Capt. B. A., For. Corps.
Waldie, Lt. W. S., Cent. Ont.
Ward, Capt. J., M.C., D.C.M., C.F.A.

Accidentally Killed.

Verner, Capt. J. D., M.C., Man.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Major Alexander Grant, D.S.O., 78th Bn. (who for official purposes is presumed to have died on or since August 21, 1918), was at first reported killed, and later given as missing. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Andrew Grant, Tomnahurich Lodge, Inverness. He served in South Africa with Lovat's Scouts. was awarded the D.S.O. for gallantry at Passchendaele, and was twice mentioned in despatches. Prior to the war he was superintendent of the Manitoba telephone service

Imperial Forces.

Sec. Lt. Paul T. Grant, R.A.F. (killed in an aeroplane accident in England in January), was employed by Messrs. T. H. Baker & Co., wholesale jewellers, of London, Ont., prior to joining the flying arm three years ago, and was also well known at Guelph, where he formerly resided. He had seen considerable service with the R.A.F. in France and Flanders.

Sec. Lt. Oscar L. Nicholls, R.A.F. (killed in an aeroplane accident in England on December 24), was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nicholls, of Kirkfield, Ont., and was 24. He was a teller at the Imperial Bank of Canada, and was at their Toronto branch when he joined the R.A.F. He was trained in Canada and at Texas, and acted for a while as instructor at Camp Borden before coming overseas last July.

Lt.-Col. John Windham-Wright, R.W. Surrey Regt. (died of pneumonia on February 14), was the only son of the late J. W. and Mrs. Wright, of Parsonage House, Witley, Surrey, and had been in Canada two years when the war broke out. Immediately returning to England, he rejoined his old regiment, and his battalion was forming part of the Army of Occupation at Cologne when he was taken ill.

Sec. Lt. Croyian Yokom, R.A.F. (killed), belonged to Peterboro', Ont., and was the son of the late Ferman R. Yokom, editor of the *Peterboro' Examiner*.

Mr. Henry C. Chedzey, who died at Toronto on January 28 of pneumonia, served as a lieutenant with the 6th Bty., C.F.A., and was severely wounded at Hill 70. He was 26, a Mason, and leaves a widow.

Capt. W. M. C. Monk, of Toronto, died of pneumonia at St. John, N.B., shortly after returning to Canada. He was a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston, and came overseas with the Mississauga Horse.

Lt. Walter D. Read, who was latterly chief inspector of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, died on January 28 from heart trouble resulting from injuries sustained at Vimy Ridge, where he fought with the 21st Bn. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Lt.-Col. C. C. Bennett.

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Also Cases of Dangerous and Serious Illness.

Red Cross Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.—Lt. H. L. Robson, 116th.

3rd London General, Wandsworth Common, S.W.—Lt. J. A. Harris, 26th.

1st Western General, Liverpool.—Capt. J. W. Macdonald, 44th.

R.A.F., Bryanston Square, W.—Lt. T. F. Blight, Man. and R.A.F.

Granville Special, Buxton.—Lt. S. T. Barrett, 13th; Lt. F. M. Bastin, 3rd; Lt. W. C. Buckman, 20th; Lt. A. A. Clarke, 47th; Lt. J. Faulkner, 18th (chest penetrated; seriously ill); Lt. D. K. Macdonell, 21st; Maj. F. P. Strachan, 2nd.

Convalescent Hospital, Matlock, Bath.—Lt. A. E. Berry, 7th; Lt. W. C. McLennan, 38th; Lt. N. McLeod, 75th; Capt. L. W. Townsend, 44th; Lt. H. I. Tyrrell, 27th; Lt. S. Vickers, Sask.; Lt. E. O. White, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. J. B. Wilkinson, 9th C.R.T.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. C. H. Brock, 72nd; Lt. A. M. Brown, 54th; Lt. H. L. Chittenden, 9th C.E.; Lt. T. C McP. St. E. de Wolf, B.C.; Lt. G. McD. Dingman, 78th; Capt. T. Fisher, 25th; Lt. J. H. Fitzpatrick, 54th; Capt. W. J. Franklin, 2nd; H./Maj. (Rev.) E. E. Graham, Chap. Serv., attd. 13th; Lt. C. P Granham, 13th Res.; Lt. E. J. Heaney, 4th Div. T.M.B.; Lt. H. Kennedy, 7th C.E.; Lt. J. Lafontaine, 22nd; Lt. J. W. Leighton, 12th Res.; Lt H. R. McCuaig, 4th.

Lt. W. Perkins, 4th; Lt. H. G. Phillips, Sask.; Lt. W. J. Redwood, Jun., 116th; Lt. F. R. Riley, 46th; Lt. K. E. Robinson, 4th; Lt. J. A. Ross, 44th; Lt. C. H. Scott, 85th; Lt. A. M. Slatter, 15th; Capt. J. D. Stewart, C.A.M.C.; Lt. H. S. Taylor, R.C.R.; Lt. F. R. Wells, 47th; Capt. S. S. Wright, 25th

Other than Wounds.

Dangerously Ill.—Maj. A P. Bennett, M.C., 2nd Bgde., C.F.A. (influenza), 14th General, Wimereux; Lt. G. Carmichael, M.C., 1st Res. (influenza and pneumonia), 14th Canadian General, Eastbourne; Lt. F. T. Strong, 75th Co., C.F.C., 17, N. Audley Street, W.

Seriously Ill.—Lt. (A./Capt.) W. F. Hay, 1st C.O. (influenza), 3rd S. General, Oxford.

Removed from Dangerously Ill List.—Lt. H. F. Bennett, 2nd Bde. C.F.A. (broncho-pneumonia), 14th General, Wimereux; Lt. W. E. Campbell, 25th (pneumonia), 20th General, Camiers; Lt. D. A. Guildford, 2nd C.G.A (broncho-pneumonia), 48th C.C.S.; H./Capt. and Qr.-Mr. J. Keyes, 3rd C.E.R.B. (influenza, pneumonia), 14th Canadian General, Eastbourne.

Removed from Seriously Ill List. Maj. H. A. Gordon, C.A.M.C. (influenza), 13th Canadian General, Hastings; Lt. D. A. MacIntosh, M.C., C.M.G.D., 9th Canadian General, Kinmel Park; Lt. A. Sheldon, 18th Res (influenza and pneumonia), 14th Canadian General, Eastbourne; Lt W. H. A. Short, 5th C.M.R. (broncho-pneumonia), 12th Canadian General, Bramshott

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Friday, February 28.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Pace, 8242 A. H

Died.

Quebec Regiment. Dupuis, 2134904 W.
Central Ontario Regiment.—MacLeod, 447137 M
Western Ontario Regiment.—Miller, 772502 J. L.
Manitoba Regiment.—Booth, 875190 R. B
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Boyd, 781331 L.-Cpl. J.
British Columbia Regiment.—Meehan, 760759 J. F.; Walsh, 2020170 M. J
Army Service Corps.—Jackson, 64694 R.; Stillwell, 725594 A. J
Railway Troops.—Cheechoo, 1006996 A.
Infantry Works Company.—Walkemeyer, 625075 O. W

Wounded.

Machine Gun Corps.—Deaton, 642811 Act. Sgt. R. C

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Drowned, Now Reported Drowned.

Artillery.—Montgomery, 306609 Act. Sgt. G. G.

List of Saturday, March 1.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Quebec Regiment.—Buckley, 3230283 J.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—McLean, 446218 J.; Robinson, 73732 L.-Cpl. W.
British Columbia Regiment.—McPhail, 76179 M.; Purves, 76078 J
Machine Gun Corps.—Blackie, 192448 Act. Sgt. G.

Died as Prisoners of War.

Quebec Regiment.—O'Dea, 1030755 A.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Ryan, 246404 W. F.

Died.

Artillery.—Anderson, 2046053 Gnr. M.; Mohun, 342101 Gnr. F. E.; Thompson, 318878 Gnr. G. E.
Engineers.—Walker, 669507 Spr. D. H. A.
Quebec Regiment.—Edwards, 418378 A.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Kneller, 3310136 R. F.; Reddick, 636171 W. H.; Ryan, 3030727 G. E.
Western Ontario Regiment.—Crysler, 739903 O.
Manitoba Regiment.—Miller, 871377 H.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Rutten, 269113 T.
Alberta Regiment.—Close, 3205113 F.; Moseley, 435371 Act. St.-Sgt. A.; White, 3208997 W. H.
British Columbia Regiment.—Smith. 628070 Cpl. F.
Army Service Corps.—Cullis, 21109 J.; Dunham, 2493 Dvr. A. R.; Porter, 736598 W. P.
Forestry Corps.—Keeask, 2497966 J.; Larsen, 1049309 C.
Railway Troops.—Bates, 1099224 A. B.; Coyle, 684027 S.; Sutcliffe, 649271 Cpl. G.
Infantry Works Battalion.—Baines, 706929 H.

Wounded.

Artillery.—Lawrence, 6053 Bdr. B.; Thomson, 336958 Gnr. G. B. P.; Wiskar, 6023 Dvr. S

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Prisoners.

Central Ontario Regiment.—Dennison, 3106248 J.
Manitoba Regiment.—Margetts, 922590 C.

List of Monday, March 3.

Died.

Artillery.—Chisholm, 2100909 Gnr. L. V.
Engineers.—Endicott, 103207 Spr. J. A.; Williams, 101460 Spr. G.
Quebec Regiment.—Day, 444452 R.; Guyer, 427508 Cpl. D.; Laforce, 3080364 P.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Trute, 451091 S. J.
Manitoba Regiment.—Giles, 29446 F.
Alberta Regiment.—McCall, 434233 Sgt. J.; McKibbon, 3206195 J.
Forestry Corps.—Murray, 766897 W.
Army Service Corps.—Hicks, 2591073 E. R. L.; Luke, 2115656 C. D.; Montgomery, 510494 J. E.
Ordnance Corps.—Wallace, 838764 Arm.-St.-Sgt. J. L.
Army Medical Corps.—Belisle, 520131 D.; Le Cain, 32977 J. M.

List of Tuesday, March 4

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Stinchcombe, 73702 Cpl. H.
British Columbia Regiment.—Empey, 76132 W. H. S.; Maybank, 75993 H. G.; Mickelson, 76104 L.; Richardson, 76146 J. H. K.; Suttie, 76083 K. W.; Telford, 76065 W. C.

Died.

Engineers.—Brown, 2691327 Spr. H O.
Area Employment Company.—McCarthy, 445209 C. J.

List of Wednesday, March 5.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed

Cavalry.—Hoyland, 7785 A.; Lydiatt, 550474 H. J.; Mardon, 1263416 H. R
Manitoba Regiment.—Hill, 2129386 V. F. H.; Ingram, 727106 C. F.

Died.

Artillery.—Attridge, 316019 Act. Bdr. A. R.; Rawbon, 348363 Cpl. W. G
Engineers.—Brown, 2691327 Spr. H. O.; Frame, 338068 Spr. H. J.
Quebec Regiment.—Corkhill, 3080891 C.
Manitoba Regiment.—Sprittles, 466418 Sgt. F. J.
Army Service Corps.—Costie, 510772 W. J.; Holman, 745671 F.; Lovely 5116 W.

Previously Reported Wounded Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Manitoba Regiment.—Morrison, 859753 Act. Sgt. J
Alberta Regiment.—French, 696832 R. C. A.

List of Thursday, March 6.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Chalmers, 2355888 R. S.
Manitoba Regiment.—Sellick, 186856 D. C.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Quebec Regiment.—Thibault, 4040224 A.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Cote, 3311772 J.
Manitoba Regiment.—Miller, 715564 J. B.; White, 725123 Sgt. J.
Saskatchewan Regiment.—Wright, 216834 Cpl. B.
Alberta Regiment.—Fisher, 432012 K. S.
British Columbia Regiment.—Ashcroft, 2020745 R.; Higgins, 3032230 J. P
Army Medical Corps.—Mennel, 02889 H. V.; Bate, 477049 W. H.
Army Service Corps.—Cullis, 3594 J. T
Forestry Corps.—Vegos, 282080 G.
Army Dental Corps.—Tulloch, 14492 Act. Sgt. J. A
Army Gymnastic Staff.—Munshaw, 865583 Sgt. J. R

Died.

Engineers.—Ahelo, 2014645 Spr. D.; Jenkins, 2007219 Spr. H. N.; Rettie, 261107 Spr. D.; Silverson, 101717 Dvr. W.; Wilcox, 73418 Sgt. S. A.

Wounded.

Artillery.—Monary, 83921 Dvr. J.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Archer, 246569 W. J.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,800,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Amherstburg, Campden, Fairbank, and Gananoque, Ont., and Grand Bank, Newfoundland. The branch at Laporte, Sask., has been closed.

Acadia Sugar Refining.—Net trading profits for the year 1918 were $489,818, and net profit $314,567. The balance at debit of profit and loss is now reduced to $221,584, which is carried forward.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie.—The usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. is announced on the preferred and common stocks, payable on April 15 to stockholders of record on 20th inst.

Toronto Railway Company.—The report for 1918 states that gross earnings were $6,526,302; charges, $4,509,651; net balance, $2,016,651; dividends paid $480,000; bond interest, etc., $138,660; taxes, $75,155; payments to city, $1,301,266; balance carried forward, $21,569. Earnings show an increase of $234,543.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—The report for year ended December 31 states that balance brought forward was $89,151; net profits, after deducting expenses of management, interest on debentures, and all other charges, amounted to $152,286, which was disposed of as follows:—Dividends, 2¼ per cent., paid April 1, July 2, October 1 and January 2, $108,450; balance carried forward, $132,988.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.—At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., last month, Sir William Mackenzie, who presided, announced his intention of retiring from the Board, and that the other non-resident directors, Sir Donald Mann and Messrs. D. B. Hanna and R. J. Mackenzie, were also retiring. The following directors were elected:—Sir Augustus Nanton, President: A. W. McLimont, Vice-President and General Manager; F. Morton Morse, secretary; George V. Hastings, J. D. McArthur, Hugh Sutherland, George W. Allan, W. R. Bawlf and W. J. Bullman. This places the direction of Winnipeg Electric Co., entirely in the hands of local men. For the year 1918 the gross earnings from operations were reported as $3,588,723, the net operating revenue $1,176,496, and the net income, excluding depreciation (for which $201,000 is usually deducted), $289,748, being $63,845 less than 1917.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for February aggregated 483 acres, at an average price of $11 per acre.

Canadian General Electric.—A dividend is announced of 2 per cent. for the quarter to March 31, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.

Dominion Bank.—The London Branch (73, Cornhill) has received cable advice from the head office, Toronto, notifying the declaration of the usual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on April 1 next. The bank has opened a branch at Fairbank, Ont.

British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing.—A debenture dated February 5, 1919, to secure £1,950,000 created by the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in favour of the Minister of Munitions, has just been registered at Somerset House. The debenture is charged on the company's undertaking and all its property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Mexico Tramways, Mexican Light and Power, Mexican Electric Light, Pachuca Light and Power.—In a circular letter issued to the bondholders of these companies the committee formed for their protection briefly reports the steps that have so far been taken with that object, and for the protection of the enterprises themselves under the very difficult conditions which have obtained in Mexico. The committee "fully appreciate the desire of the bondholders to have all possible information and had hoped before now to be able to place a comprehensive financial statement before them, but under existing conditions no such statement can be furnished. However, the operating accounts of the three light and power companies have been kept in Mexico, so that when the time comes for dealing with the whole situation there will be a basis by which the rights of the various classes of bonds can be determined." The letter states that "with the restoration of normal conditions the properties of the group of companies represented by this committee should quickly resume their earning power. When that time comes it will be possible to lay the whole situation before the bondholders with such recommendations as the committee and the directors think are likely to insure the best results and to compensate the bondholders for the years of sacrifice which they have had to endure."

Penmans, Ltd.—Quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the common stock, payable May 15 to shareholders of record May 5, and of 1½ per cent. on the preferred, payable May 1 to holders of record April 21, have been declared. By this declaration the common stock is placed on a regular 7 per cent. per annum dividend basis, the series of gradual dividend increases being thus continued. For many years until 1916 the company paid 4 per cent. per annum on its common stock; in 1916 and 1917 bonuses of 1 per cent. were paid in addition to the dividend, and last year, when the dividend was raised to 6 per cent. per annum, the additional 1 per cent. bonus was still continued. Now again the bonus is made part of the regular dividend. It will be most interesting, especially to shareholders, to note whether the next step in this comfortable progress will be the continuation of the 1 per cent. bonus this year. During the past few years the company's earnings, always satisfactory, have been remarkable. In 1915, net earnings, after allowing for bad debts and old machinery, and after making all deductions, including war taxes and contributions to patriotic funds, equalled 26.74 on the common stock; in 1916 the percentage was 26.04, and in 1917 it was about 34.5.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

From Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, March 8—*Minnedosa*
Monday, March 10—*Corsican.*
Wednesday, March 12—*Tunisian*
Saturday, March 15—*Metagama.*
Sunday, March 23—*Empress of Britain.*
Tuesday, March 25—*Scotian.*
Friday, March 28—*Melita.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to Portland.

Wednesday, March 12—*Dominion.*
Saturday, March 15—*Canada.*
Saturday, March 29—*Megantic.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, March 8—*Carmania.*
Saturday, March 8—*Vestris.*
Saturday, March 15—*Royal George.*
Saturday, March 22—*Orduna.*
Saturday, March 29—*Caronia.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Thursday, March 13—*Manchester Port.*
Manchester to Philadelphia.
Thursday, March 13—*Manchester Exchange.*

CANADIAN BOND SALES SINCE 1910 (*see* page 296).

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	208,621,933	214,811,133	85,115,330	[illegible]	35,639,700	5,675,000	55,000,000
Municipal	[illegible]	[illegible]	49,897,763	66,308,073	84,388,431	[illegible]	48,414,962	47,150,288	[illegible]
Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,225,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,531,666	12,130,000	33,947,686	69,864,297	97,346,000	81,400,500	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	756,116,033	316,917,362	341,892,871	272,935,067	[illegible]	[illegible]	266,812,988	231,000,590
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Percentage placed in Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.71	12.09	12.20	13.82	16.86	17.00
Percentage placed in United States	4.70	24.71	64.89	42.11	19.77	15.56	11.80	6.58	[illegible]
Percentage placed in Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.18	68.14	71.21	74.88	76.56	[illegible]

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, April 2.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Mar. 12.	Thurs., Mar. 13.

London, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange business continues within comparatively small limits, though specialities display activity and strength here and there

Among Canadian securities there has not been any pronounced activity, but the prevailing tone has been steady. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents. remain at 96, while the Fours at 83 are also unchanged after allowing for the dividend deduction. The 3½ per cents., however, have risen a point to 75. There have been light dealings among municipal bonds, but quotations are about the same. Montreal 4½ per cents. at 85, Toronto 4½ per cents. at 84, and Winnipeg 4½ per cents. at 82 all being hard.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics are firm around 175, the January revenue statement showing an increase of $386.000 in net earnings. Grand Trunks, however, have again been disposed to flabbiness. Junior stocks are ¼ to ¾ down, while the senior Preferences are 1 to 1½ down. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have receded 1 to 61.

Hudson's Bays have been a heavy feature in the land group, the quotation being 5/16 down at 7 15/16. Lower priced issues hold fairly steady.

In the industrial group Dominion Steels at 64½ are a point better, but Lake Superiors have fallen 1½ to 20. Canada Cars at 59 and Canada Cements at 75½ are both steady, and Canadian General Electrics at 118½ have been quietly firm. Spanish River Pulp pref. registers a fresh sharp jump to 76½, and Cities Services common has also been marked forward substantially to 381.

Brazilian Tractions at 53 have lost another point. Mexico Trams at 47 are 3 down.

Among Canadian silver mining shares Mining Corp. of Canada has reacted to 15s. 5d., and Kirkland Lake Prop. are also lower. Cockshutt Plow pref. keep around 94, and the common have reacted at 19 to 20.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, February 12.

Markets, though quiet, remain steady in tone, thus reflecting the general current situation in commerce and business. As to this, Messrs. Greenshields & Co., in their monthly review, interestingly sum up conditions at the end of January by saying :—"The events of the past month have gone but a little distance to clearing up the new uncertainties consequent upon the ending of the war and the cessation of a four-years' inflow of war orders. Business is pausing while necessary readjustments in the labour situation and the commodity markets are gradually getting under way. The outward effects of these readjustments are not pronounced. A surplus of labour is reported from the larger centres, but it is less than might have been expected in the circumstances and less than it may be before the adjustment to a peace basis is nearing completion. Commodity prices are tending to lower levels, but so far without notable results. In general, it may be said that the much dreaded adjustment is progressing with much less hardship than feared, and, despite any anxiety for the more distant future. What has happened so far is encouraging to hopes that the transition period will be less serious than feared."

The long expected dividend has at last been declared on Canada Steamships common, and some disappointment is evidenced at the rate being only 4 per cent. The stock weakened on the dividend announcement, partly owing to the disappointment felt by those who had anticipated a rate of 5 per cent., while the retirement of the president and another director, owing to their opposition to the policy of declaring a divided at all at present, naturally has an unsettling effect. Their attitude on the question has, however, been generally known, and therefore their resignation causes little surprise. Mr. J. W. Noroross succeeds Mr. Carruthers in the presidency of the company.

Canadian Car common has been in some demand, the only apparent reason being the improving prospect of payment of preferred dividend arrears; curiously enough, the preferred stock has weakened a little. In Montreal, Dominion Glass common has been active on the announcement that arrangements are being made for the listing of the stock. There is some suggestion also, based upon the known strong condition of the company's finances, that the common stock dividend may be raised from the 4 per cent. to a 5 per cent. basis. The steel stocks have not been particularly active, but are rather higher than at the end of last week. The demand for War Loan Bonds still continues active, with prices steady.

Among current prices, Dom. Steel is 60, Steel of Canada 59¼, N.S. Steel 49¾, Can. Car 32, pref. 83, Cement 63½, Can. Gen. Electric 103, Can. Loco. 61, Can. Cottons pref. 76, Dom. Textile 101, Montreal Cottons 60, Penmans 82, pref. 83, Brompton 58, Laurentide 198½ Laurentide Power 62½ Riordon 117¼, pref. 95, Spanish River 17¾, pref 66, Ottawa Power 80, Montreal Power 88, Maple Leaf 129½, Steamships 42½, Brazilian 50½, Quebec Railway 17½. Woods Manufacturing 90, Dom. Glass 37, Bonds of the old War Loans are quoted :—1925, 96½ 1937, 97½. Of the Victory Loans, the quotations for the various maturities are :—1922, 100½; 1923, 100¼; 1927, 100¾; 1933, 101⅝; 1937, 102¾.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND 215,753
TOTAL ASSETS 831,049
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial Governments.

Alberta. 4 p.c. Deb., 1922, 95½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945, 84½

British Columbia. 3 p.c. Reg., 1941, 68; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 89½.

Canada. 4½ p.c., 1920/25, 96; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 81½; 3 p.c., 1938, 73½; Can. Pac. Rly. 3½ p.c. Stk., 1938, 74; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 76½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 85⅛.

Manitoba.—5 p.c. Bds., 1923.

New Brunswick.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1949, 74½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Bds., 1941-47, 74; 3 p.c., 1947, 63½.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 66.

Ontario.—4½ p.c. Reg., 84⅛.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 82½.

Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c. Debs., 1924-34, 100½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 76½; 5½ p.c. Reg. Stck., 100½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1930-42, 83½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 1928-37, 82; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 87.

Edmonton.—5 p.c. Debs., 1927-48, 88½; 1932-53, 83.

Greater Winnipeg Water.—4½ p.c. Stk., 1954, 78½.

Moncton (New Brunswick), City of.—4 p.c. Water and Light Deb., 84.

Montreal.—4 p.c. Sterling Con. Deb., 1932, 85½; 4 p.c. Sterling Reg. Stock, 1948-50, 77½; 4½ p.c. Sterling Reg. Stock, 1951-3, 85½.

North Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 75; 4½ p.c., 1932-61, 67⅜.

North Battleford.—5½ p.c., 73½.

Port Arthur (Ont.), City of.—5 p.c. Deb., 1932-42, 89½.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c. Cons. Stk., 1962, 78½.

Toronto.—4½ p.c. Gen. Cons. Loan Deb., 1948, 84½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c. Gold Bonds, 1932, 76½; 4 p.c. Deb., 1947-49, 70.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c. Cons. Reg. Stock, 1940, 81; 1940-60, 74⅛.

Railways.

Alberta & Great Waterway.—5 p.c. Gold Bonds, 84½.

Algoma Cent.—Term 5 p.c. Gld. Bonds, stamped, 64½

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—5 p.c. Gld. Bonds, stamped, 56¾.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c. Cons. 1st Mort. Stg. Bds., 1955, 64½.

Can. Nor. Ont.—3½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 1936, 74¾; 3½ p.c., 1938, 73; 3½ p.c. Dom. Guar. Deb., 1961, 71; Can. Nor. Pac. 4 p.c. Guar. Deb., 1950, 71; 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Term Deb., 1950, 76½; C.N.R. 4 p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb., 67; 1st Mort. 4 p.c. Sask. Gtd. Deb., 1939, 75; 4 p.c. Gtd. Deb. Stk., 1934, 83; 5 p.c. Inc. Chge. Deb., 1920-30, 47½; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, Aug., 1921, 98⅞; Series B, 98⅞; Can. Nor. West. 1st. Mort. 4½ p.c., 1942, 75½.

C.P.R.—175; London Reg., 170½; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 74½; 4 p.c. Perp. Con. Deb., 81; Algoma Branch 5 p.c. Mort. Bds., 1927, 91.

Cent. Ont.—5 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 1934, 91½.

Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C.—4 p.c. Gtd. Deb., 1942, 72.

G.T.P.—Prov. Alberta, 1939-42, 4 p.c. 1st Mt. Stl. Bds., 75½; 3 p.c. 1st Mort. Stl. Bds., 63¾; 4 p.c. Mt. Sterling Bds., 1955, "A," 64½; 4 p.c. Mt. Sterling Bds., 1955, "B," 63½; Lake Superior Branch 4 p.c. 1st Mort. Sterling Bonds, 1955, 69½; 7-year 5 p.c. Sec. Notes (1921), 95.

G.T.R.—4 p.c. Deb. Stock Red., 60½; Con., 10¾; 4 p.c. Guar., 51; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. (Non. Cum.), 57; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. (Non. Cum.), 45½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. (Non. Cum.), 23⅜; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 97¾; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Jan., 1921, 98½; Oct., 1921, 99¾; G.T. Bord. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c. Deb., 88½; Perp. 4 p.c. Con., 66⅝; Gt. West. Bord. Cap. 5 p.c. Perp. Deb., 85; G.T., Wellington, Grey & Bruce, 7 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds. Red., 107.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Per. Deb., 91½.

Pac. G.E.—4½ p.c. Gtd. Deb. Stock, 1942, 81.

Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 64½.

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Sask.—4 p.c. Deb., 1930, 71½.

White Pass & Yukon.—Inc. Deb. Stk., 50/-.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Bank of Montreal.—44.

B.C. Fruit Lands.—2/6.

Canada Co.—31/9.

Canada Land & Irrigation.—9/-; 18/- paid, 6/5.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—Red. 1st Debs., 95½.

Hudson's Bay.—7⅞; Pf., 4⅝.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—Deb., 72½.

Western Canada.—5 p.c. Debs., 52⅛.

Tramways, Light and Power.

Calgary.—29½.

Brazilian Traction.—53; Pref., 92½.

B.C. Electric Ry.—Defd., 43½; Pref. Ordy., 45; Pref. Stock, 63; 4½ p.c. Deb., 61.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power.—234.

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Deb., 95

Shawinigan Water & Power.—122; 1st Mt., 99½.

Toronto Ry.—1st Mort. 4½ p.c. Bds., 94½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Deb., 59⅝.

Winnipeg Electric Ry.—4½ p.c. Con. Debs., 69.

Cedars Rapids Power.—5 p.c. Bonds, 90½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel Corp.—5 p.c. Funded Gold Bds., 73.

Canada Iron.—1st Mt., 58.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 101½.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 80½.

Dom. Steel Corp.—Ord., 64; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 80½.

Lake Superior.—21½; 1st Mt., 72½.

Mining.

Burnside.—15/-.

Casey Cobalt.—4/3.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—2 5/16.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—15/6

Mond Nickel.—79/6; Cum. Pref., 22/6; Non Cum Pref., 22/-; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 102½.

Sudbury Synd.—1½.

Tough Oakes.—14/-.

Le Roi No. 2.—8/-.

Rossland Kootenay.—1/9.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—Pf., 68.

Bell's United Asbestos.—42/-.

Can. Steamship.—57½; 5 p.c. Con. 1st Mt., 84; Voting Trust Certs., 58.

Can. Cottons.—Bonds, 80½.

Can. Western Lumber.—2/4; Defd. Int. Wts., 10; 5 p.c. 1st Mt., 47; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 17.

Can. Marconi.—11/7½.

Columbia Western Lumber Yards.—Pref., 12/-.

Can. Cement.—100; Pf., 99½.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., 94½.

Cockshutt Plow.—20; Pref., 94.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/9; 6 p.c. Inc. Deb., 17; 5 p.c. Stg. Debs., 38.

Furness Withy.—70/-; Pf., 8 13/16.

Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—25/3; Pf., 20/3.

Riordon Pulp & Paper.—Pf., 95½.

Simpson (Robert).—5 p.c. 1st Mt., 87.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills.—20½; Debs., 89½.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
Executor and Trustee.
Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
Reserve Fund - £308,219 3 7
Assets under Administration £15,764,925.
Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and improved City properties in Canada.
Guaranteed Trust investments.
Correspondence invited.
28 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
Bankers:—
Bank of Scotland. Canadian Bank of Commerce

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Government expenditure is proposed as follows: —$25,000,000 this year and $30,000,000 next year on shipbuilding: $20,000,000 during a period of five years on highway construction; $20,000,000 for loans to the Provinces for housing; $80,000,000 on railway construction: and $25,000,000 for the re-establishment of soldiers in civilian life.

——The Department of Labour has already established 34 employment bureaux throughout the country (says the *Record*), the superintendents appointed being returned soldiers in every instance.

——Mr. F. G. Robinson, director of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, has succeeded Col. F. P. Healy as Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

TORONTO.—At the opening of the Legislature the Governor announced that a representative of the lumber interest would be sent overseas, and that the Government would take all further possible measures to secure markets abroad for the products of farms, forests, fisheries, and factories.

With the object of assisting returning University men to re-establish themselves in civil life, a Bureau of Appointments has been established by Toronto University.

Dr. Bruce Taylor, President of Queen's University, Kingston, in an address to the Empire Club, advocated the establishment in one of the great British Universities of a "British Empire Chair."

Mr. Montrose Liston, lately master in English literature at Upper Canada College, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Macmillan Publishing Co., succeeding Mr. J. C. Saul.

The late Lt. Felix O. Bolte, 3rd Bn., who was killed in action, left an estate valued at $20,000.

HAMILTON.—The tax rate for the current year is 32 mills on the dollar, an increase over last year's rate of 5 mills.

BELLEVILLE.—A loss of nearly $200,000 is estimated through the destruction by fire of the large storehouse of the British Chemical Co.'s Trenton plant.

BRANTFORD.—The Council has decided on a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, with an eight-hour day, for all employees of the Board of Works.

KINGSTON.—The past year in medicine has been the biggest in the history of Queen's University. Out of 57 students, many of whom had served overseas, 56 obtained their M.D. degree.

——A summer session of 17 weeks is to be held at Queen's University for returned soldiers. The course will be in Applied Science, including engineering, and students taking the course will be credited for the full academic year.

PETERBORO.—The lack of qualified teachers has resulted in the temporary closing of eleven public schools. An increase in teachers' salaries is recommended.

WELLAND.—Owing to the high price of steel, the large rolling mills in connection with the Canadian Steel Foundries have closed down. About 250 men are thrown out of employment.

OWEN SOUND.—A "greater trade" campaign was inaugurated here at a banquet attended by over 8,000 citizens.

——The death has occurred here of Capt. Alex. McLeod, one of the best-known Lake captains.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lundy, who on January 29 celebrated her 91st birthday, knitted over 400 pairs of socks for men at the Front during the war.

FORT WILLIAM.—Mr. G. R. Duncan, a prominent business man, has been elected President of the Board of Trade. The Vice-President is Mr. I. DeLamater, and the Secretary-Treasurer Mr. W. Webster.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Vincent McQuaid (15) has been presented with the Canadian Humane Society's Medal by Mayor Wright for rescuing a lad who fell off a wharf in October last. This was the third boy he had saved from drowning.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works, will introduce a Bill in the Legislature granting free farms to honourably discharged soldiers who served during the war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, or the Colonies, or to soldiers of the Allied forces who previously resided in Canada.

——A Government Bill before the Legislature provides that no child under 16 years of age shall work in an industrial plant or serve as a bellboy or newsboy unless he has attended school for six years and can read and write.

——Another Bill will change the name of Ottawa County to Hull County, in order to avoid confusion.

——Validity of the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother has been sustained by the Provincial Court of Appeal.

The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association will be given a Provincial subsidy to aid it in its task of guarding the forests on the St. Maurice with airplanes.

MONTREAL.—In presenting $25,000 to the Salvation Army from the C.P.R., the President, Mr. E. W. Beatty, said he believed in the organisation and its methods and work.

——Sir Augustus Nanton, Winnipeg, was elected President of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada at the annual meeting held here, succeeding Mr. J. M. Mackie, of Montreal. The new Vice-Presidents are Messrs. W. L. Crossen, Winnipeg; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; and A. P. Frigon, Montreal.

——The patients admitted to the Western Hospital last year numbered 1,512—124 more than 1917.

——The Canadian Vickers firm are making special efforts to employ returned soldiers in their steel and shipbuilding plant.

——The following Board of Trade officers have been elected:—President, Mr. John Baillie; First Vice-President, Mr. Geo. Sumner; Second Vice-President, Mr. James Cleghorn: Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Coates.

——The Montreal Builders' Exchange has been reorganised under the name of the "Montreal Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries."

SHERBROOKE.—The dry goods store of Mr. J. M. Nault, in King Street, has been destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at $100,000.

—The Quebec Central Railway has decided to commence at once the construction of permanent car shops and other improvements at Newington.

THREE RIVERS.—A plant is to be erected by the International Paper Co. of New York here, at a cost of $6,000,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Hon. William Currie, Speaker of the Legislature, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier.

ST. JOHN.—A fire at the warehouse of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co. at Fairville destroyed the building and a stock of brooms, causing a loss of $35,000.

MONCTON.—Mr. Hanford Price was elected Mayor by a majority of 19, in a three-cornered contest.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—There will be no appeal to the Manitoba electorate until next year, when demobilisation is complete.

——The Hon. George Grierson, Minister of Public Works, states that in actual construction work $4,373,581 has been expended on the new Parliament buildings, and an additional expenditure of $1,534,769 will be required, so that by the time the structure is completed approximately $6,000,000 will have been expended.

Manitoba University is to provide special educational facilities for returned soldiers.

(Continued on page 321

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

St. John's (Newfoundland), New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager. A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

Ontario after the War—AGRICULTURE.

The Province of Ontario is eight times the size of England and twice the size of Germany. With a land surface of 230,000,000 acres in extent, there has so far been brought under cultivation only 13,500,000 acres. On this area are produced crops and stock yielding $750,000,000 per annum.

Everything will be done to encourage settlers after the war. Free gifts of 100 or 200 acres of land; cash advances by Government; Government building of highways; liberal aid for the erection and maintenance of schools; Government experimental farms and agricultural colleges, etc.

Millions of acres of the most perfect soil are simply waiting for the plough. Ontario's enormous harvests could easily be trebled.

No country in the world offers such wonderful agricultural opportunities as the Province of

ONTARIO

Ontario is the MOST BRITISH Province in Canada, and the newcomer enjoys all the advantages of social life. Electric light is in general use in most private houses and on many of the farms.

For full particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
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LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3 S. L. JONES, *Manager.*

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. **CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. **PURCHASE AND SALE** of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. **EVERY DESCRIPTION** of Banking business transacted.

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Head Office: 346, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Branch Offices:
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PRESIDENT:
J. T. GORDON Esq.
(President Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid ...	$1,000,000
Reserve	500,000
Total Assets	15,000,000

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates in Canada for British clients and Estates of deceased soldiers a specialty. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net.

WM. HARVEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up	$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund..	7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

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126 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; **SCOTLAND,** Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

"CANADA" is the only newspaper which has always published each week since the outbreak of war the full official lists of rank and file casualties, without any mutilation or curtailment.

"CANADA'S" biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its records of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $19,075,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.

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The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico.

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LT.-COL. HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE, M.P.
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Head Office:
105 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, for information about the Company.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ...	$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

462 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 39 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA Georgetown New Amsterdam, and Rose Hall (Corentyne)

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C
T. R. Whitley, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

Branch in Spain BARCELONA.

Established 1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
F. T. Walker, C. E. Mackenzie, & J. A. Beatson, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,421,292. Total Deposits (December 1917), $103,000,000.
Total Assets (December 1917), $136,000,000.

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *Managing Director.*
D. C. Macarow, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

213 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT.
REGISTERED STOCK 1953

The Union Bank of Canada, London E.C. 2, hereby give notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly interest due 1st April, 1919.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is Hereby Given that a quarterly DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. has been DECLARED on the Fully Paid Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, payable on the 1st April, 1919, to Shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 15th March, 1919.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, 3rd March, 1919.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company gives notice that the Directors in Toronto have declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. for the three months ending 31st March 1919, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the Common Stock of the Company. The above Company also announces that a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending 31st March, 1919, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company, and that both the above Dividends are PAYABLE on the 1st day of April, 1919, to Shareholders of record 15th March 1919. The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.,
Charles Cambie, Manager

No. 2, Lombard-street, E.C.3,
3rd March, 1919

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared this day for the quarter ending April 30, 1919:—One and one-half per cent (1½%) on the Preferred Stock payable on the 1st day of May to shareholders of record of the 21st day of April 1919, and One and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven per cent (7%) per annum on the Common Stock payable on the 15th day of May to shareholders of record of the 5th day of May, 1919.

By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que., February 6, 1919.

The New York *Times* says the Royal Bank of Canada has bought, for more than $1,000,000, the fifteen-storey office building on the north east corner of William and Cedar Streets. The bank's New York agency is now in occupation of the building.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(*Continued from page 318.*)

MANITOBA (*Continued*)—

WINNIPEG.—The Manitoba Agricultural College has instituted correspondence courses.

Mr. P. J. Farley has been appointed paymaster of all Western lines of the Canadian National Railway and Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific.

——The prohibition of gambling "margins" on the Grain Exchange is proposed in a Bill being introduced into the Manitoba Legislature by Mr. W. R. Wood, member for Beautiful Plains and Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Exchange (says the *Record*).

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Great War Veterans have demanded the surrender of defaulters and their disfranchisement for ten years.

——The option on large properties in North Regina have been secured by the Continental Oil Co. for the purpose of erecting a refining plant costing $1,000,000.

SASKATOON.—Dates for the 1919 summer fairs in the Prairie Provinces were decided by the Western Canada Fairs Association in session here. The circuit will open at Calgary in the first week of July, to be followed by Edmonton in the second week, Saskatoon in the third, Brandon in the fourth, and Regina at the end of July and first week of August.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A triumphal arch will be erected for the return of the 49th Bn. ("Edmonton's Own"), for whom a big reception is being arranged.

CALGARY.—Major-General A. D. McRae was the guest at a joint luncheon of the Canadian Club, Rotary Club, and Board of Trade.

——Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., the newly-appointed member of the Railway Commission, was given a dinner by the Board of Trade.

——The extension and improvement of the North Hill water supply, the construction of a temporary hospital to cost $20,000, also paving and repairs to water mains, constitute the City Council's programme of immediate work with a view to alleviating the unemployment situation.

Mrs. John George Pattison, widow of Pte. J. G. Pattison, V.C., was, at a Council meeting presented by the Mayor with an illuminated address from her late husband's native town, Deptford, England.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Dominion Government has appointed a Committee to investigate the suitability of lands in British Columbia for the settlement of soldiers.

In this Province the Government offers to provide standardised houses and barns to returned soldiers at cost price, and authorise grants to the individual soldier up to $6,500 at 5 per cent., if the soldier provides 10 per cent. of that amount. The Government will approve the purchase of farms up to a valuation of $5,000, subject to a mortgage for the whole amount.

——A Bill introduced in the Legislature provides for the initiation of a referendum on the petition of 25 per cent. of the electors of the Province.

Mr. F. H. Mobley, M.P.P. for Atlin, has succeeded Mr. F. W. Anderson as Chief Government Whip.

Lt.-Col. James Sclater, D.S.O., has been appointed Prohibition Commissioner at a salary of $4,000.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Branch of the Navy League it was suggested that H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* should be secured as a boys' training-ship.

VANCOUVER.—The Board of Pension Commissioners announce that nearly 1,000 war widows in this district have re-married, there being about 40 in Vancouver. One woman, whose husband was killed, re-married another soldier, who was also killed, and she is now married for the third time to a man now overseas.

Damage to the extent of about a quarter of a million dollars was caused when the four-storey building of the T. A. Walsh Co. and the Walsh Construction Co. was destroyed by fire.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Mr. Thomas McClimont has been re-elected Mayor by a large majority.

A club for returned soldiers, to cost $100,000, is to be erected as a war memorial.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canadian Investment for War Purposes.

How small a part the Mother Country plays in these days in the financing of the Dominion is shown by the statement in the January Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, that of the total securities issued in Canada in 1918—$763,968,119—only about ½ per cent. was placed in London. Canadian investors took no less than 94.87 per cent, and the United States only 4.70 per cent. The total for 1918 was approximately $7,500,000 higher than the 1917 aggregate, and both totals offer a striking contrast to pre-war years, and prove how Canadian investors have risen to an unparalleled situation in the financial history of the country. In the year immediately preceding the war Canadian domestic issues aggregated $373,795,295, and this figure fell to $272,935,067 in the year of evil memory. In 1915 the amount of new capital raised in the Dominion recovered to $341,892,871, and fell to $316,917,362 in 1916. On the entry of the United States into the war, Canada performed the financial feat of more than doubling the total for 1916, the actual amount of domestic issues being no less than $756,346,033. By this means Canada proved to the world that although bereft of the financial assistance of those two great nations to whom she had hitherto looked for the wherewithal to finance the needs of the Dominion, she was able to rise to the occasion and demonstrate to the Central Empires and their misguided Allies that whatever the call on her financial resources might be her financiers and investors might be relied upon to rally round the Government in any financial emergency that might arise in the final stages of Armageddon. Actually the grand aggregate of the amount of capital issued in Canada for the years 1914-1918—a very large proportion of which was, of course, subscribed in the country—reached the stupendous total of $2,452,059,782, a financial feat which before the war would have been deemed absolutely beyond the capacity of Canada. The Dominion needs no nobler tribute to the part she has played in the war than this magnificent effort of her citizens to finance their share in the great struggle.

* * *

Dominion Bank's Results.

European shareholders in the Dominion Bank will share the satisfaction of the proprietors at the satisfactory showing made by this well-known institution for the year 1918. In the annual report presented at the meeting held at Toronto on January 29 the directors were able to show, not only a further expansion in the bank's business, but also another increase in the annual earnings, which, after deducting management charges and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to $1,169,798, or, allowing for war tax on circulation and taxes paid to Provincial Government, $1,086,498. Adding the balance brought forward of $393,004, there was an available balance of $1,479,503. Four quarterly dividends, aggregating 12 per cent., absorbed $720,000, contributions to patriotic funds were responsible for $38,000, and $25,000 was placed to the credit of the Officers' Pension Fund. The sum of $250,000 has been written off bank premises, and the amount remaining to be carried forward to the current year's accounts is about $50,000 higher, at $446,503. Turning to the balance-sheet, the Reserve Fund, at $7,000,000, is still $1,000,000 in excess of the capital stock paid up. Notes in circulation total $9,858,533, and deposits aggregate $96,107,711, the total liabilities to the public being $119,876,081. On the other side of the account, gold and silver coin, Dominion Government notes, deposit with central gold reserves, notes of and cheques on other banks, and balances aggregate $28,497,980. Other quick assets, including Dominion and Provincial Government securities, Canadian municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public securities other than Canadian, Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, and domestic and foreign call and spot loans, amount to $63,528,849. Current loans and discounts in the Dominion figure at the substantial total of $64,092,006, and with bank premises—$5,128,854—and sundry other miscellaneous assets, bring up the grand aggregate under this heading to $133,506,274, or a sum in excess of the total liabilities to the public of $13,630,193.

* *

CANADA'S WAR-TIME WORK.

Mr. J. S. McKinnon, Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking in Toronto, claimed (says the *Daily Record*) that the prosperity of Canada was due to the manufacturers throwing themselves into the breach in war-time. He stated that the total value of Canada's exports in 1918 were $1,500,000,000, the manufactured goods exported during that period being valued at $676,000,000. During war-time the manufacturers employed 700,000 hands

* *

Officers who have lost their kit owing to their being taken prisoner are entitled to claim compensation under the regulations, says Capt. Guest, in the Parliamentary papers.

THE DOMINION BANK

CANADA.

Proceedings of the Forty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1919.

There was a large number of Shareholders present.

It was moved by Sir Augustus M. Nanton, seconded by Mr. H. W. Hutchinson, that Sir Edmund B. Osler do take the Chair and Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary.

Messrs. Graham Campbell and W. Gibson Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders: The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1918:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1917		$393,004.84	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts		1,169,798.38	
LESS :—			
Dominion Government War Tax (on circulation)	60,000.00		
Taxes paid to Provincial Government	23,300.00		
		83,300.00	
Making net profits of		1,086,498.38	
			$1,479,503.22

Which amount has been disposed of as follows:—

Dividends (quarterly) at 12 per cent. per annum		$720,000.00	
Contribution to Toronto & York Co. Patriotic Association and Canadian Red Cross Society	$25,000.00		
Contributions to Navy League of Canada	10,000.00		
Contribution to Catholic Army Huts Campaign	1,000.00		
Contribution to Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Fund	$2,000.00		
		$38,000.00	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund		25,000.00	
		$783,000.00	
Written off Bank premises		260,000.00	
		$1,033,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		446,503.22	
			$1,479,503.22

E. B. OSLER, President. **C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.**

Your Directors feel that the statement submitted showing continued increased earnings and a general expansion in the Bank's business will be received with satisfaction by the Shareholders.

During the year branches were opened at St. Catharines, Ontario, and in Manitoba at Teulon, and Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface. Our office at Walkerville, Ontario, was closed.

Expenditures on Bank Premises were unimportant—$250,000 has been written off this account out of the year's profits.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have been carefully inspected and your Auditors, Messrs. G. T. Clarkson and R. J. Dilworth, have made their usual thorough investigation of its affairs.

E. B. OSLER, President.

Toronto, 29th January, 1919.

The Report was adopted.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. Geoffrey T. Clarkson and Robert J. Dilworth, were reappointed for the current year.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and the other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, James Carruthers, Major R. J. Christie, Sir John C. Eaton, E. W. Hamber, H. W. Hutchinson, W. D. Matthews, R. S. McLaughlin, Sir Augustus M. Nanton, W. W. Near, Sir Edmund B. Osler, A. T. Reid and H. H. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Edmund B. Osler was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in			$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		$7,000,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		446,503.22	
Dividend No. 146, payable 2nd January, 1919		180,000.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed		3,690.00	
			7,630,193.22
Total Liabilities to Shareholders			$13,630,193.22
Notes in Circulation		9,858,533.00	
Due to Dominion Government		11,000,000.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	$33,843,584.77		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	62,264,126.61		
		96,107,711.38	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,131,994.04	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		1,002,534.64	
Bills Payable		86,520.00	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		305,616.76	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		383,171.94	
Total Public Liabilities			119,876,081.76
			$133,506,274.98

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin	$1,940,780.53	
Dominion Government Notes	13,473,468.00	
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves	4,600,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	1,037,315.49	
Cheques on other Banks	4,995,232.10	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	7,779.15	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,443,405.46	
	$28,497,980.73	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	9,966,508.15	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	13,009,830.54	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	2,376,325.95	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	8,408,800.29	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	1,269,403.93	
		$63,528,849.59
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	64,092,006.46	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	26,782.18	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	305,616.76	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	11,470.43	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	85,605.91	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,128,854.04	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	304,500.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	22,589.61	
		69,977,425.39
		$133,506,274.98

E. B. OSLER, President. **C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.**

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1918, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities of the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank

G. T. CLARKSON } of Clarkson, Gordon &
R. J. DILWORTH } Dilworth, C.A.

Toronto, January 21st, 1919.

London Branch: 73, Cornhill, E.C.3. **S. L. JONES, Manager.**

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

D. A. S. (Seaford).—Kindly observe our rules for correspondents.

DISCHARGED OFFICER (R.D.F.).—See reply to "1914-1917," Reading.

A. T. (Maidenhead).—Apply through the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

G. D. F. (Seaford).—So far as we know, none of the Provincial Governments are paying "gratuities."

E. M. (Liverpool).—Write for information *re* surplus baggage to the Officer i/c Estates Branch, O.M.F.C., 133, Oxford Street, W.1.

J. C. (Lyminge).—A soldier invalided to Canada for further treatment must on arrival proceed first to hospital. The authorities there will decide as to questions of leave.

R. T. (Bramshott).—"Field punishment" or other entries on your "crime sheet" will not affect your gratuity, provided you are honourably discharged.

F. M. (Seaford).—(1) You must give the authorities a reasonable chance; demobilisation takes time. (2) You will be eligible for membership in the G.W.V.A. on discharge, not before.

H. G. (Ripon).—The suggestion has been made that men who have given of their blood to save life should receive a medal for their sacrifice, but the idea has not taken official form.

H. C. (Witley).—Overseas "casualties" are entitled to be issued with steel helmets to take back to Canada, provided there are sufficient in stock. The latter may have been the cause in your not obtaining a helmet.

C. H. N. (France).—At the present dividend rate the stock, at the price you mention, yields 5.68 per cent. per annum. The soundness of the company is almost beyond question.

W. H. D. (London).—City of London, 19,461; Administrative County of London, 4,310,030; Greater London (City and Metropolitan Police District), 7,251,353; New York, 5,602,841.

E. C. (Godalming).—Questions relating to the Canadian Forces in North Russia can (we are officially informed) only be answered by the Department of Militia and Défence at Ottawa. Write to the head of that department.

HOSPITAL ORDERLIES (Englefield Green).—We cannot say when you can expect to be returned. It depends on the administrative requirements. Apparently C.A.M.C. *personnel* are being dealt with under a demobilisation scheme distinct from other branches of the Service.

D. A. M. (France).—We think it most unlikely that you will be permitted to return viâ New York, and then stop over in Ottawa ere proceeding to your dispersal centre for demobilisation. Why not take your discharge at Ottawa, and afterwards visit your relatives in New York?

ENGINEER OFFICER (France).—An officer on ceasing to be seconded with an Imperial formation would be returned to his regimental depôt, and his War Service Gratuity would not therefore be based on his consolidated rates of pay; but having been granted temporary rank before November 11, 1918, he would retain such rank.

W. J. W. (Kinmel Park).—(1) The effective date of your gazetting was August 21, 1918, with seniority from April 1, 1918. (2) The pay of a lieutenant, R.A.F. (technical), depends on the grading; as is also the case with an administrative officer. Your appointment was under the Administrative Branch.

J. B. S. (London).—In future, please note our conditions *re* Answers to Correspondents. (1) The whole matter is under consideration. (2) The Air Ministry has nothing to do with pay of the O.M.F.C. See answer to "1914-1917," Reading. (3) From £2 2s. to £42, according to horse-power. (4) 5s. (5) If he drives. (6) No. (7) £1.

IN DOUBT (C.F.C.).—(1) No decision has been given to this effect, and under the present policy the acting rank would be relinquished when the duties for which such acting rank has been granted are completed. (2) They will not be entitled to the W.S.G. on the basis of their acting rank unless they are returned to Canada without relinquishment of acting rank.

R. M. (Keswick).—(1) Write to the Officer i/c Repatriation Records, Winchester, asking for Army Form Z.7 to be forwarded to you. Complete the form and return at once to the same address. This form is a claim for passage, and calls for proof of claim to a free transportation. (2) As your leg was fractured whilst you were on service with the O.M.F.C. you are entitled to claim free treatment when necessary.

1914-1917 (Reading).—The amount of your Imperial gratuity has everything to do with the O.M.F.C. war service gratuity. The Order in Council governing the O.M.F.C. gratuity provides that:—"Officers and men discharged from the C.E.F. for the purpose of joining the Imperial Forces will be entitled to a gratuity for the period of their service, *less* the amount of any gratuity paid by the Imperial Government."

MEX (Eastbourne).—(1) What we said was that under the War Service Gratuity scheme a First or Second Contingent man who obtained his discharge in England prior to November 11, 1918 (not having previously served at the Front), will receive a much smaller bonus than a draftee under the M.S.A. (2) As you have served in France, you will be entitled to the gratuity for your period of service (1 year and under 2), i.e., £57 8s. 6d., or, if entitled to Separation Allowance, £82 3s. 10d. (3) We cannot say what your friend will get. (4) Please let us have your full name and present address.

* *

Mr. J. W. Ross has been elected a director of the Molsons Bank, in place of Mr. E. J Chamberlin, resigned.

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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 687 March 8, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended February 21.

Canadian Northern, $866,400; inc. $215,000. Canadian Pacific, $2,729,000; inc., $294,000. Grand Trunk, £200,182; inc., £59,315. G.T.P., Prairie Section, £20,978; inc., £1,532

* *

Port Arthur Lands.—The accounts to October 30 show a loss of £779 for the year, which, added to the debit balance brought forward, makes a total debit balance of £4 024.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the ordinary shares, payable on 28th inst.; also the half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. on the preference shares, payable 31st inst.

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"Roscuton, London."
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Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.
Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.
Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS &c.

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, &c.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto" Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Adams, Sec. Lt. R. G., Consecon, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel.
Amos, C. W. F. (C.M.G.C.), Bayfield, N.B.—Cadogan Street, S.W.
Anderson, Lt. J. A. (attd. R.A.F.), and Mrs., Vancouver—14, Highland Road, S.E.
Anderson, M. E., Vancouver—42, Delvino Road, Fulham, S.W.
Archer, Lt. C. J. (2nd C.M.R.), Nelson, B.C.—39, Reginald Road, Forest Gate, E.
Archer, Capt. C. F., Hamilton—Hotel Petrograd.
Argevins, J. E., St. John, N.B.—First Avenue Hotel.

B

Baillon, Lt. E. Noël, 150 Mile House, B.C.—50, Madeley Road, Ealing.
Bate, Sec. Lt. G. A. (R.F.A.), Ottawa—care of Cox and Co.
Beamont, J. A., Ottawa—Craven Hotel, Strand.
Beaudin, [illegible] A., Montreal—Thackeray Hotel.
Bennett, A. W. S., Port Hope, Ont.—care of Cox and Co.
Bickford, A. V., Toronto—43, New Bond Street.
Bishop, Capt. R. P., and Mrs., Victoria—3, Chester Street, S.E.
Boyd, H. A. (C.L.H.), Winnipeg—22, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury, N.
Brandon, Edgar J., Toronto—York Hotel, Albemarle Street, W.
Breadon, L. H. M., Fernie, B.C.—Overseas Club, [illegible]
Brown, H. K., Yarmouth, N.S.—care of Mrs. Copland, 3, Rentsford Gardens, Earl's Court.

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178, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2.
Branch, 4, High Street, Buxton.

Burton, Lt. Eric A. (R.F.A.), Victoria—Pembroke Lodge, Kensington, W.
Burwash, Lt. H. F. (R.F.A.), Baltimore, Ont.—34, Bedford Place, W.C.

C

Cameron, H. R., N. Vancouver—25, Campion Road, Putney.
Campbell, Capt. G., Weymouth, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Cantley, Thomas, New Glasgow—Hyde Park Hotel.
Carley, D. J., Toronto—7, Park Place, St. James'.
Carr-Harris, Capt. F. P. (R.A.M.C.), Kingston, Ont.—25, Wimpole Street, W.
Claydon, Sec. Lt. E. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—67, Old Park Road, Palmers Green, N.
Cox, Capt. F. E. (R.I. Rif.), Ottawa—Junior Army and Navy Club, Whitehall.
Craig, B. A. C., Toronto—British Empire Club.
Cross, E. Grace, Victoria—"Annandale," East Molesey.
Crossland, F. J., Vancouver—14, Grove Avenue, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

D

Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Gomer, Toronto—92, Wavendon Avenue, Chiswick.
Denison, Maj. W. W., Toronto—care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Des Brisay, A. G., Vancouver—care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Diespecker, Lt. R. E. A. (C.F.A. and R.A.F.), Victoria—care of Royal Bank of Canada.

F

Fairall, Wm. H., St. John, N.B.—Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street.
Farrar, A. H., Toronto—123, Widdenham Road, N.7.

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5/6

Ferguson, J. F., Toronto—82, Cadogan Square.
Ferguson, W. F., Moncton, N.B.—Cannon Street Hotel.
Fitch, Sec. Lt. J., Calgary—Officer Cadet Club, 70, Cadogan Square.
Fletcher, W. S., Toronto—37, Horton Road, Hackney, N.E.
Forrester, Sec. Lt. T. P. (R.A.F.), Victoria—17, Dargarod Avenue, Glasgow.
Fournier, Lt. J. R. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Palace Hotel.

G

Gage, Major C. W. (R.E.), Vancouver—25, St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater.
Gilbert, Walter, St. John, N.B.—First Avenue Hotel.
Gilbert, Geo. G., Rothesay, N.B.—23, Granville Place.
Goodwin, B. E., St. John, N.B.—23, Granville Place.
Govan, G. Grant, Calgary—Devonshire Club, St. James'.
Grant, Maj. J. R. (R.E.), Vancouver—20, Belsize Avenue, N.W.
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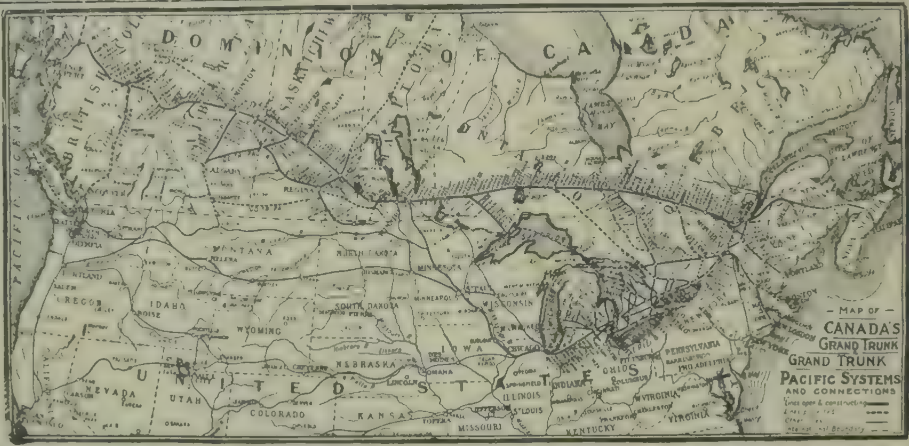
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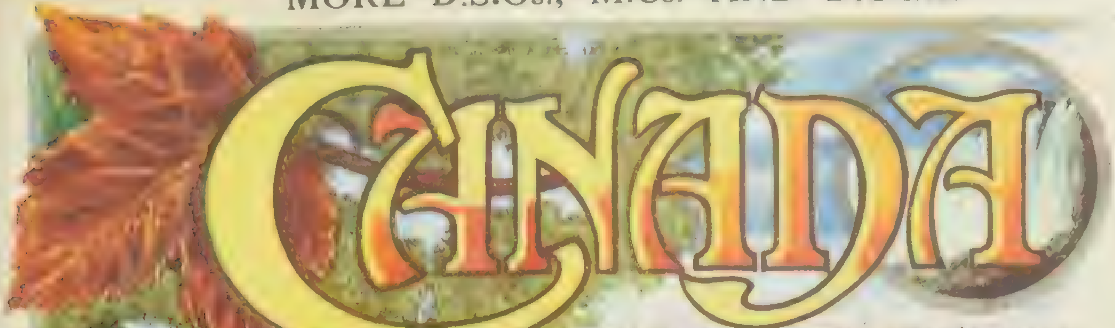

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	1918.	1917.
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Silver	2.601,000	2.265,749
Lead	2.945,000	2.951,020
Copper	15.682,000	16,038.256
Zinc	2 500,000	3,166.259
Coal	11,460 000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959.430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

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GENERAL SIR HERBERT PLUMER, G.C.M.G., writes:— "Many thanks for the great help given to the troops of the 2nd Army by the work of the Church Army. I hope that they may be able to continue their work for the troops now that we have become the Army of Occupation."

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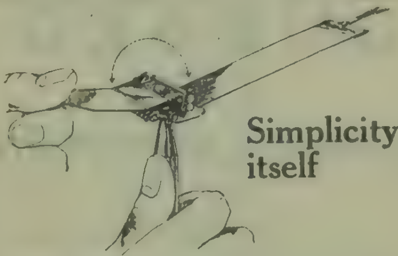

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CANADA

No. 688. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D WEEKLY

C.M.R. OFFICERS.

1ST BATTALION

2ND BATTALION.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

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CANADIAN TRADE SET FREE.

AFTER months of expostulation by members of the Canadian Trade Mission and the Canadian Press, the restriction on Canadian imports to the Mother Country has been removed. As we showed last week, the regulations formulated by the Board of Trade very heavily discriminated against Canada and the other Dominions in favour of neutrals and allies. We also expressed our conviction that this result was neither intended nor desired by the Board of Trade, and was merely caused by the thoughtlessness or incompetence of those who framed the restriction—an opinion which was fully borne out by the total removal of all restrictions when the matter was ventilated in the House of Commons.

As the Board of Trade is a Department of the Government which very largely affects the good relations between the Mother Country and all parts of the Empire, it is sincerely to be hoped that measures will be taken to prevent further blundering by those responsible for its policy. It is surely evident that, if the British Board of Trade can issue regulations and maintain them in the face of such very strong and representative protests, there must be a bureaucratic spirit in that Department which regards the Dominions, on all matters of trade policy, as on the same footing as neutrals and allies. This is not our view of the British Commonwealth of Nations, nor is it the view of the people of the Mother Country as expressed through their representatives at Westminster; but it shows hide-bound conservatism in a Department of State which should be less reactionary than any other, and it is, to say the least, discouraging to all who hoped that from the melting-pot of the world war a broader and greater British Empire would arise, to find this obstruction to Imperial trade relations. We trust the lesson has now been learnt, but a very bad impression has been caused, which it will require a new and broader spirit to remove.

We understand that the strong and ceaseless representations made by the Canadian Trade Mission were backed up by the efforts of Lord Wolmer in the House of Commons, which resulted in the rescission of the obnoxious regulations last Friday. Until September the Dominions enjoy complete freedom of entry to British markets, as compared with the partially restricted entry of neutrals and allies. It is hardly necessary to urge on Canadian manufacturers that they should take the utmost advantage of their present opportunity.

* *

THE PITY OF IT!

THERE is naturally a feeling of anger and regret that any of our soldiers should be killed or wounded now that the enemy against whom they have fought lies in the dust. The loss of life at Kinmel Park will be a lasting regret not only to Canadians, but to their kinsfolk of the Mother Country.

Regrettable as the affair is, and inexcusable in those who led the outbreak, it was most unfortunate that an inaccurate, exaggerated, and highly sensational account should have appeared in the English Press, without the qualifying effect of an official statement. The accounts to which we refer appeared on Thursday, and if the authorities had supplied the Press Agencies with an official statement it would have gone far towards mitigating the effect of the inaccurate and exaggerated reports.

We do not attempt to excuse the crime of those who raised their hands against their comrades who maintained their soldierly discipline; but, even with their passions aroused by the unrestricted use of alcohol and red-flag oratory, the rioters—who were, after all, only a mere handful compared with the number of troops in camp—did not commit the excesses attributed to them in the Press. There have been certain regrettable incidents of this nature with other troops since the signing of the armistice, but, unfortunately, publicity has been given to Kinmel Park.

The outbreak was entirely avoidable. Removed from the stimulus and discipline of active warfare, troops are always apt to get out of hand. In a demobilisation camp it is not easy to keep men busy and occupied, but it must be done, and the people best fitted to do so are their own company officers. With an agglomeration of units they naturally come under new and strange officers, and there is, therefore, a greater need competently to supervise their occupation and recreation, and at the same time to dissipate quickly and clearly any grievances, whether genuine or imaginary. The long and irksome delay in embarkation was a profound grievance to many. It was caused by no breakdown in the Canadian organisation, but was due to circumstances entirely outside their control. This should have been fully explained and made known to every man. There were other grievances which could not be remedied, perhaps, such as the earlier demobilisation of short-service men, but, again, this grievance could, we are sure, have been largely dissipated by a full and frank explanation of the reasons which caused it.

The least lapse in the fine discipline which has so justly won the reputation of the Canadian forces is deeply to be regretted; that it should be attended by bloodshed and loss of life is deplorable. At the same time it may be fairly urged that in a great camp of 15,000 men—many of whom have seen their embarkation repeatedly postponed for causes insufficiently explained—it is fortunate that the active discontent was confined to so few. The trouble appears to have originated with the resentment shown by the men against the profiteering of camp storekeepers who were not under the control of the Canadian authorities, and the liquor obtained from the looting of stores fanned the fire, which had results which even the ringleaders probably neither anticipated nor desired.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, who speaks with personal knowledge, in a letter to the *Times* bears testimony to the patience shown by the 40,000 Canadians who have passed through this large demobilisation camp, under discomforts and disappointments which would have severely tried any troops. The Bishop refers to the admirable conduct of the men, both in the camp and outside. The folly committed by a handful of headstrong men will, we trust, be soon forgotten.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The G.T.P. Receivership.

The Grand Trunk Pacific line from Prince Rupert to Winnipeg not yet having reached the profit-earning stage, the Dominion Government was recently asked to make further advances to the company. This request was refused, and the Grand Trunk Railway, who are the owners of the Western line, thereupon notified the Government of their inability to finance the undertaking. The Government has therefore appointed the Minister of Railways to be the Receiver of the G.T.P.

It is unfortunate that the reason assigned for the refusal of Government aid was that the Government had been unable to come to satisfactory terms with the directors of the G.T.R. for the purchase of the whole system. We say it is "unfortunate" because the terms offered by the Government are so harsh as to be quite unacceptable to the shareholders, whose holdings represent money actually expended on their property, and not mere promoters' shares. Certainly by its action the Government has hastened the settlement of the question of expropriation, and the shareholders must now face the problem and protect their property.

As there is a very general feeling in Canada that the Government was unnecessarily generous in its terms to the C.N.R., public opinion, especially when biassed and misled by the Drayton Report, is likely to insist on much harder terms to the Grand Trunk. To prevent injustice, the Grand Trunk directors will be wise to explain their case more fully, and distribute their statement widely, so that this bias may be removed and misconception and ignorance dispelled.

* * *

Wild Charges—

Some of those wild charges for which the ex-Minister of Militia has become notorious were very properly disposed of on the floor of the House at Ottawa last week. In the course of a two hours' speech on the military policy of the Government, Sir Sam not only made personal attacks on several prominent men, but took it upon himself to criticise military operations in the field in the most objectionable manner.

He alleged that lives of Canadians had been sacrificed unnecessarily in France. He read a letter sent by him to Sir Robert Borden in October alleging that the Canadians were massacred at Lens and Passchendaele, "where the only apparent object was to glorify the General in command." Further, he declared that the Canadians at Cambrai lacked the necessary support of tanks and guns, and that Mons was of no value, its capture was a theatrical display at the cost of Canadian lives, and the officer who ordered the attack ought to be tried by court-martial.

* * *

—Properly Rebuked.

The ex-Minister, however, reckoned without the presence of a gallant officer who had just returned from the Front to take his seat in the House—Lt.-Col. Peck, V.C. The 16th Bn. commander rightly characterised it as deplorable that such unfounded allegations should be made. General Currie, he declared, needed no defence either in respect of military ability or of care in all engagements to conserve the lives of his soldiers. As to the engagements themselves, he said:—

> At Cambrai the Canadians did not make a frontal attack, but on the contrary, were two miles beyond Cambrai before the first troops entered the city. The attack at Mons, I am sure, was under the direction of the Higher Command, and was well carried out. Our casualties were light, and in case the Germans did not carry out the Armistice terms we had gained a fine strategic position by its capture.

Wild charges of this kind are not infrequently made in the Legislature. It is seldom they are so promptly and effectively met.

* * *

The "Dunsterforce."

The account which is given in this issue of the share taken by Canadians in the "Dunsterforce" will be read with interest. To most people it will be the first intimation that any Canadian soldiers were in the vicinity of the Caucasus. This is the expedition the story of whose march to Baku and evacuation of that port created a good deal of excitment when it was published in the closing days of the war.

Its plans had necessarily to be shrouded in mystery, and there was no little conjecture as to its destination when it was being formed. Although circumstances prevented the carrying out of the original intention, the mission undertaken by this composite force of troops from all over the Empire did some valuable work of an unusual character, for which it is to be hoped they will be given due credit.

* * *

The Care of the Returned Soldier.

On another page will be found an explanation of a new Order in Council, passed at Ottawa, which is of the utmost importance to the returning soldier. Already much had been done by the Government to look after the interests of the returned man, especially when disabled and unable to follow his regular employment. The additional provisions now made will be welcomed. They embrace further facilities for the re-training of disabled men; increased pay and allowances amounting to an increase of 20 per cent. in the case of single men, and of from 18 to 40 per cent. in that of married men; and free surgical and medical treatment for twelve months, whether ailments have been caused by active service or not.

Not only in respect of the increased pay and allowances during re-training, but in other respects as well, Canada is entitled to claim a leading place for the care she takes of the returned man, under the supervision of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

* * *

A Plea for the Ex-Soldier.

Outstanding among the pleas made on behalf of the ex-soldier is that put forward by Major-General A. D. McRae, formerly Quartermaster-General, O.M.F.C., in a series of addresses in Western Canada, which have attracted wide attention. Into the wider questions with which he dealt, we may enter at another time; but throughout these ran the note which he touched when he said:—

> The great majority of the returned soldiers will be found sound both in body and mind, and, on the whole, better citizens than when they left home, and it only remains for the people of Canada to put into concrete action the expressions of appreciation which they have been making for the past four years to ensure that the soldiers, as a whole, will be among the best citizens of the Dominion.

General McRae urged that every effort should be made to bring the soldiers home by at least August, as promised.

* * *

An Opportunity to Work.

Pointing out that it was the obligation of the nation to provide the returned soldier with a reasonable opportunity to work, General McRae also put in a reminder that the Army did not fit a man for commercial life, and that the average soldier would require from four to six months to settle down and regain his pre-war efficiency in his pre-war job. On pecuniary grounds, too, he was entitled to consideration, as he was about the only man whose pay had not been increased in the past four years. General McRae's criticism of the efforts being made to take care of the returned soldier was that the larger issue of general unemployment appeared to be unnecessarily overlooked. "There is no need to baby the soldier, and little good can come from doing so," he said. "Put the general employment situation right, and the soldier, with temporary assistance, will soon find his place in the business fabric of the country."

Another point in the address which met with a warm response from audiences everywhere was when the speaker suggested that looking to "the distress of war" yet before them, the time had perhaps arrived when they should conserve their donations for charities at home, in order to give all necessary assistance to the wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of the men who had paid the "great price of peace."

The Income-Tax.

An increase in the income-tax has been one of the suggestions made for meeting the gigantic war debt which Canada has inevitably contracted. The Toronto *Globe* recalls that when the modest Dominion income-tax was introduced in 1917, the Minister of Finance uttered the warning that any levy on incomes higher than that imposed in the United States would react injuriously upon Canada, but points out that the new U.S. Revenue Bill shows that Canada can go a long way in income taxation before reaching the danger point indicated.

The comparative figures furnished by our contemporary are interesting. In the case of married persons, the following are the rates :—

Income.	Canadian. Tax.	U.S. Tax.
$3,000	$20	$60
4,000	60	120
5,000	100	180
6,000	140	250
8,000	266	530
10,000	392	830
20,000	1,382	2,630
30,000	2,702	4,930
50,000	5,732	11,030
75,000	11,007	21,350
100 000	17,607	35,030
200,000	50,957	101 030
500,000	195,407	323,030

In the United States, as in Canada, unmarried persons have an exemption of $1,000 on incomes, and married persons $2,000, with an added exemption of $200 for each dependent child.

* *

The sum of $8,480,910 has been paid by the Dominion Government for the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, which was sold by auction.

A delegation from the Canadian Social Service Council has asked for the continuance of war-time restrictions on betting and horse racing.

The *Express* publishes a cable from its Montreal correspondent which states that Mr. Lloyd Harris is likely to succeed Sir George Perley as High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Donovan.—To Dorothy, wife of Capt. Donovan, C.A.S.C., of Toronto, a daughter, at Rhyl, N. Wales.

Goldie.—At Bradwell, Sask., on the 4th inst., the wife (*née* Molly R. Munro) of Thos. M. M. Goldie, of Regina—a son.

Ralph.—On February 27, 1919, at Arundel, Sussex, to Lt. R. C. Ralph, C.E., and Mrs. Ralph—a daughter (Nan Margaret).

MARRIAGES.

Clease—Mountfort.—On March 4, at St. John's, Westminster, by Canon de Candole, Archibald Frederick Clease, of British Columbia, to Ethel Mary Mountfort.

Morrison—Grant.—On February 19, at the Cathedral, Dornoch, by the Rev. C. D. Bentinck, Dornoch, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Ritchie Creigh and Capt. Tupper, Canadian F.C., George Hunter Morrison, Capt., Canadian F.C., to Marie, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr Grant and of Mrs. Grant, Trevose, Dornoch.

Soltau—Tardoir.—On March 4, at Brussels, by Capt. the Rev. C. E. James, Chaplain to the Forces, Lt. Wilfred Gustave Soltau, LL.B., barrister-at-law, Intelligence Corps, attached to 3rd Corps (formerly of P.P.C.L.I.), second son of William Soltau and of the late Louise Soltau, to Germaine Jeanne Urame, only daughter of M. and Mme. Tardoir, of Ixelles

DEATHS.

Adamson. On March 2, at 11, King Edward's Grove, Teddington, of pneumonia, Annie Edna Adamson (*née* Turnbull), wife of Capt. James Douglas Adamson, C.A.M.C., of Winnipeg, Canada.

Gibb. On March 5, Mary Hamilton, beloved wife of the late James Gibb, of Quebec, and 181, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Hopkins. On March 5, at 95, Fitzjohns Avenue, Hampstead, Frances Anne, widow of Edward Martin Hopkins, of Montreal, daughter of Admiral Beechey and granddaughter of Sir William Beechey, R.A., aged 83.

Stobart.—On February 27, at Montreal, on her way to England, Phyllis, widow of Lionel Forrester Stobart, and only daughter of Harold P. and Mrs. Christie, of Ashcroft, B.C.

Kingsley. On March 5, at Regina, Cecil Bromfield, youngest son of the late Henry Kingsley, M.D., Stratford-on-Avon, in his 51st year.

Sayer. On February 16, at Holland, Man., of pneumonia following influenza Lilias Emily (*née* Shaw), wife of James Hill Sayer.

On Service.

Blakey. Killed in action, on September 28, 1918, Sgt. George Blakey (No. 192448), 1st Canadian Machine Gun Corps, youngest and dearly beloved son of John and Allison Blakey, aged 26, Allander Terrace Milngavie. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

Macdonald. On Wednesday, February 12, 1919, Lt. Hugh John Macdonald (Military Cross, Mons Ribbon), 16th Canadian Scottish Regiment, at 14th General Hospital, Eastbourne, from pneumonia following influenza, youngest son of the late Venerable Archdeacon Robert Macdonald pioneer missionary of the Anglican Church in Mackenzie River and the Yukon. Lt. Macdonald was born at Fort Macpherson, north of the Arctic circle, 23 years ago. He volunteered in the earliest days of the war at Winnipeg, where his wife and son now reside. His mother lives in Dawson City, Yukon. He was twice wounded severely, and is buried at Seaford Cemetery. "A brave and gallant young Christian knight."

A CANADIAN LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, February 27.

The selection of Mr. D. D. McKenzie as leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, ensures the revival of a strong partisan movement in Parliament. He is a Nova Scotian Liberal, and in the Maritime Provinces they take party politics as seriously as they do in the North of England, where a man is generally known as "a staunch Liberal" or "a bigoted Conservative." If what seems to be a temporary choice should be made permanent, Mr. McKenzie would be the fourth politician from Nova Scotia to be selected as chief of one or other of the political parties. His initial speech in this new capacity, made during the present week, indicated that he was desirous of attracting back to the fold the errant sheep. "The light is in the window, and the latch-string is still out," was the invitation to the Liberal-Unionists.

In criticising the Government, Mr. McKenzie intimated that there will be vigorous opposition to alter further the franchise law or the electoral lists, also to the movement to which reference has been made in these notes lately, whereby the Federal Government is seeking to acquire some standing and exercise some authority in what are Provincial matters, though they affect the Dominion as an entity. Among these are the establishment and the control of national highways, the proposed creation of a Federal Health Department, the proposal that the Federal Government should do something in the way of technical education, and so forth. Nova Scotia and Quebec have always been sensitive on this ground.

Soldier Members.

A very different tone was that which was sounded by Major D. L. Redman, a new soldier member, who after reviewing Canada's war effort and losses in man-power, spoke of the need of a Federal Health Bureau on account of infantile mortality, and also of the desirability of extending the franchise to women generally. He also made a strong plea for the cessation of alien immigration, and his views on demobilisation were well summed up in the statement that "every soldier who has fought at the front, feels that his country owes him a job."

Capt. Manion, another soldier member, who seconded the Address from the Throne, was conciliatory in tone, and defended the Government on general grounds. He laid it down that immigration must be on a selective basis, and that the three great problems to be faced were: repatriation, co-operation between Federal and Provincial Governments, and the nation at large, and, above all, the fostering of a united and harmonious spirit.

The tariff question was touched on by Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., of Montreal, who said it should not be left out until after reconstruction. It is said that this issue is under discussion by the Liberal caucus, but whether or not they will decide to revive it at this juncture remains to be seen.

A Reconciliation Proposal.

In connection with this reconciliation idea, a suggestion has been thrown out by a French-Canadian paper this week that the most fitting tribute to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be an agreement to drop the prosecutions now being revived against French-Canadian defaulters and deserters. An appeal in this direction by the Hon. Arthur Sauve, leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature, has been turned down by the Hon. Arthur Meighen as untimely. In one of the Montreal Police Courts this week a French-speaking judge flatly declined to send decent young citizens and farmers to jail to mix with criminals. There is, undoubtedly, a feeling abroad that, now that the war is over, the best thing Canada can do is to make the best use of her badly-needed population, and not manufacture jail birds on account of deeds of omission which are not found in the criminal code. Yet the Federal Government, by a new Order-in-Council, is still pursuing this policy on more stringent lines.

The Principalship of McGill.

The helpless condition in which Sir Wm. Peterson still lies at the Royal Victoria Hospital makes it evident that his resignation of the Principalship of McGill University may be looked for before the end of the term. I hear, on good authority, that one of the Governors is now in England negotiating in regard to this appointment with a public man whose name has been very much heard during the war.

* *

Returned Canadian soldiers undergoing vocational training have had their pay increased by 20 per cent. if unmarried, and up to 40 per cent. if married.

The ninth congress of the British Imperial Council of Commerce will be held at Toronto in September, 1920, under the presidency of Lord Desborough.

Sir Thomas White announced in the Dominion House of Commons, on Monday, amid cheers, the removal by the British Government of the restrictions on imports from the Empire. This will mean much to Canadian industry.

MORE UNITS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Demobilisation and Its Difficulties.

FOUR more units of the Third Division left Liverpool last Saturday by the Cunard liner *Carmania* for Halifax—the P.P.C.L.I., 49th Bn., and 4th and 5th C.M.R.—together with the 8th Field Ambulance. Lt.-Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., received a message from Lady Patricia Ramsay, wishing the officers and men of the "Princess Pats" god-speed and congratulating them on their splendid services to the cause of the Allies. The troops were welcomed at Liverpool by the Lord Mayor, who congratulated them on the magnificent services they had rendered the Empire, and were bidden farewell by Major-General Loomis.

Senator Gideon Robertson states that over 100,000 soldiers have been discharged since hostilities ceased.

When navigation opens, Quebec will be the chief port of disembarkation for returning soldiers.

Accelerating Repatriation.

"In spite of some unavoidable delay in the securing of ships which had been promised, the repatriation of Canadian troops is proceeding at an accelerated rate" (says a statement issued by the Ministry, O.M.F.C.).

"All the plans have been completed for the arrival in England of the First Division from France, and now that the Third Division have actually started the homeward journey the demobilisation of the Corps will continue without interruption.

"In order, however, to secure the fairest treatment possible for all Overseas troops, it has been arranged that a certain number of ships shall be allotted for those in the Concentration Camp at Kinmel Park. Under this method Canadians in camps in England will be steadily repatriated at the same time as units belonging to the Corps. There will be a sailing on March 10 for men at Kinmel Park and further sailings at regular intervals."

"Considering the shortage of shipping" (says a further statement issued by the Ministry in connection with the Kinmel Park disturbance), "the Canadian authorities have congratulated themselves upon the splendid record which has been made, on the whole, in despatching troops to Canada. In the month of February, however, the Ministry of Shipping were unable to furnish sufficient ships to carry out the programme as promised to Canadians. Owing to the programme in February and early in March having fallen short by fully one-third, there occurred a 'backing up' from Kinmel Park through the areas in England and through to France. This has caused very great disappointment to Canadian soldiers who have been Overseas for periods ranging up to four years or more without leave to their homes.

"The withdrawal of some ships and postponement of sailings of others from time to time, particularly after soldiers had been documentised and medically boarded, based on the shipping allocated, has been very trying to the drafts, and this is what, it is considered, led chiefly to the disturbance which occurred.

"There are at Kinmel Park approximately 15,000 all ranks, who have been despatched there as being the last stop before boarding ship for Canada. Had the number of men been able to embark in February according to the programme which it was confidently thought could be carried out, the trouble would not have occurred, but the shipping situation, owing to strikes and for other reasons, is admitted to be an extremely difficult matter to control. It is, however, hoped by the Canadian authorities that there will not be a recurrence of the delays which have hitherto taken place.

"The troops at Kinmel Park are concentrated in 'wings' representing the Military Districts in Canada to which they will proceed. They are not in their original units, these wings being composite formations consisting of *personnel* belonging to many different units. This sorting out is done in deference to the wishes of the authorities in Canada, in order to avoid delay when the men reach the Dominion.

"There has been some alleged dissatisfaction because of troops drawn from Canada under the Military Service Act getting priority over those who have seen longer service. The troops who were in the Canadian Corps at the time of the Armistice are being returned to Canada by units, in the formations that then existed. Soldiers not in the Corps, such as casualties, Railway and Forestry Troops, and others, where available, are demobilised on the principle of 'longest service, first demobilised—married men having the preference.'"

The White Star liner *Olympic*, which is capable of carrying upwards of 5,000 troops per voyage, has been again placed at the disposal of the Dominion Government, and 5,000 Canadian troops will sail in her for home to-day (Saturday). An additional 30,000 Canadian troops should sail for home before the end of the present month.

Demobilisation Difficulties.

Addressing a meeting of Canadian soldiers in the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday afternoon, Col. J. Almond, Director of Chaplains' Services, said that it was all very well for them to think they had a grievance on the subject of demobilisation, but they must remember how mighty was the task before the Government of getting 300,000 men back to Canada. Everything possible was being done, and the Canadian authorities were even more anxious to get the men back than the men were anxious to return. They would be all back in Canada within the next six months. When they were back in Canada they must make the widows and orphans and the graves of those who had fallen their first care. They must make no mistake about seeing that their crippled soldiers were not relegated to homes, but were the honoured guests of the nation.

* * *

FIRST DIVISIONS TO BE DEMOBILISED.

Composition and Dispersal Stations.

The following is the composition of the Third and First Divisions—the first portions of the Corps to be demobilised, showing the dispersal stations to which they are being sent:—

THIRD DIVISION.

7TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—Royal Canadian Regt. (Halifax), P.P.C.L.I. (Ottawa), 42nd Bn. (Montreal), 49th Bn. (Edmonton).

8TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—1st C.M.R. (Brandon), 2nd C.M.R. (Victoria), 4th C.M.R. (Toronto), 5th C.M.R. (Montreal).

9TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.—43rd Bn. (Winnipeg), 52nd Bn. (Port Arthur), 58th and 116th Bns. (Toronto).

9TH BRIGADE, C.F.A.—31st Baty. (Hamilton), 33rd Baty (Toronto). 45th Baty. (Kingston), 36th Baty. (Halifax).

10TH BRIGADE, C.F.A.—38th Baty. (Winnipeg), 39th Baty. (Medicine Hat), 40th Baty. (Hamilton), 35th Baty. (Montreal).

AMMUNITION COLUMN.—No. 1 Section (Ottawa), No. 2 Section (Toronto).

ENGINEERS.—7th and 9th Bns. (Toronto), 8th Bn. (Ottawa), 3rd Pontoon Bde. Trans. Unit (Toronto), Signal Co. (Ottawa).

MACHINE GUN.—3rd Bn. (Toronto).

FIELD AMBULANCE.—No. 8 (Calgary), No. 9 (Montreal), No. 10 (Winnipeg).

DIVISIONAL TRAIN.—No. 1 Co. (Halifax), No. 2 Co. (Toronto), No. 3 Co. (Winnipeg), No 4 Co. (Calgary). M.T. Co. (Winnipeg).

Photograph] [*Topical Press*

STATE FUNERAL OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT OTTAWA: LEAVING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FIRST DIVISION

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.—1st Bn. (London), 2nd Bn. (Kingston), 3rd and 4th Bns. (Toronto).

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.—6th Bn. (Regina), 7th Bn. (Vancouver), 8th Bn. (Winnipeg), 10th Bn. (Calgary)

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.—13th and 14th Bns. (Montreal), 15th Bn. (Toronto), 16th Bn. (Winnipeg).

1ST BRIGADE, C.F.A.—1st and 2nd Batys. (Ottawa), 3rd and 4th Batys. (Kingston).

2ND BRIGADE, C.F.A.—5th and 7th Batys. (Montreal), 6th Baty. (Halifax), 48th Baty. (Vancouver).

AMMUNITION COLUMN.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Sections (Toronto).

ENGINEERS.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. (Winnipeg), Signal Co. (Toronto).

MACHINE GUN.—1st Bn. (Toronto).

FIELD AMBULANCE.—No. 1 (Kingston), No. 2 (London), No. 3 (Winnipeg)

DIVISIONAL TRAIN.—1st (Toronto), M.T Co. (Toronto).

* *

GENERAL LOOMIS'S FAREWELL.

His Appreciation of the Third Division.

The following is the special order of the day issued by Major-General Loomis to his Division in view of its demobilisation :—

As the day of separation for the Third Canadian Division draws near, I desire to express to all officers and men my deep appreciation of the gallant and loyal services they have rendered whilst the Division has been under my command.

Through the heavy fighting of the past summer you have not only maintained the high traditions of the Division, established through the years of active service, but by courage, endurance and fidelity have gained still further honours, and made secure the name of the Division in the records of Canadian valour.

The day of your return to Canada will be one of great rejoicing and deep thanksgiving. Your task in the service of the Empire has been splendidly achieved. Yours is the inalienable satisfaction of work worthily done.

It remains now for officers and men alike to live true to the spirit and traditions of the Division. You have a great part to play in the future of Canada, and if to life there you bring the same great qualities as have been displayed on active service your duty as citizens will be performed as worthily as was your duty as soldiers.

Let us remember that judgment of the merit of our services lies with our country. It is not ours to magnify our achievements, but rather to be well content that ours has been the privilege of playing a part in the defence of human liberties.

In the gladness of home-coming we cannot forget the men who are no longer with us. Let the memory of their courage and the thought of their sacrifice quicken us to high resolve that we shall so live that those great things for which they died shall be made secure to our people for all time.

My most earnest wishes for the success and happiness you have truly earned go out to you. It is our duty to cherish with pride the memory of these years of comradeship in service, and always to keep unbroken that *esprit de corps* which has been so great a source of strength in the 3rd Canadian Division.

* *

RETURNED MEN'S MESSAGE.

The Acting Prime Minister has received a telegram (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Record*) stating :—

A number of married men aboard the *Melita* send you and the Premier greetings on their return home, and ask you to convey to Col. J. Obed Smith, Col. Hanson and the conducting officers their sincere thanks for the manner in which they were treated and helped during the journey.

They further wish you to know that if the necessity again occurs they will, if too old themselves, gladly send their sons to uphold the honour of Canada.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Quebec, Dr. J. M. Harper, a former editor of the Quebec *Chronicle*. At Montreal, Dr. L. E. Desjardins (81); Mr. H. R. Bisaillon; Mr. Maurice E. Davis (55). At Ottawa, Mr. Henry Haycock (77); Mr. C. Ross. At Toronto, Lt.-Col. W. J. O. Malloch, C.A.M.C. (47), shortly after his return from France. At Hamilton, Jack Caffery (39), the well-known athlete.

The death is announced of Mr. H. M. P. Eckardt, a well-known financial writer, a native of Ontario, who was formerly with the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Mr. A. H. F. Lefroy, K.C., Professor of Roman and English Law in Toronto University since 1900, died on Friday of last week. The son of the late General Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., he was born in Toronto in 1852, and was a well-known authority on constitutional law, having published several books on the subject. One of his sons, Sec. Lt. F. K. Lefroy, R.F.A., was killed in April, 1917.

Mrs. Elinor C. L. Close, of 25, Montpelier Square, London, S.W., who died on 6th inst., at the age of 71, was well known as the founder of a scheme for sending orphaned children to farm-houses in Canada.

* *

"Open Warfare: The Way to Victory," is the title of the final collection of despatches from Mr. Philip Gibbs, the most brilliant of the able band of war correspondents who chronicled the hardships and the triumphs of our troops. Mr. Gibbs' narrative—now stirring, now moving—of the concluding stage of the fighting makes just as good reading in volume form as when it originally appeared in the newspapers. On many pages the heroism of the Canadians is finely described. (London: Heinemann, 10s. 6d.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

DEMOBILISATION.

To the Editor of CANADA:

DEAR SIR,—Down here at Witley Camp some men have been for nearly three months, and when they keep enquiring they are told their papers have gone astray.

There are nearly 300 men awaiting discharge in this country, but they are held up for no reason, as far as we can see. The majority have had Medical Board and all necessary papers signed, but never a move. The most of these men are old men, who have given a good part of their lives to Canada. A few of them joined up in August, 1914, and now various causes make them desire discharge here. It looks as if the Canadian Government had no more use for them. But why keep them when all are ready to go and have jobs waiting them in this country?

We can get no satisfaction from anyone here, so I write with the earnest hope that someone in authority may get a move on.—Yours, etc., WITLEY CAMP.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Most of us fellows here awaiting discharge in England put in our application shortly after the Armistice was signed, but heard nothing till about a month ago, when we were informed we would have to fill in fresh forms again, one of which had to be signed by an employer, guaranteeing us work. We have had a Dental and Medical Board, and we were interviewed by the Colonel, who signed our papers as being O.K.; but that, as far as we know, seems to be as far as they have gone.

Now the employers are writing, asking when we are coming, as they say they cannot keep the positions open much longer. We have done nothing but sit about the stove since last December—not alone a loss to the Government, but also to ourselves.

Surely it ought not to take the Canadian authorities four months to accomplish what the Imperial can get through in a few hours.—Yours, etc., ONE OF THE 1ST CONTINGENT.

Ripon.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—In your issue of March 8 there is an outline of the policy to be adopted in regard to demobilisation of C.A.M.C. units. It is stated that practically all hospitals in England will run at full strength.

For the greater part, at least, some hospitals in England are staffed by men from various units who have become casualties, and also by men who on coming to England were, from medical reasons, not allowed to proceed to France. Many of these men "joined up" in 1914 and 1915, and have been away from home since that time. Not a few are men over forty years, and have left families in Canada.

The fact that in many cases they have to commence life over again gives them food for much cheerful reflection. So, while the young conscripts, or "draftees," are proceeding to Canada, here these men must remain, whilst their children are growing out of their knowledge and their chances of getting a decent job become all the time more remote.—Yours, etc., ANCHORED.

* *

CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

Many Workers Wanted for Railways.

Addressing the Imperial Order of the Sons of the Empire at Toronto, Senator Gideon Robertson said that if the country was prepared to spend $500,000,000 during the war for destructive purposes, it should not hesitate to spend a similar amount on construction (says the *Record*).

Speaking of the railways, the Minister said they had not been kept up to standard efficiency owing to the difficulty of obtaining materials, scarcity of labour and other needs of the country. Therefore, for every dollar not spent in the past there was an opportunity of disbursing that money to greater advantage now.

"During the present year," he added, "the Government Railways will probably spend on construction, maintenance, equipment and rolling stock $50,000,000. I have the estimates for the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. as to the possible number of persons who will be required in the spring, and the figures show a total of 30,000, in addition to an extra 10,000 who will be needed in the operation of the railroads consequent upon the adoption of the eight-hour day."

* *

SIR W. LAURIER AND THE UNION GOVERNMENT

The Hon. W. A. Charlton, M.P., tells of the interviews he had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1917, urging him to join Sir Robert Borden and form a National Government. Finally Sir Wilfrid said: "Charlton, you do what you think is right, I know you will. I live for the peace of Canada. I must hold the French. If I do not they will drift to Bourassa and we shall have a rebellion, which would please the Germans more than anything else that could happen."

* *

The citizens of Owen Sound, Ont., are raising a fund of $5,000 to complete the education of Sergt. Holmes, V.C., of the 4th C.M.R., who enlisted when he was seventeen.

FOR GALLANTRY IN THE FIELD.

Long List of Battle Awards for Canadian Officers.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, March 8, 1919*).

SECOND BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. Robert Alexander Macfarlane, D.S.O., 58th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted June 4, 1917; 1st Bar gazetted January 11, 1919).

Lt.-Col. Harold James Riley, D.S.O., 27th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted July 18, 1917; 1st Bar gazetted January 11, 1919).

BAR TO D.S.O.

Maj. Dougall Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C., 58th, attd. 116th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Lt.-Col. Charles Francis Constantine, D.S.O., 5th Bde., C.F.A. (D.S.O. gazetted January 1, 1917).

Maj. Orvil Ard Elliott, D.S.O., C.A.D.C., attd. 5th Fd. Amb. (D.S.O. gazetted February 15, 1919).

Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) John Pollands Girvan, D.S.O., M.C., 15th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted February 1, 1919).

Lt.-Col. Daniel Paul Kappele, D.S.O., 5th Fd. Amb. (D.S.O. gazetted June 3, 1918).

Lt.-Col. Thomas McCrae Leask, D.S.O., 10th Fd. Amb. (D.S.O. gazetted January 1, 1918).

Maj. David Philpot, D.S.O., 7th Bn. (D.S.O. gazetted July 18, 1917).

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Capt. Evelyn Prestwood Seymour Allen, 116th Bn.; Maj. George Frederick Daniels Bond, M.C., 28th Bn.; Lt. Arthur Bernard Bonner, M.M., 116th Bn.; Maj. George Scott Stanton Bowerbank, M.C., 21st Bn.; Maj. John Leslie Charles, 13th Bn., C.R.T.; Maj. Henri Chasse, M.C., 22nd Bn.; Maj. John Robert Cosgrove, M.C., 8th Bn., C.R.T.; Capt. William Duncan Herridge, M.C., Cyclist Corps (Bde. Maj., 2nd Inf. Bde. H.Q.); Major Colin John Fraser Isbester, 10th Bn., C.R.T.; Capt. Hugh Alston Johnston, M.C., 13th Bn.; Maj. Chalvers Jack Mersereau, 25th Bn.; Lt. Thomas Easson Miller, M.M., 8th Bn.; Maj. Charles Basil Price, D.C.M., 14th Bn.; Lt.-Col. Charles Frederick Ritchie, M.C., 24th Bn.; Maj. Ian MacIntosh Roe Sinclair, M.C., 13th Bn.; Maj. Nelson Spencer, 31st Bn.; Lt.-Col. Henry Seymour Tobin, 29th Bn.; Brig.-Gen. George Stuart Tuxford, C.B., C.M.G., Comdg. 3rd Inf. Bde.; Maj. Philip Walker, Man., attd. 10th Bn.; Capt. William James White, M.C., 28th Bn.

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Capt. James Creswell Auld, M.C., 4th By., 1st Bde., C.F.A. (M.C. gazetted June 24, 1916; 1st Bar gazetted November 14, 1916).

Capt. Maxwell McRae, M.C., 25th Bn. (M.C. and 1st Bar gazetted September 16, 1918).

BAR TO M.C.

Capt. George Griffith Aitken, M.C., C.F.A., attd. Corps Surv. Sect. (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918).

Lt. Frank Barber, M.C., D.C.M., 3rd Divl. Sig. Coy., Engrs., attd. H.Q. 7th Inf. Bde. (M.C. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Capt. James Everett Barry, M.C., C.A.M.C., attd. 2nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted Devember 2, 1918).

Qr.-Mr. and Capt. Alfred Albert Edward Batchelor, M.C., 5th Bn. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918).

Capt. William Cornwallis Bate, M.C., 6th Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918).

Lt. (A./Capt.) Eben A. Boyle, M.C., 8th Bn. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917).

Lt. Victor William Bunn, M.C., 3rd Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted February 18, 1918).

Lt. Robert Burchell, M.C., 25th Bn. (M.C. gazetted September 16, 1918).

Capt. Frederick Thomas Campbell, M.C., C.A.M.C., attd. 8th Bn. (M.C. gazetted February 1, 1919).

Lt. Jameson Earle Christie, M.C., 13th Bn. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917).

Lt. Herbert Cameron Russell Clark, M.C., 7th Bn. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917).

Capt. Chester Francis Commins, M.C., 1st Bn. (M.C. gazetted February 18, 1918).

Lt. Charles Douglas Crowe, M.C., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A. (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918).

Lt. George Alexander Cruickshank, M.C., 29th Bn. (M.C. gazetted March 26, 1918).

Capt. Henry Clarke Davis, M.C., 10th Fd. Amb. (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918).

Capt. Charles Beckett Holmes, M.C., 25th Bn. (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918).

Lt. Benn T. Jackson, M.C., 14th Bn. (M.C. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Lt. Morris Jacob, M.C., M.M., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A. (M.C. gazetted February 15, 1919).

Lt. Albert John Kelly, M.C., P.P.C.L.I. (M.C. gazetted February 1, 1919).

Lt. Watson Kinloch, M.C., 7th Bn. (M.C. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Capt. (A./Maj.) Frederick Wilbur Kirkland, M.C., 29th Bn (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918).

Lt. Donald Alexander MacIntosh, M.C., 1st Bn., C.M.G.C. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917).

Capt. (A./Maj.) James Ferris MacLaren, M.C., 1st Bn. (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1915).

Capt. (A./Maj.) Kenneth Arnold Mahaffy, D.S.O., M.C., 5th Bn. (M.C. gazetted November 25, 1916).

Maj. George Hugh McCallum, M.C., 4th Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Lt. (A./Capt.) William Alexander McMaster, M.C., 3rd Bn (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918).

Capt. James Learmouth Melville, M.C., Engrs., attd. H.Q. Can Corps (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918)

Lt. (A./Capt.) James Milne, M.C., 2nd Bn (M.C. gazetted February 1, 1919)

Capt. Hermann Gladstone Morrow, M.C., 4th Bn (M.C gazetted February 1, 1919)

Capt. Harry Clarke Moses, M.C., 5th Fd. Amb. (M.C. gazetted February 15, 1919).

Lt. Thomas John Moulds, M.C, 3rd Bn. (M.C. gazetted January 1, 1918)

Capt. Edward William Neville, M.C., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A. (M.C. gazetted February 15, 1919).

Capt. Frederick James O'Leary, M.C., Engrs. (Staff Capt., A. and Q., 1st Bde., Engrs.) (M.C. gazetted June 4, 1917).

Capt. Joseph O'Regan, M.C., 1st C.M.R. (M.C. gazetted December 20, 1916).

MAJOR P. WALKER, 28TH BN.
Awarded D.S.O.
Photo: Lambert Weston.

CAPT. F. J. O'LEARY, ENGRS.
Awarded Bar to M.C.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Allen Everett Parker, M.C., 1st Bn., C.M.G.C. (M.C gazetted December 2, 1918).

Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) Bruce Ross, M.C., 3rd Bn., Eng (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918).

Lt. (A./Capt.) Evans Ross, M.C., 28th Bn. (M.C. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Capt. George Lister Thornton Sharp, M.C., 47th Bn. (G.S.O., III., 3rd Div.) (M.C. gazetted November 7, 1918).

Capt. Robert Shiell, M.C., 19th Bn. (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918).

Capt. Edmund George Alpheus Smart, M.C., 43rd Bn. (M.C. gazetted January 18, 1918).

Capt. Charles Breckon Smith, M.C., 8th Bn. (M.C. gazetted February 18, 1918).

Lt. Thomas Allen Smith, M.C., 116th Bn. (M.C. gazetted February 1, 1919).

Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) James Joseph Stock, M.C., 2nd Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted August 25, 1916).

Lt. James Daniel Sullivan, M.C., 1st Bn. (M.C. gazetted December 2, 1918).

Capt. Norman Albert Thompson, M.C., H.Q., 2nd Bde., C.F.A (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918).

Lt. John Turnbull Thomson, M.C., 43rd Bn. (M.C. gazetted February 1, 1919).

Capt. (A./Maj.) (now Maj.) Charles Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C., 42nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918).

Capt. Harry Bernard Trout, M.C., 42nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Lt. Ernest Geoffory Weeks, M.C., M.M., 1st Divl. Sig. Coy., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted October 18, 1917).

Lt. Eldon Parker Wilson, M.C., 4th Bn., Engrs. (M.C. gazetted January 11, 1919).

Capt. Garnet Garfield Winterbottom, M.C., D.C.M., 2nd Bn. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917)

Capt. Claude Llewellyn Wood, M.C., R.C.R (M.C. gazetted February 1, 1919).

MILITARY CROSS.

Lt. Jackson Adams, M.M., 27th; Lt. John Alexander Adamson, 5th C.M.R.; Lt. Edward Percival Adie, 16th; Lt. John Miller Aitchison, 4th; Lt. Charles John Albon, 25th; Lt. Duncan Andrew Anderson, 1st Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Sedley Cantrell Anderson, 3rd Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. William Anderson, Can. L. Horse; Rev. Albert Edward Andrew, Chapl. Serv., attd. R.C.R.; Lt. James McKee Apperson, 8th; Lt. Edgar Appleby, M.M., 15th; Lt. (A./Capt.) Roy Fraser Armstrong, 3rd A. Troops Coy., Engrs., attd. H.Q., Can. Corps.

Capt. Wynn Bagnall, C.F.A., attd. 60th Bty., 14th Bde.; Capt. (A./Maj.) Henry Merril Barrett, No. 2 Fd. Amb.; Lt. William

George Beaver, 52nd; Lt. William Thornton Bebbington, 5th; Lt. Donat Belle-Isle, 22nd; Lt. Herbert George Beynon, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. Louis Hodgins Biggar, 42nd; Lt. Leonard Harris Birkett, 1st [illegible]; Lt. Oliver [illegible], 11th; Lt. Arthur Gerald [illegible]; Lt. [illegible] C.F.A.; Lt. Robert Newell Broad, M.M., 2nd; Capt. Kingsley Copron Brooke, 3rd; Lt. Charles Franklin Buchanan, 7th; Lt. Melvin Colebrook Buchanan, 26th; Lt. Harry Lawrence Bunting, 5th A. Troops Coy., Engrs.; Lt. William James Burton, 28th; 47323 S.M. Frank Butler, D.C.M., 13th.

Lt. William Boyd Caldwell, 3rd Tunnl'g Coy., Engrs.; Lt. James Ryan Calkin, 26th; Lt. Henry Campbell, M.M., 14th; Lt. William Robert Carnwith, 2nd; Lt. Jordayne Wyamarus Cave, 42nd; Lt. Stanley Barrett Cayford, 3rd Divl. Amm. Col., C.F.A.; Lt. Antoine Chasse, 22nd; Lt. Walter Richey Clarke, 26th; Lt. John Richard Clements, 6th Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Arthur Close, D.C.M., 14th; Lt. Charles Gordon Cockshutt, Can. Light Horse, attd. 1st Inf. Bde.; Lt. Charles Cook, M.M., 18th; Lt. Archibald Kenneth Coulthard, M.M., 3rd; Lt. Samuel Thomson Crooks, 21st.

Lt. Gordon Mealey Dallyn, 58th; Capt. George Francis Dalton, 3rd Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Richard James Darcus, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. Ernest James Dark, M.M., 58th; Lt. James Andrew Davin, 1st Divl. Ammn. Col., C.F.A.; Lt. Harvey Alexander Dawson, 2nd Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Frederick George Day, 49th; Lt. Jules De Coriolis, 22nd; Capt. Edward Percival Denman, 24th; Capt. Lambert Douglas Densmore, C.A.M.C., attd. No. 1 Fd. Amb.; Lt. Harold William Dickson, 27th; Lt. Ewart Gladstone Dixon, 20th; Capt. Herbert Donald, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Robert Fulton Barber Donald, 10th; Lt. Stuart Drewry, 10th Bn., C.R.T.; Lt. Harry Donovan Duff, 4th; Lt. Norman George Duffett, 58th.

Lt. Leonard Idell Easton, 4th Bn., Engrs.; Capt. James Edgar, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. Ernest Elliott, 4th; Lt. Robert England, R.C.R.; Lt. John Brooks Farrell, 8th; Capt. Sydney Hamilton Fellowes, 4th A. Troops Co., Engrs.; Lt. William Alfred Fellows, 2nd; Capt. Albert Grant Fleming, C.A.M.C., attd. 4th Bn.; Lt. Charles James Fox, 1st Pont. Bridging and Trans. Unit., Engrs.; Lt. Carl Frederickson, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. Stephen Joseph Freeman, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Frederick Charles Samuel French, M.M., 15th; Lt. William Herbert French, 31st; Lt. Norman Fyffe, 1st Inf. Bn., W. Ontario R., attd. 1st L.T.M. Bty.

Lt. Percival Harold Gayner, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Edward Gibbs, 28th; Lt. Lawrence Alfred Goodship, M.M., 2nd C.M.R.; Lt John Archibald Gordon, 4th Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Ronald Frank Haig, Fort Garry Horse; Capt. Raymond Walter Hale, 49th; Lt. Arthur Balfour Harris, 4th; Lt. Samuel Harrison, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Lionel William Harron, 116th, secd. 9th T.M. Bty., Lt. Claude Leighton Hart, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. William Lucas Hayes, 28th; Lt. Robert Montague Hebden, 13th; Lt. Gordon Berkshire Herridge, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; Capt. John Sproat Hewetson, D.C.M., 1st C.M.R.; Lt. Spurgeon Maskell Hirtle, 25th; Lt. James Cunningham Hogg, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. Henry Leonard Holloway, M.M., 49th; Lt. (A./Capt.) Alfred Thompson Howell, 14th; Lt. Patrick Hunter, 31st.

Lt. William Inch, 43rd; T./Lt. Thomas Arnold Irwin, 116th, 2nd C. Ontario R., attd. 9th Inf. Bde. H.Q.; Lt. Malcolm Isbester, R.C.R.; Lt. Clarence Wilfred Jackson, 43rd; Capt. Frederick McNab Johnson, C.A.M.C., attd. No. 2 Fd. Amb.; Lt. Walter Kingsley Jull, 31st; Lt. David Justice, 3rd Bn., Engrs.

Lt. Frank Alfred Keall, 52nd; Lt. George Harper Kress, 58th; Capt. Peter Alexander Laing, 1st Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Harold Thompson Innis Lee, P.P.C.L.I., E. Ont. R.; Capt. George Wilfred Little, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. Andrew Livingstone, 36th Bty., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; Capt. Gladstone Wilfred Lougheed, 4th Fd. Amb.; Qr.-Mr. and Capt. Francis Kirkpatrick Ludlow, 21st; Capt. Allan Lyons, D.C.M., 16th.

Lt. Frank Walter Machell, M.M., 29th; Lt. John Allister MacKinnon, 15th; Lt. Gordon Michael MacNeil, 25th; Lt. Louis Robert Maioni, 2nd Bn., Engrs.; Capt. Thomas Basil Malone, 49th, Alberta R., secd. 7th Inf. Bde. H.Q.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Charles Donald Manson, 27th; Capt. Rene Gustave Marion, 22nd; Lt. William Martin, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. Henry Edward Matthews, 3rd Tunnl'g Coy., Engrs.; Lt. Arthur Douglas May, 7th; Lt. Charles Wesley McCool, 52nd; Lt. William Tertius McCrum, 49th; Capt. Bernard McDaniel, 10th; Lt. Archibald Davis McElheran, 27th; Lt. (A./Capt.) John Arthur McGibbon, E. Ont., attd. X/2nd T.M. Bty.; Lt. William Francis McGovern, 13th, attd. H.Q. 1st Can. Divn.; Lt. Charles McIntosh, 43rd; Capt. Robert Craig McIntyre, 16th; Lt. Willis Benjamin McMullin, 1st Bn., C.M.G.; Capt. Allan Young McNair, C.A.M.C.; attd. 10th Bn.

Lt. Charles Thornton Mitchell, 2nd Bn., Engrs.; Capt. Herbert Barrow Mogg, 4th Bn., Engrs.; Capt. Charles Addison Moore, 26th; Lt. David Morrison, M.M., 3rd; Capt. Barton Joseph Mothersill, 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.; Capt. Samuel Joseph Murphy, 3rd; Lt. William Paul Murray, Overseas Rly. Construct. Corps, attd. 5th Rly. Survey and Reconnaissance Sect., R.E.

Lt. John Newton, D/22nd Bty., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. John Rodes O'Grady, 36th Bty., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. James O'Hara, 31st; Lt. Charles Arthur O'Leary, 10th Bn. C.R.T.; Lt. William Andrew Orr, 116th; Capt. William Frederick Orr, 7th; Capt. Erwin Ralston Osler, 5th.

Lt. Graham Pain, 27th; Lt. (A./Capt.) Herbert Edgar Patterson, 116th; Capt. Harry John Leslie Pearce, 2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Norman Charles Pearce, 31st., attd. 6th L.T.M. Bty.; Lt. John Felix Pearch, 7th; Lt. Ernest Pettigrew, 1st Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Henry Havelock Phinney, 1st Bty., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. (A./Capt.) William Charles Henry Pinkham, 27th; Lt. David Arthur Porter, R.C.R.; Lt Delmer Wentworth Pratt, 5th; Lt. William Edward Preston, 20th; Lt. Edward Allee Montgomery Pridham, 1st C.M.R.

Lt. Thomas Norman Ramsey, 49th; Capt. Arthur Gourlay Riddell, 2nd Bn., Engrs.; Lt. Louis Montague Robbins, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. Frederick George Robinson, 21st; Capt. Samuel Douglas Robinson, 3rd Bn., Engrs.; Lt. James Rodgers, M.M., 16th; Lt. Luke Albert Roe, 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.

Lt. Albert Elbrudge Sargent, 5th Bde., H.Q. C.F.A.; Lt. James Day Shearer, D.C.M., 3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.; Capt. Frederick Lowry Shouldice, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. Stanley Donald Skene, 15th; Lt. Benjamin Skinner, 10th; Lt. Clifford Arthur Smith, 33rd Bty., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. Robert Oscar Spreckley, 19th; Lt. George Hunter Stirrett, D.C.M., Can. L. Horse; Lt. Harold Stuart, 19th.

Capt. Howard William Taylor, 17th Bty., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. John Frazer Thom, 29th; Lt. Gerald Thomas, M.M., 18th; Capt. William Winifred Thompson, D.S.O., 10th; Lt. Kenneth Edmond Tobin, 4th; Qr.-Mr. and Capt. John Eunson Tulloch, 10th Fd. Amb.; Lt. Richard Elliott Turnbull, 1st Divl. Sig. Coy., Engrs.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Charles Edward Tuttle, 14th.

Lt. Abner Gladstone Virtue, 61st Bty., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. John Charles Wakefield, 1st; Capt. Preston Richard Montague Wallis, 16th, attd. 3rd. I.B. Pack Train; Capt. Rene Edward Amos Weston, C.A.M.C., attd. 2nd Fd. Amb.; Lt. Harry Neville Westwood, 1st Div. Sig. Coy., Engrs., attd. 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; Rev George David Whitaker, Chapl. Serv., attd. 49th; Lt. Alvin Henry Wilson, 20th; Lt. James Kinnear Wilson, 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. (A./Capt.) Daniel Woodward, 14th; Lt. Thomas Burnham Woodyatt, 58th; Lt. Hugh Kennedy Wyman, M.M., 2nd Divl. Sig. Coy., Engrs.; Lt. Frederick Thomas Hook Youngman, 116th.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Capt. (A./Lt.-Col.) Geoffrey Christie Miller, M.C., Oxf. and Bucks L.I., attd. 1/8th Bn., Worcester Regt. (Victoria, B.C.); T/Capt. Clarence Randolph Young, M.C., R.A.M.C., attd. 1st Bn., Shropshire L.I. (Guelph).

BAR TO M.C.

T/Capt. Michael Charles Burke, M.C., R.A.M.C., attd. 2nd Bn., Durham L.I. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 25, 1916) (was originally a private in the C.A.M.C.); T/Capt. George Milne Cameron, M.C., R.A.M.C., attd. 65th Fld. Amb. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1918); Lt. (T/Capt.) William Haig Ferguson, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C., attd. 8th Bn., R. Berks. Regt. (Toronto); Lt. Thomas Edmund Holberton, M.C., 20th Bde., R.H.A. (Egypt) (M.C. gazetted Nov. 25, 1916) (formerly a trooper in the Strathcona Horse); T/Sec. Lt. William Martin Veitch, M.C., 12th Fld. Coy., R.E. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16, 1918); T/Lt. Dixon Park Wagner, M.C., R. Dublin Fus., attd. 1st Bn. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 26, 1917) (Toronto).

MILITARY CROSS.

T/Capt. Harold Brereton Davis, D/47th Bde., R.F.A.; T/Capt. (A./Major) James Angus Doull, M.D., 103rd Fld. Amb., R.A.M.C. (New Glasgow, N.S.); T/Capt. Cecil Harlow Edmond, 9th Bn., Tank Corps (late Canadian Forestry Corps); Lt. (A./Capt.) Ralph Daniel Flunder, 1/7th Bn., Cheshire Regt. (formerly of the original 5th Bn., Sask. Regt.); Sec. Lt. William Peter Roe Holdcroft, 447th Fld Coy., R.E. (Havelock, Ont.); T/Lt. Spencer Walpole Kinred, 35th Bn., M.G.C. (Vancouver); T/Sec. Lt. Harry Beckett Lang, 2nd Bn., Bedford Regt. (Toronto); Lt. (A./Capt.) Gerald Beverley Matthewman, Indian Army, attd. 3rd Bn., 154th Inf. (for services in Egypt) (Ottawa); Lt. Geoffrey William Morkill, R.F.A., attd. B/104th Bde.; Lt. John Herbert Price, R.F.A., attd. 10th Bty. (R.M.C., Kingston).

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE.

Bar to M.C.—Capt. Henry George Hicks, M.C., 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 26, 1917).

M.C.—Lt. Frank Herbert Hopson, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland R., attd. 88th Inf. Bde. H.Q.; Lt. Albert Stanley Newman, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland R.

Amendment.

The following is the correct description of the officer named:— Lt. (A./Capt.) William James Home, M.C., R.C.R. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919).

Note.—The acts of gallantry for which the decorations have been awarded will be announced in the *London Gazette* as early as practicable.

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DECORATIONS AT EPSOM.

At Woodcote Park, Epsom, on Monday last, General Turner decorated the following N.C.O.s and men:—

D.C.M. to 1684 Sgt. C. Novis, P.P.C.L.I.—While acting as C.-S.-M. during an attack, and when the left flank became exposed, he reconnoitred the situation at great personal risk, and obtained valuable information for his Company Commander.

M.M. to 201005 Spr. E. R. Armstrong, 10th Bn., C.R.T.—At Ypres, last September, he, with three others, went ahead in No Man's Land, laying track to facilitate and ensure other successes of advance.

M.M. to 636639 Cpl. T. Baird, 21st Bn.—During a raid, when the first of the party encountered heavy wire, Cpl. Baird, under heavy bombing by the enemy, cut the wire with hand wire-cutters. He continued cutting gaps, and by his action made it possible for our wounded to be evacuated. He then went to the assistance of the attacking party.

M.M. to 445541 L.-Cpl. W. A. McMinn, 26th Bn.—At Walley, on May 20, 1918, while on a protective flank, he, with four others, rushed an enemy listening post. He took charge of the party, which secured its objective

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A club for soldiers on leave has been opened by the Knights of Columbus at 278-279, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Mr. Churchill last week stated the casualties (killed, wounded, missing and prisoners) in the Ypres Salient between July 31, 1917, and October 18, 1917, to have been as follows:— Regulars and Territorials, 10,795 officers; 207,838 other ranks; Australians, 1,280 officers; 26,502 other ranks; Canadians, 496 officers; 11,017 other ranks.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES.

Notes for Officers and Men.

THE Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Bear Wood Park, near Wokingham (the home of the Walter family), will be closed for the reception of patients from to-day (Saturday).

Routine Order No. 5,344 contains the notification of the organisation and establishment of the Technical and Supply Branch of the Canadian Air Force. The organisation takes effect from February 28. The personnel for the Branch will be provided for by reductions in the present personnel of the squadrons of the C.A.F.

With reference to the statement in *Canada* of March 1 regarding conditions at Knotty Ash Camp, Liverpool, the O.C. Canadian Railway Troops Depôt states that the men have not at any time paraded to their officers in order to ventilate alleged grievances.

Appointments.

Lt.-Col. A. E. H. Bennett has been appointed O.C. Canadian Red Cross Officers' Hospital (17, North Audley Street), vice Lt.-Col. S. H. McCoy. Major F. S. Burke has been made D.A.D.M.S. at Kinmel Park, Rhyl. Major L. D. M. Baxter, C.A.S.C., to be Inspector of Transports, H.Q., O.M.F.C.

Notes on Officers.

We understand that Lt.-Col. W. R. Bertram, D.S.O., G.S.O.1, of the Third Division, has decided to retire from the O.M.F.C. in England, under the terms of the recent ruling whereby officers may retire in this country. Lt.-Col. Bertram, who is well known in the Canadian Corps, formerly held a commission for four years in the Gordon Highlanders. It is understood that he intends to devote his time to the management of his late father's estate in Lanarkshire. Lt.-Col. Bertram had been farming in Manitoba for four years when war broke out, and joined the "Little Black Devils" (8th Bn), and came overseas in 1914 as assistant adjutant.

The New G.O.C. at Ripon.

Brig.-General "Dan." M. Ormond, who has succeeded to the command of the Ripon Area, Yorkshire, vice Brig.-General R. Rennie, was until recently in command of the 9th Infantry Brigade. General Ormond is a Portage la Prairie lawyer, and enlisted in that town immediately war was declared, coming to England as Captain and Adjutant of the 10th Bn. of the First Contingent. He was wounded at the Second Battle of Ypres in the spring of 1915, and on recovery was given command of the Bn. Last summer he was given his Brigade. His war honours include the C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, and the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus. General Ormond is 40 years old.

A Reciprocal Educational Scheme.

We understand it has been suggested by the Imperial Education Committee (of which Lord Gorrell is chairman), acting in conjunction with the Dominion Government, to inaugurate a reciprocal educational movement. The outline of the scheme is that a certain number of selected British soldier-students will be sent to Canada to undergo training in the several Universities, and similarly a number of Canadian students will be chosen for courses at British Universities.

In this connection it may be mentioned that there are now at various Universities in the British Isles more than three hundred Canadian officers and men undergoing tuition, their presence at these seats of learning having been arranged through the facilities offered by the Khaki University of Canada.

Col. H. M. Tory, Principal of Alberta University, and head of the Khaki University, is named as the probable representative of the Dominion to undertake the negotiations which may be necessary to perfect the Canadian phase of the proposed scheme.

Certain of the Canadian Universities—such as McGill University, with its perfected engineering course—offer unique advantages, apart from the Imperial point of view, whilst hundreds of Canadian undergraduates would jump at the chance of continuing their studies at famous Universities like Oxford and Edinburgh.

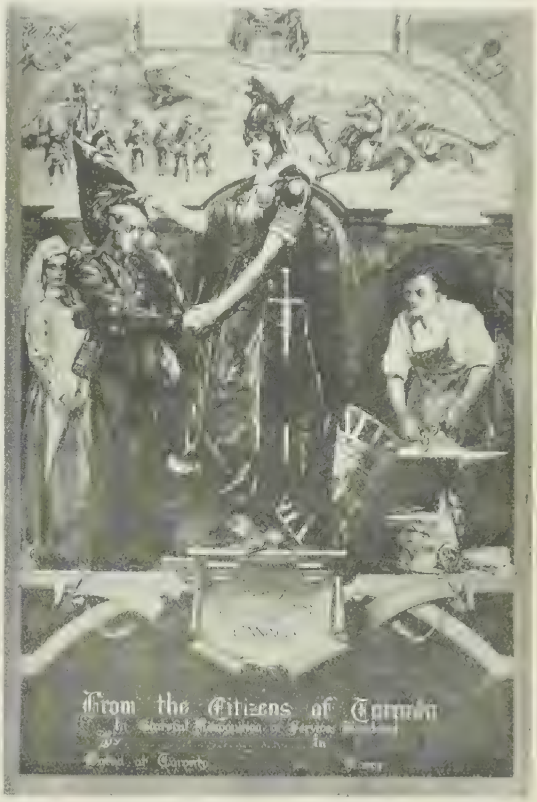
A Central Publicity Committee.

The urgent need for a wider publicity in all matters affecting the present and future welfare of the Canadian soldier has been brought home by recent happenings, and the Government has taken action to bring about this much-desired result.

With that end in view, a Committee, of which Col. (Dr.) H M Tory is chairman, and Major C. Beresford Topp vice-chairman, has been formed. The primary object of the Committee will be to co-ordinate the various channels of publicity. The publicity activities of the military authorities, the Y.M.C.A., the Khaki University, the Soldiers' Settlement Board, the Pensions Board, and the Department of Emigration and Colonisation will be "pooled," so to speak, the whole being under the control of the Repatriation Committee.

The machinery of the Khaki University, which was the first organisation to place on a business basis the dissemination of knowledge peculiar to the needs of the Canadian soldier, will be utilised to give effect to this wider publicity.

The Central Committee in London, kept in close touch with Ottawa by cable, thus hopes to be able to give answers to any of the thousand and one queries raised by the soldier. Information bureaux are being immediately established in all the Areas—at Bramshott (where the hut will be opened this week), Ripon, Rhyl, Seaford, Buxton, and (for the benefit of the units of the Corps) at Havre, in France.


From the Citizens of Toronto

FOR TORONTO SOLDIERS.

This certificate is being given by the City of Toronto to all overseas soldiers from that city. Brig.-General J. A. Gunn, D.S.O., has arranged for the certificates to be presented at a dinner given monthly to 1,500 soldiers at the Armouries, for the provision of which the City has presented $15,000.

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During the month of February, 26 Canadian officers were reported as having died. The majority of these casualties were due to influenza and pneumonia.

The sale of school lands in Saskatchewan (532,795 acres) and Alberta (90,323) last year realised $13,448,771, the average price per acre being respectively $22.29 and $17.38, against $18.90 and $19.20 in 1917.

A Canadian private soldier, who died of his wounds last November, with no next-of-kin, left a will "giving the whole of his property and effects to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association."

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. announces that the Government has authorised the resumption of its commercial service between the Mother Country and Canada. Permission has not yet been accorded for the transmission of wireless telegrams to the United States.

A lieutenant in a Quebec unit complains (rather late in the day) that his service revolver and compass were stolen from him whilst he lay unconscious on his way to a casualty clearing station. He urges that the military authorities should make an "issue" to officers who, like himself, were deprived of such souvenirs.

KINMEL PARK OUTBREAK.

Canadian Soldiers Killed and Injured.

A regrettable disturbance took place at the Canadian Camp at Kinmel Park, near Rhyl, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Approximately 15,000 soldiers, of whom many are First, Second or Third Contingent men, are in this camp awaiting transfer to Canada for demobilisation. The Camp Commandant is Col. M. A. Colquhoun, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Brantford.

The first of the incidents took place on the Tuesday night, when a number of soldiers commenced to damage certain of the shops which are alleged to have retailed goods at extortionate prices. Stores of all kinds were thrown out into the open, and considerable damage, estimated at £1,000, done to property.

After a time the rioting died down, but it was renewed the following afternoon, when a collision occurred between the malcontents (said to have numbered about 600 all told) and some of the more sober-minded troops. Men on both sides were armed with various weapons—rifles (with ball cartridge), bayonets, etc.—and in the miniature battle which ensued five men were killed (two dying of their injuries) and a number wounded or injured. A soldier said to have carried a red flag and supposed to have been a ringleader was amongst the killed.

The fighting seems to have lasted about 20 minutes, and a realisation of the true meaning of the rioting appears to have had a sobering effect on the rioters. The excesses indulged in were due on the first day to the fact that the rioters commandeered a lorry laden with beer, and on the second to the incitement of men of foreign extraction imbued with Bolshevist ideas.

Discontent in the camp appears to have been smouldering for some weeks past. On the day of the outbreak a member of Col. Colquhoun's staff was at London Headquarters placing the position before the military authorities.

The discontent is due to a variety of reasons. Firstly, it is claimed, the men at Kinmel Park were given to understand that they were to be there only for a few days, awaiting transfer to Canada. Many of the men, however, had been at the camp for several weeks, and could obtain no satisfactory statement as to their probable departure. The absence of information regarding repatriation was resented by the men, and there was also strong objection taken to the fact that many men who were drafted under the provisions of the Military Service Act should have been given preference over the veterans in the matter of repatriation.

Secondly, the men alleged that owing to the length of their detention at Kinmel Park it was next to impossible to get any pay. The extortionate prices charged by private traders and by some of the canteens was also a contributory cause.

Needless to say, the highly exaggerated newspaper accounts of the disturbance (including the unfounded allegation that women's quarters were attacked) have created a strong feeling of resentment among the Canadian soldiers in England.

The names of the killed are:—Pte. David Gillen (20), 86th Bn., of Florence, N.S.; Pte. Jack Hickman (21), C.R.A., of Dorchester, N.B.; Cpl. Joseph Young (36), 52nd Bn., who was on military police duty at the camp; Pte. William Lyne Haney (22), C.R.A., of Talbot, Alta.; and Pte. William Tarashawish, alias Taranko (30), C.R.A.

A number of arrests were made. The whole incident is being investigated by a Board of Enquiry, of which Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien is the President.

Nearly 3,000 Canadian soldiers from Kinmel Park left Liverpool on Monday for Halifax on the White Star liner *Celtic*.

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MILITARY SERVICE ACT ENLISTMENTS.

The number of men secured for the Army under the Military Service Act totalled 83,355, according to an announcement by Sir James Lougheed (says the *Daily Record*). In addition there were on leave without pay or subsequently discharged 24,933, while the number struck off was 16,350. Sir James stated that he was unable to give the figure for those raised by the compulsory service law who had reached the Front, but the number sent Overseas was 47,509.

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Two Canadians—Harry Cluff and Forest Wright—were fined £2 at Bow Street Police Court on Monday for being concerned in a disturbance near the Eagle Hut on Sunday.

Overseas women—including Red Cross and canteen workers and members of the Women's International Street Patrol—last week visited Lambeth Palace, where the Archbishop of Canterbury thanked them for what they were doing for England, and with Mrs. Randall Davidson entertained them at tea.

The Soane Museum on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, which is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays during March, is well worth a visit by Canadians in London. The home of the architect, Sir John Soane (d. 1837), it contains an interesting collection of books, manuscripts, antiquities and curios, and a great many pictures, including a large collection of Hogarths.

COLOURS FOR 5th C.M.R.

Presentation by Sir George Perley.

On Thursday, 6th inst., the Colours for the 5th C.M.R., given by the people and Associated Boards of Trade of the Eastern Townships, were formally presented to the battalion at Bramshott Camp by Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, who was accompanied by Lady Perley.

The Colours were consecrated by Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General of the British Forces, who was accompanied by Col. Almond, Director of Canadian Chaplain Services.

Among those present were Major-General F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., G.O.C. Third Division; Brig.-General D. C. Draper, D.S.O., 8th Infantry Brigade, and Col. W. Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C., the commanding officer of the battalion.

Addressing the battalion, Sir George Perley said:—

"In handing you these Colours I do so with mingled feelings. On the one hand, we have great sorrow and regret for your splendid comrades who have lost their lives in this war and so helped to win our wonderful victory. They were of the best that Canada produces, and among them none more so than that gallant and true gentleman, Lt.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P., who was your first commanding officer. He got this battalion together, helped to bring you to a state of efficiency, and showed himself a real soldier and leader of men. You, therefore, know his worth, but besides that I can assure you he had before him a great career in the public life of Canada, and so with you all mourn his loss as one of our bravest and best.

"That is one side of the picture, but, on the other hand, I come here to-day with pride and thanksgiving for the glorious record of this battalion and for the imperishable deeds which have been performed. You have had two capable leaders in General Draper and Col. Rhoades, and right worthily have you supported them. Most of the battalions had their Colours before going to the Front, but you have had the privilege of first showing your mettle on the field of battle. Starting in with your long and trying struggle in and around Ypres, you followed that up with many successes, and finally did your full share in the heavy engagements of those last wonderful hundred days in which the Canadian Corps took such a prominent part. I believe when history is written the successes of our Corps at that time will be shown to have been a large factor in destroying the German *moral* and so bringing the war to an end.

"And now, wishing to show their appreciation of your gallantry, the people of the Eastern Townships, through Mr. Morrill, President of the Associated Boards of Trade, have asked you, Col. Rhoades, to accept these Colours for your battalion, and on their behalf I have presented them to you. In their design it has not been forgotten that Lennoxville School, McGill College, and the Maritime Provinces all helped to furnish you with recruits and are entitled to share in your glory. I hope you will have an opportunity of marching through Sherbrooke, where I can assure you that you will receive a hearty welcome for your home-coming. I wish you a fine voyage across the Atlantic, and the best of good fortune in the years to come."

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CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURE.

At Buckingham Palace last Saturday, Sergt. Walter Rayfield, 7th Bn., was decorated by the King with the Victoria Cross for "conspicuous bravery, devotion to duty, and initiative during the operations east of Arras from September 2 to 4, 1918." The full record of his deed was given in a previous issue of *Canada*. The following officers were decorated:—

D.S.O. and Bar.—Lt.-Col. Thos. Leask, C.A.M.C.; Major Albert Desbrisay Carter, N.B. and R.A.F., of Baie Verte, N.B.

D.S.O.—Col. Henry Crerar, C.F.A.; Lt.-Col. Archibald Earchman, C.R.T.; Major John Cosgrove, C.R.T.; Lt. Ebenezer Preston.

M.C. and First and Second Bars.—Major James Scroggie.

Bar to the M.C.—Major Edmund Birkett, Eng.; Major Roderick Jackson.

M.C. and Bar.—Major Charles Bell, Eng.; Capt. Wm. Morgan and Capt. Thomas O'Kelly.

M.C.—Major Edgar Amphlett, Major James Paterson (Eng.); Capts. Sydney Jennings, Harry Love, John McEachern (C.F.A. and T.M.B.), Robert Moyle (C.A.M.C.), Barton Mothersill (C.M.G.C.), Alfred Porter (C.A.M.C.), and Joseph Stirling (C.A.M.C.); Lts. Edward Adie, Gordon Beattie, Leonard Birkett (Eng.), Arthur Cowan (C.F.A.), James Davin (C.F.A.), Alfred Gilbert, William Gilbert, John Gordon (C.F.A.), Andrew Harvie, Jocelyn Haswell, John Kavanagh, Frank Schissler, and Harold Tanner.

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The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association have planned a scheme of reforestation, aiming at the employment of returned soldiers (says the *Record*). A delegation from these two bodies will shortly present the proposals to the Federal Government.

Two Belgian ladies have sent to Lady Borden a beautifully-worked table-centre piece in recognition of the capture of Lyon and Hainault, Belgium, by the 10th Canadian Bn. (says the *Daily Record*). The design is a representation of the slaying of the dragon by St. George, with the words "Souvenir de Mons."

CANADIANS ON THE CASPIAN SEA.

Experiences with the "Dunsterforce."

IN his speech in the House of Commons on Monday of last week, Mr. Churchill, Secretary of State for War, referred to the presence of the British troops on the Caspian Sea. It is not generally known that a party of Canadians was included in this force.

Early in 1918 14 officers and 26 N.C.O.s from the Corps were given an opportunity of proceeding on a special Mission, the destination of which was kept secret, though on arrival in London it was revealed as Tiflis, in the Southern Caucasus, between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. From the name of its leader, Major-General L. C. Dunsterville, the expedition was called the "Dunsterforce."

AN ANCIENT PERSIAN BRIDGE ON THE MENJIL ROAD.

A BLOCKHOUSE ON THE MENJIL ROAD.

The object of the Mission, in brief, was to organise, train, and eventually lead the Armenians, Georgians, and Tartars (the people of the Southern Caucasus) and to prevent the spreading of German propaganda to Afghanistan and thence to India, as well as to provide an additional force to operate against the Turks from the East. Owing to unforeseen circumstances, however, the objective had to be changed.

In London the Canadians met the other members of the West Front quota of the Mission, embracing Imperial, Australian, New Zealand, South African, and Russian officers and N.C.O.s. The party left for Mesopotamia on January 29, reaching Basrah on March 2 and Baghdad in the end of the month. In that vicinity the other members of the expedition joined up.

The Canadians left for Persia, with two other parties, on May 1 and 6. They made the journey on foot, mules being used for transport, and reached Hamadan in the early part of July.

EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS FROM BAKU DURING THE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

CANADIAN OFFICERS WATCH A PROCESSION DURING THE FEAST OF MAHARAM.

Persia impressed the Canadians as a land of large possibilities, being very fertile, with plenty of water and beautiful valleys lying between rocky, rugged hills: capable of raising good crops, both of grain and fruit: and also good for running cattle and horses. The prominent features of the march into Persia were the Piatak Pass (7,000 ft.) and the Assadabad Pass (7,500 ft.) in the Pistikosh Mountains and the Bisitun Rock (see photograph), at the base of which is the tablet that gave the key to three languages, and higher up the carving of the nine kings credited to Darius. The road followed was the old camel and mule road used by convoys to and from Mesopotamia. The lack of any trees of any description, except those about the villages and the Piatak Pass, struck the Canadians as strange. The people impressed them as being of a low order, lacking both grit and honesty—full of threats which they had not the courage to carry out, and continually intriguing.

The work at this time in which the Canadians were engaged was missions to placate distant tribes, road construction, training of Persian levies, policing and road protective measures, and varied administration work. As the advance to Baku was being held up owing to a lack of troops, the raising of Persian levies was strongly taken up. Practically all the mounted men who came in were from the robber class, and they expected that being employed by the British would greatly facilitate their raids and give them a certain amount of protection. They were not long, however, in finding out their mistake.

August saw operations beginning to develop with great rapidity. Baku, as has already been publicly stated, was reached early in the month, the force consisting of a small portion of the "Dunsterforce," the 7th Bn. North Staffordshires, the 9th Bn. Worcesters, part of the 13th Brigade, R.F.A., armoured cars, and two aeroplanes. The trip across the Caspian Sea was made in Bolshevik ships. The reception accorded the troops was very warm, but the Armenians thought that on the arrival of the British it was unnecessary to fight, and left this small force of British troops to take on a greatly superior force of Turks assisted by Tartar levies.

It is interesting to note that a Canadian was A.M.L.O. Baku; another, a famous Canadian machine-gun expert, was running a machine-gun school: two other Canadians were trying to make Armenians fight; and a fifth Canadian at Baku was doing financial work. An 8th Bn. officer proceeded on what was considered the cream of all the various missions—to Krasnavodsk. A party, in which there were several

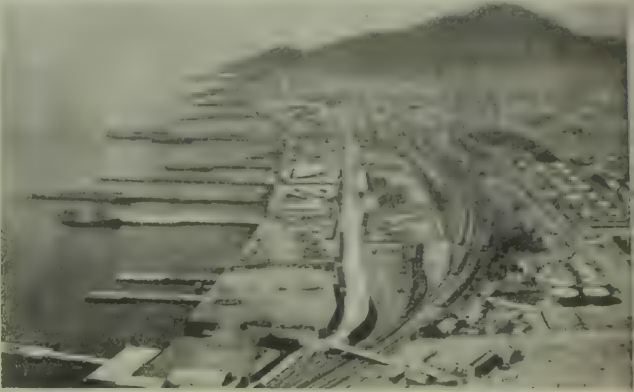
Canadians, attempted to reach the Armenians, Assyrians, and Jelus in the Lake Urumiah district. Another Canadian went to Lenkoran, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea.

Fighting had been going on at Baku, and at the same time the Turks were making demonstrations on the Tabriz-Kasvin road and on the Tabriz-Hamadan road. These demonstrations ceased on the evacuation of Baku, which took place on September 14, the remainder of the force returning to Persia.

General Dunsterville severed his connection with the Dunster force in September, and the Dunster force ceased to exist on September 22.

In a farewell order of the day General Dunsterville said:—

THE FAMOUS BISITUN ROCK (see page 335).



A VIEW OF BAKU FROM AN AEROPLANE.

> The work carried out by the members of the Force has varied from valuable administrative tasks to daring achievements in the battlefield, and all have striven to do their utmost, even in spheres of work for which they were never prepared, and which they would never have chosen for themselves. Officers and N.C.O's have been called on to superintend famine relief work, to assist in road construction, to police towns, to drill and instruct levies and Armenian troops, and to lend a hand in many tasks that were not in themselves congenial.
>
> Apart from any military results achieved, the members of the Force have had the proud privilege of showing the various races in the lands through which they pass the pattern of the finest Army of the present times; the effect of their demeanour and behaviour has been such as to enhance the reputation of the British race in the eyes of all with whom they had dealings.
>
> I am prouder of my command, of the gallant officers and N.C.O.'s of the Dunster force than of any other command I have ever held or am likely to hold. Brought together from every corner of the Empire, all have vied with each other to show the absolute unity of our national aspirations, and our determination to win in this great war of the representatives of Freedom against the powers of autocracy and militarism.
>
> I wish each individual member of the Dunster force everything good in the future, and happy memories of this far-away theatre of the great war.

In these encomiums the Canadian members of the expedition, both officers and N.C.O.'s, fully shared.

The hardships of the expedition were not severe. Fear of death from enemy action was remote, though the fear of death from some loathsome Eastern disease was always present. So far as can be ascertained, there was only one casualty amongst the Canadians, that being a death from disease at Bombay on the return home.

AERIAL BOARD FOR CANADA.

The Government has decided to appoint an Aerial Board to investigate the possibilities of commercial flying in Canada (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*).

Dr. Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, who will be one of the members, speaking in the House of Commons, advocated the establishment of a regular aeroplane service between Dawson City and Edmonton. Aeroplanes also could be used to explore the vast country between the Hudson Bay and the Alaskan boundary, now almost unknown, and which is likely to be filled with minerals. Canadians, he said, had proved to be the best flyers in the world, so that hundreds of trained men were available. He also advocated the use of aeroplanes by the Mounted Police for patrol and exploration work.

* *

SOLDIER EMIGRANTS.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies last week whether he was now in a position to state the Government policy with regard to emigration; would he say when it would be possible for discharged soldiers and their wives and families desiring to emigrate to Canada and Australia to carry out their plans; would he say whether the Government proposed to give any financial assistance; and, if so, in what way would that assistance be given?

Col. Amery stated that he hoped to be able to make a statement on this subject shortly. Definite proposals were under the consideration of the Government.

* *

Capt. Guest stated at Westminster on Monday that from the date of the Armistice to March 1 the numbers of Dominion troops who had been returned to their respective countries were: Canadians, 127,110; Australians, 65,124; New Zealanders, 26,205; and South Africans, 6,196.

Mr. Clarkson James, jun., who is in Britain representing the Canadian Flax Mills, Ltd., has obtained permission from the passport authorities to take a party of 50 flax mill workers as emigrants to Ontario. The party, which is practically completed, will sail on March 29, and will settle in Western Ontario. Mr. James will accompany them

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Plenty of Land Available.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, received a cable from the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, on Monday as follows:—"Plenty of land to take care of all soldiers. Arrangements can be made to assist those securing land in South Vancouver and Burnaby to build houses."

Mr. Wade informed a representative of *Canada* that a large percentage of the numerous enquiries he receives daily are from men serving in the Overseas Forces who are anxious as to their prospects for securing land upon their return to British Columbia. "Many of them," said Mr. Wade, "seem to fear that all the best land will have been taken up by men who have been able to return before those who in many cases have served longer overseas.

"In connection with this question I have been in communication with the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board in our Province," continued the Agent-General, "and the chairman writes me as follows:—'I anticipate that those who will be last to return will enjoy just as good opportunities in the matter of settlement.'"

The Superintendent of the B.C. Soldiers' Settlement Board writes Mr. Wade that "Lands recently acquired in Southern Okanagan will not be available until the spring of 1920. In the meantime a certain amount of work will be available in the construction of roads, ditches, etc., for returned soldiers willing and competent to undertake such employment."

There is no falling off in the number of enquiries from various types of capitalists, prospective settlers and others interested in British Columbia. During February the Agent-General received 1,170 letters and gave 617 interviews, while the library and reading room was used by 1,187 persons and the dormitories for soldiers passing through London were used by 529 men.

* *

The Overseas Club and Patriotic League, which has been informed by a corresponding secretary that there is a shortage of well-qualified female teachers in British Columbia, will answer any enquiries on the subject addressed to the Trade Bureau of the League, General Buildings, Aldwych.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. *(All Rights Reserved.)*

CHAPTER VIII.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

THE fugitives crossed the road warily and scrambled up the bank on the opposite side. But as they cleared the bushes somebody spoke on Burton's right, and the shock sent them sprinting across the field like scared rabbits.

"Stop, Harry—that was English," gasped Carew, pulling up short as a cry came after them. "We must get the cursed fool before he has every German in the country on top of us."

They could make out the dark figure of a man approaching them.

"Hold on, fellows, I'm coming with you." The fellow was panting in his hurry.

"Who the hell are you?" whispered Carew.

"I'm coming with you," the man repeated.

"The hell you are!" muttered Burton. "How'd you get here?" He moved towards him, his hands menacing. Their uninvited companion never knew how close he was to sudden death.

Don interposed. "Hold on, Harry," he whispered. "The swine's here, he's got to come. We can't kill him, and he can't go back without giving us away. He's the beggar was in the bed beside Conneau. Have you any food?" he added sharply.

"No!" replied the other.

"Hell! Don't you know——" he gave up in despair. "Come on, we must move. We've got twenty-two miles to do before day."

They struck off across the field to the line of the woods, making good headway, for they knew the near countryside.

It was Carew's intention to make his way due north until they reached the River Oker, and then to keep along its western bank until they came to a wood close to the Aller, of which the other was a tributary. Here he intended to stay during the following day, resting, and, if circumstances allowed, mapping out the night's march. This was both difficult and risky, for the party had to pass along the flat watermeadows of the Aller and cross the river. Carew anticipated a distance of some six miles along the watermeadows, and then expected to find the railway bridge by which he hoped to cross the stream. It would probably be a case of swimming, he thought, and wondered grimly if this new companion of theirs would manage it. So far he was plugging along quietly enough behind them.

Across the Aller they would strike northwards again straight for the Lüneburg Heide, a pleasant district of pine forest and sandy soil. That would be another six or eight miles on top of the river-crossing. He hoped to travel in daylight for the next couple of days; the forest should be deserted and quiet enough in these strenuous times. Then there was the Weser to be considered, the swamps beyond, and the sand-dunes and dykes of the Ems country. All that could wait for a day or two.

For a time this occupied his mind, until the exhilaration of the escape became dimmed by fatigue and the food worries caused by the third fugitive. Then he had to set his will to the business of travelling. He and Burton had been working in the fields all day, and were not in the finest of form for a twenty-mile tramp.

They made good progress across the open country for three or four miles, and then plunged into a district of thorn hedges, fences, and innumerable ditches. It was hard, slow going, and they cursed the delay. Then by great good luck they stumbled on to a hard track, and here they made a clear eight miles northwards without meeting a soul. Passing farmhouses was a nervous business, however, and Carew was glad to take to the fields again when the road curved to the east.

Near here they rested for ten minutes, and then Don drove them and himself to it again, for he feared the stiffening of weary muscles. They were dead tired. Burton spoke occasionally, just to show that he wasn't impressed at all by the affair, but the Irishman—they'd found out he was an Irishman was nearly beat and kept falling down. Three more miles gained and another halt.

The last stage, of course, was the worst; Burton practically carried the newcomer. When at last they saw the gleam of the river a mile to the right they were all too far gone to be thankful. Carew was not more than half-a-mile out in his reckoning; he saw a wood away to the left and pointed vaguely, and Burton shook the unfortunate Irishman to his feet and hauled him on.

They found a gravel-pit in a clearing, and here they slept. Burton fell into it, in fact, dragging the other man with him, and they instantly went to sleep, careless of possible damage. Carew, as leader of the party, pretended to investigate the surrounding country, but he was not two minutes behind them. They slept well

Burton was awakened about noon by a thin stream of fine gravel running down inside the loose collar of his tunic. He stirred the others and they all ate solemnly, consuming in one meal the results of three weeks' careful hoarding on Conneau's part. They drank from a ditch on the edge of the wood, and felt strong.

It was a glorious sunny day, and in the afternoon they slept again, each man taking his turn to lie along the edge of the gravel-pit and act as sentry in case of alarms. Burton and Carew both slept while on guard, but that did not prevent them from damning the unfortunate Irishman, whom they caught in the act. They instantly assumed quite unjustified virtue and pointed out clearly his many faults, the greatest being that the poor fellow found it necessary to eat on occasion.

Carew decided to move on at seven o'clock, and an hour before he climbed a tree in the wood and endeavoured to map out his direction. He thought he could discern the bridge six or seven miles away to the north-west. That was good, and the country between appeared to be very quiet, though a couple of farmhouses seemed alarmingly populous.

When dusk came they pushed on, keeping as much as possible in the shadow of the hedges. As it grew dark they toiled on across the watermeadows, frequently going waist-deep in the constant dykes and streams, but taking no particular notice. It was difficult country to walk in by night. Fortunately there was more light than there had been on the previous evening, and they could keep a fairly straight line; but the heavy ground was terribly tiring, and they were delayed an hour by a wide detour they were forced to make about a farmhouse where dogs barked, and doors slammed, and alarmed the unfortunate fugitives. Away to the right a train crept along towards the bridge they were approaching.

It was eleven o'clock before they reached the Aller and saw the three dim lights of the bridge some few hundred yards before them. Lying in the ditch beside the railway track Burton and the Irishman rested, content to leave the matter of the crossing to Carew. Don had a time of anxious thought, however. Conneau, who had passed over this same bridge three months earlier, had sworn that it was not guarded, but there was too much at stake to risk it. He turned to the Irishman and caught his shoulder.

"Can you swim?" he asked. He knew Burton's capacity.

"Like a stone!" replied the other, gloomily. Carew drove down his rising fury and regarded the bridge again. Here was this man, self-invited and helpless, risking the whole attempt for the second time.

The Irishman looked at him anxiously, knowing what was in his mind. Then he anticipated Carew's thought.

"Look here, fellows," he whispered huskily, "I didn't reckon on holding you up. You go on and swim. I'll try the bridge and pick you up again later if I can. If you hear a scrap you push straight on for the woods."

He stopped and peered into Don's face. Burton spoke wearily. "It's no good, Don," he said, "we can't leave him after that."

He stared viciously at the man who made him behave so well.

TYPES OF REFUGEES AT BAKU.

SHIAHS BEATING THEMSELVES ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF HASSEIN

(See "Canadians on the Caspian Sea.")

But he was right. They couldn't leave him, and they knew it. A train thundered along above their heads and they crouched deeper in the ditch, feeling the eyes of every man aboard it burning into their backs. After it had passed Carew jumped to his feet and stared, but he could see no man's movement on the bridge.

"Come on, we'll risk it," he said. "Now's the time."

Five minutes groping beside the track brought them to the bridge-head, and there they stopped. Then Carew crawled forward a few yards on his stomach, his eyes aching in the attempt to pierce the gloom ahead. A signalman's hut stood on the left, a little ahead, and there was another small building at the other end of the bridge. There was not a sign of life in either, not a gleam of light from door or window.

He shifted on the rock ballast, and in a moment Burton was beside him, the third man a barely distinguishable shadow in the rear. Bent double, they moved forward and passed the hut, treading carefully on the sleepers.

Now they were in the middle of the crossing, and could see the water flowing fast below and the white swirl about the piers, for the river narrowed to the bridge. Then there was a sudden glimmer of light in the shack ahead of them, the door slammed, and a man carrying a lantern came out and strode towards them across the bridge, his footsteps echoing on the wooden ties.

"Du, Karl!" he called. "Karl!"

A muffled response came from some obvious sleeper in the hut behind. The three men were lying flat beside the rails. There was no chance of escaping detection, for the lantern was swinging in a wide arc, and its light covered each side of the bridge.

"My foot's jammed, Don; I can't move." Burton's whisper reached Carew as he lay a little ahead. He twisted about and saw Harry's white face and his frantic efforts to free his leg. He had slipped as he lay down and got his leg between the sleepers. The man was twenty yards away and cursing cheerfully to himself as he approached.

Carew half rose to his feet and stood like a runner at the start of a race, gaining good purchase for his feet against the rails, and nerving himself for the spring. There was only one thing to do.

The German was barely six feet away before the lantern showed the crouching figure, and he had not time to shout before the Canadian's whole weight struck him fairly. He reeled back and sideways. Carew hit him again, and, half-stunned, he fought for a second for his balance on the edge of the bridge. Then he fell back silently, his arms sawing the air, flinging his lantern back over his head in a long curve of light. It bobbed merrily for a second on the black water and was extinguished. The German must have struck the stone buttress of the piers in his fall, for the splash of his body was quiet, and no cry came from the river.

The Irishman passed his arm between the sleepers and freed Burton's leg, helping him as he gained his feet. Don beckoned, and the three ran on their toes forward across the bridge. They made noise enough, but there was no further movement in the shack as they passed. Looking backwards the Irishman saw a light flash in the far building, and then they heard Karl's voice, raised in ponderous song.

"It'll be all right if that guy's dead," Burton panted in Carew's ear.

"Guess he's dead enough," replied Carew. They stopped while he looked at the compass.

"This forest place is straight due north. Let's get off this track and pray for clear fields and no farmhouses."

"Conneau said there weren't many this side the damn river," remarked Harry. Then he said what they were all thinking. "They'll get us if they come after us now," and he looked over his shoulder at the three lights of the bridge such a little way behind them.

Carew said nothing, but all three quickened their pace, and thanked God there were no signs of excitement about the railway. The men were making their way through deep pasture land; occasionally a cow sent their hearts jumping by lumbering off before them, and dim trees marked the line of the hedges. There appeared to be less water here, and sometimes the ground they covered was hard and steep. On the top of a small slope Burton halted the party, and turning instinctively they looked towards the river. Some man was swinging across the bridge with a lantern, and they could faintly hear the sound of his shouts. Then there was a distant bang, bang, bang, as he beat on the door of the shack.

"That's Karl," said Don, grimly.

"Good old Karl!" remarked Burton reflectively. "He didn't wake up. Now he's lonesome."

"Something'll probably happen soon," said Carew. "Let's shift." They shifted rapidly. Harry stumbled again on the hill, but kept his feet, cursing the while in a low voice. He had strained a tendon of his leg very painfully between the railway sleepers, and he wondered how long he could keep going. He slipped a pace to the rear, so they shouldn't see his limp.

Two miles more they gained, miles of pure agony for the unfortunate Burton. Field followed field, then a dyke and a slope, a scramble through a hedge, a wide detour to the left to avoid the dark mass of farm buildings ahead, a scramble down a sandy declivity, and then a halt and Carew bending anxiously over the compass. It was amazing that three men should be able to cover so much strange and hostile country in the dark without running into some dangerous situation. They did not know, of course, the dangers that they missed.

The ground rose steadily to the forest a few miles before them, and Carew intended to gain its shelter that night, but Burton was very nearly finished. He had no idea that a wrenched tendon could cause so much sheer pain. Climbing a slope he caught his leg against a boulder and stopped, the sweat running down his face.

"Don!" he whispered. Carew was suddenly alarmed at the note in his voice and turned at once.

"What is it, old man?" he asked. "You're not finished yet, surely?"

"Finished is the word," replied Burton, gloomily. "About two hundred yards more, Don, old scout, and then I sit and wait for Karl and his gang. My leg's quit work for the day." He staggered and caught Carew's shoulder, and then sat down awkwardly on the grass. His friend gazed down at him and pondered the situation. "Damn you to hell, Harry," he remarked thoughtfully after a minute, and then resumed his weighty consideration.

He gazed about him and got the country straight in his mind. He was surprised to see how much the land sloped upwards from the river. Far away and below him, a good six miles distant, the three lights of the railway bridge shone faintly between the trees. At his back the country was clear as far as a darker mass in the distance. He rightly estimated this to be the forest of the Lüneburg Heide, and a good two miles away at least. Conneau was wrong; he had said six miles from the river. Nearer ten, thought Carew. Away on his right he could see a lone building, and he made up his mind.

"We can't get to the forest to-night, fellows," he announced. "We've got to find a barn and lie low until to-morrow evening. Nothing else to be done. We can't stick about in the open—the country's a damn sight too populous."

Burton was hardly able to move when they started for the building, and Carew and the Irishman supported him on each side. Burton was very pained with himself, and thoroughly cursed his leg. He stammered the invariable foolish remark that men make to their friends in a tight place—"You go on, fellows; I'll be all right"—but Carew was too bored to reply. Every man makes this suggestion when he is delaying his party through some personal accident, but rarely is the advice taken.

Now there was another anxious situation. They came within a few yards of the building, and could distinguish in the faint light that it was a barn, but the problem of its possible occupation worried Carew. From his limited observation it seemed possible to him that a German peasant might live in any kind of building from a disused dog-kennel upwards through the social scale. With Burton crocked they could not get away if an alarm was raised. He stopped his companions and crept forward to the door, and sighed with relief when he saw its upper half swinging loose on its hinges. The place was evidently untenanted, and the good smell of hay assailed him. He jerked the lower door open and entered; it was almost too good to be true. The place was some twenty feet long, and nearly full of hay piled as high as the walls. There was a space of at least a foot between the roof and the top of the walls, the roof being supported by beams at each corner of the building. This space and the open door made degrees of darkness within the building, and Carew was able to see his way about. His whole body yearned towards the hay and careless sleep.

Don grinned to himself and set about finding the other men. They were close by, and in three minutes they were well installed. Carew examined the precious food-bag anxiously, but they were all too tired to eat. Burton had his boots off and was already asleep, but his friend woke him brutally and stowed him at the extreme end of the building, with a couple of feet of hay on top of him. The Irishman had his boots off, too, and was rubbing his feet gently in the gloom and groaning quietly to himself. His boots had torn his bare feet terribly, and they were covered with dried blood.

"I'd sleep, friend," said Don, quietly. "You'll need all you can get to-morrow."

The other nodded without speaking, and scooped out a place in the hay. Crawling in, he fell instantly asleep, while Carew piled armfuls over him. The Irishman lay too close to the door, but Don hadn't the heart to wake him up and make him shift. The place seemed quiet and lonely as the grave, and he anticipated no danger. He forgot that most barns are quiet enough at three o'clock in the morning. He crawled in close to Burton, and covered himself as well as possible. God, but that hay smelt good. . . .

(*To be continued.*)

LT. AND MRS. BLAINE SEXTON.

The wedding took place on March 6th, at All Saints' Church, Woodford Green, of Lt. Blaine Sexton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Sexton, of Nova Scotia, to Gladys, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byworth, of Woodford Green, Essex.

(*Photographs: J. Weston & Son and Elliott & Fry*).

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, Lady Mount Stephen was invested with the insignia of a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

* *

The Duke of Devonshire has received the following cablegram from Lady Patricia Ramsay :—" Please convey to the Government of Canada my heartfelt thanks for their good wishes and congratulations."

* *

Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., left for Canada last Saturday, accompanied by his son, Capt. the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy.

* *

Major E. D. Sutherland has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. John Fraser as Auditor-General at Ottawa.

* *

Lady Drummond occupied the chair at Sir George Foster's address on " Canada's Part in the World Economy,'' at Bedford College, London, on Friday of last week, and among those present were Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady (Auckland) Geddes, Dr. Parkin, C.M.G., and Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G.

* *

Admiral Jellicoe, who has sailed on his naval mission to the Dominions, is expected to reach Canada in the latter part of October.

* *

Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Chief Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, left London last week on a tour of inspection in France.

* *

Mr. Howard G. Kelley, President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, left London for Montreal on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. A. L. Fullerton, London manager of the Dominion Securities Corporation, leaves for Canada to-day (Saturday) by the Cunard R.M.S. *Orduna.*

* *

Major Brefney O'Reilly, R.A.F., has arrived from Toronto.

* *

Among the arrivals from Canada have been Mr. J. McAllister, managing director of the Steel Car Co., of Hamilton, and Mr. E. G. Staunton, President of Staunton's, Ltd.

* *

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, who has been laid up in London suffering from influenza, was discharged from hospital last week, as was also Brig-Gen. A. C. Critchley.

* *

On the invitation of the Dowager Countess of Jersey and the Executive Committee of the Victoria League, Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario, has consented to serve as an honorary member of the Council of the League.

* *

The Marquis of Queensberry will, it is understood, take up his residence in the vicinity of Prince Rupert for at least a part of each year. When a youth he spent some time on a Southern Alberta ranch.

We reproduce on this page a photograph of the late Sergt. Hugh Cairns, V.C., D.C.M., 46th Bn., who died of wounds the day following the series of exploits which earned for him the Victoria Cross. The gallant soldier was 22, and the son of Mr. E. H. Cairns, of Saskatoon, Sask.

* *

Mrs. Claude Brown sails to-day (Saturday) for her home in London, Ont. Her husband, Lt.-Col. Claude Brown, who is A.D.D.S. at Bramshott, will remain in England for some time yet.

THE LATE SERGT. HUGH CAIRNS, V.C., 46TH BATTALION.

* *

Mr. John W. Dafoe, editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, returned to Canada on Monday by the R.M.S. *Corsican.* Mr. Dafoe's position as representative of the Department of Public Information, Ottawa, at the Peace Conference has been taken by Mr. Trepanier, of Quebec, formerly of the staff of *La Presse.*

* *

Among the passengers on the C.P.O.S. *Grampian* on her last voyage to Canada were Major F. G. Burgess (Kentville, N.S.), Major Irving, Capt. Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper (Winnipeg), and Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Worthington.

* *

Among the officers booked to return to Canada by the *Metagama* to-day (Saturday) with their families are the following :—Brig.-Gen. C. L. Hurvey, Lancaster, Ont.; Brig.-Gen. C. H. Maclaren and Major J. G. Maclaren, Ottawa; Col. R. M. Dennistoun and Lt.-Col. F. H. M. Codville, Winnipeg; Lt.-Cols. Burnett Laws, Lloydminster; Blake, Toronto; John Houliston, Ottawa; W. Leggatt, Montreal; and Winnett, Kingston; and Major J. H. Lindsay, Prince Albert. Mrs. Douglas Armour and Mrs. Dowding and family, of Vancouver, are also among the passengers.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. James W. Woods and the Misses Margaret and Evelyn, and their two sons, Shirley and James (who are going to Marlborough College), have arrived from Ottawa.

* *

Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence [illegible]

* *

The Royal College of Surgeons has conferred the diploma M.R.C.S. upon Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, of Manitoba University, and Mr. H. B. Maitland, of Toronto University.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

On Wednesday, at St. Columba's, Pont Street, the wedding took place of Capt. C. W. Sclater Lewis, C.A.M.C., to Evelyn, daughter of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. J. G. Ross.

* *

On Tuesday, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, the wedding took place of Helen, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Matthewson, of Montreal, to Major Everett Bristol, C.M.G., Private Secretary to Sir E. Kemp. Col. the Rev. Canon Scott officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Major Stanley Matthewson.

* *

Among those present were Sir Edward Kemp, Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady Drummond, General Sir R. and Lady Turner, General Hogarth, Col. and Mrs. George Cassels, Miss Phyllis White, Mrs. Arthur Heward and Miss Heward, Mrs. Hoare, Miss Prentice, Miss Kingman, Miss Armorel Thomas, Lady Allan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Oliver, Capt. Stanley, Miss Lindsay, Miss Eleanor Fleet, Col. and Mrs. Hepburn, Brig.-General and Mrs. J. G. Ross, Col. and Mrs. Hume Blake, Major and Mrs. Ross Macdonald, Major Gordon, Capt. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Darling, Major Sherwood, Mrs. Loring, Capt. C. Porteous, Col. and Mrs. Donald Armour, Col. Badgerow, Col. and Mrs. Regan, Col. and Mrs. Ruttan, Major R. M. Macdonald, Miss Michie, and Major Gordon.

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A reception was held at 44, Evelyn Gardens, the residence of Major and Mrs. Dixon (formerly Miss Dorothy Lyman, of Montreal).

* *

The engagement has been announced of Dorothy, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Bruce, of Vancouver, to Lt. Meredith Herbert Gibson, R.F.A., eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Gibson, of Compton Hurst, Eastbourne, England, and Linconia, Buenos Ayres.

* *

At St. Aidan's Church, Carlisle, on February 26, the marriage took place of Capt. Guy Boyd Brown, C.A.P.C., son on Mr. James and the late Mrs. Brown, of Bracebridge, Ontario, and Miss Betty Reside, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Reside, Carlisle. Lt.-Col. C. V. Campbell, O.B.E., O.C. at Rickerby, accompanied the bridegroom as best man.

* *

The marriage took place at St. George's, Bloomsbury, on March 5, of Major Kenneth H. W. Bovill, M.C., Staff Captain, H.Q. 5th Divisional Artillery, to Miss Bessie Winifred Large, daughter of Mr. Alfred T. Large, of Daimler House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London. The Rev. (Major) D. V. Warner officiated, and the best man was Lt. T. A. Gordon, M.C., H.Q. 1st Brigade, C.F.A. The groom is the son of Mr. Owen V. Bovill, of Victoria, B.C.

Photograph] : [*E. T. Williamson, Haslemere.*

FOOTBALL TEAM, 1ST C.C.D., WINNERS OF WITLEY AREA CUP TIE, 1919. "SIMPSON CUP."

Back row (left to right) : C.-S.-M. S. D. Paterson, M.M., Sgt. A. C. Beavon, Pte. R. Zaccarelli, Lt. A. D. Martin, Sgt. G. G. Williams, C.-S.-M. T. Simpson. *Front row* : Pte. J. Tennant, Pte. A. Logan, Cpl. A. Vickers, Lt.-Col. A. E. Myatt (O.C.), Sgt. R. Turnbull, Maj. J. M. Dymond (2nd i c), Cpl. N. Stoppard, Pte. J. Clow, Gnr. A. Wylie

Canadian War Records]

THE G.O.C. [illegible]TH INF

Canadian War Records]

OFFICERS OF THE 43RD BATTALION.

Canadian War Records]

OFFICERS OF THE [illegible] BATTALION

These groups of Officers were photog

AND HIS STAFF.

[Photographs.

THE G.O.C. 8TH INFANTRY BRIGADE AND HIS STAFF

[Photographs.

OFFICERS OF THE 52ND BATTALION: LT.-COL. W. W. FOSTER, D.S.O., O.C

[Photographs.

OFFICERS OF THE 116TH BATTALION: LT.-COL. G. R. PEARKES, V.C., M.C., O.C

heir recent arrival from France.

War to Peace

Creating Opportunities for Employment

BESIDES helping to distribute employment through a chain of Employment Offices, the Government has developed plans to create opportunities for employment.

Briefly, these plans cover the following phases :

1. Public Works

During the war, many important Public Works have been held up. The Minister of Public Works has his plans and preparations made to proceed with the more necessary of these in the near future. This Committee has also been in touch with Provincial Governments and Municipalities, with a view to impressing upon them the necessity for similar action. The building and public works programme now in sight will provide employment for many returned soldiers and war-workers.

2. Railways

During the past four years, a great deal of work necessary to keep our railways up to standard has been postponed. Some millions of dollars must be expended on improving road-bed, constructing bridges, buildings and other improvements. Vast quantities of ties are being got out this winter. Equipment of various kinds must be secured. The Minister of Railways states that as soon as weather conditions will permit, some thousands of men will be absorbed in various railway undertakings. The supplies and materials required will also provide employment.

3. Shipbuilding

The shipbuilding programme arranged for by the Government will provide employment for many men during 1919. It is expected that arrangements will be completed to keep the shipbuilding yards in active operation throughout the year. The Government recognises that this ship construction is one of the best means of providing suitable employment for many skilled and other workers.

4. Export Trade

The Government has established a Canadian Trade Commission. This Commission has an office in Canada and a "trade mission" overseas. Through this trade mission it is anticipated that Canada will secure an important share in the business of providing materials and manufactured products required for reconstruction work in Europe. A short time may be required before final details are completed and definite results are announced. The business so secured will be distributed through the regular channels of trade and thus afford extra opportunities for employment.

5. Housing

The Government has set aside the large sum of $25,000,000 to be loaned through the Provinces in order to encourage the building of workmen's houses. When the season for building arrives, this work should give employment to many hundreds of men both in construction work and in the supply of materials.

6. Land Settlement

The Government, as already explained in a former announcement, has developed plans to help soldiers to become farmers, providing land, granting loans and giving training and supervision where necessary. It is expected that a large number of returning soldiers will take advantage of these opportunities. The scheme will involve the expenditure of some millions of dollars, a good deal of which will find its way into building materials, supplies, machinery, etc., all of which will assist in providing employment.

7. Road Building

The Government now has under consideration the question of joining the Provincial Governments in financing the construction of public highways. Should a favourable decision be reached, a large field for employment opportunities will be opened up. Regardless of Federal action, Provincial Governments are preparing their own road making programmes.

The Government is alive to the necessity for providing employment opportunities, and stands prepared to assist in every way possible. If corporations and private citizens will join in this feature of Repatriation Work, Canada should have little difficulty with the employment problem.

H J Daly

Director of Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee,

OTTAWA

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff. A.A.G. Temp. Maj. G. G. Archibald, 1st Cent. Ont., from a D.A.A.G., and to be act. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld (December 2, 1918).

Special Appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14.): Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) K. C. H. Monks, Engrs, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. (December 10, 1918); Hon. Capt. W. E. B. Holt-White, Gen. List, whilst specially empld (January 10). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 19):—Temp. Capt. T. V. Scudamore, B.C., relinquishes his grading (December 22, 1918). (Graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl.):—Temp. Maj. A. J. Windell, 1st W. Ont., is posted to Cadet Corps, P.B. Officers' estabt. (August 13, 1918). The undermentioned cease to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. on vacating emplt. as P.B. Officers:—Hon. Capt. W. M. Musgrove, 1st Cent. Ont. (Feb. 6); temp. Maj. T. Cunningham, Que.; and temp. Capt. J. D. Grimsdick, Man. (February 10); temp. Maj. W. Sears, Art. (February 11); temp. Capt. J. A. McKay, Sask. (February 17). (Graded for purposes of pay as A.A. and Q.M.G. while empld. as Officer in charge of C.A.S.C. Personnel, France):—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. A. Simson, D.S.O., C.A.S.C., from November 24 to March 31, 1918. The undermentioned cease to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. on vacating emplt. as P.B. Officers:—Temp. Capt. G. A. Strubbe, Que. (February 7); temp. Maj. C. W. O. Lane, Man. (February 9); temp. Capt. W. C. Shearer, Sask. (February 18). The undermentioned cease to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. on vacating employment. as P.B. Officers:—Temp. Maj. A. C. Grant, 11th Res. Bn. (December 11, 1918); temp. Maj. H. H Hughes, 1st Cent Ont (February 11); temp. Maj. L. C. Boulton, Man., and temp. Capt. J. V. N. Williams, 1st Cent. Ont. (February 12); temp. Maj. L. C. Carey and temp. Maj. T. C. Douglas, Alberta; temp. Capt. E. A. Fletcher, Man.; temp. Capt. A. G. Thompson, 1st Cent. Ont.; temp. Maj. C. F. Wallbridge, East Ont.; temp. Capt. E. T. Hall, 2nd Cent. Ont.; temp. Capt. W. Noblett, N.S. (February 16) Capt. F. Sturgess, Man., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt. 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. on vacating employment as a P.B. Officer (February 21).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capt.—Temp. Capt. G. Irving, Fort Garry Horse (April 17, 1918).

Memoranda.—The undermentioned temp. Lts., Can. Art., to be Orderly Officers:—E. F. L. Penno (June 1, 1918), F. C. Whitehead, M.C. (November 16, 1918).

Cavalry.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) F. H. M. Codville, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (February 28).

Fort Garry Horse.—Temp. Lt. R. F. Haig to be act. Capt.

Canadian Light Horse.—Temp. Lt. J. W. Barnard, M.C., to be act. Capt.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. W. H. Clarkson to be act. Capt. while empld. as O.C. of a Divnl. Ammn. Col. (August 25, 1918, to January 24, 1919). Temp. Lt. A. C. Lewis to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. W. A. Townsley, M.C. Temp. Lt. E. J. Vickery to be Adjt., vice temp. Lt. J. D. Smith.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. A. T. Ganong to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Co. (C.M.G. Depôt). Temp. Lt. R. B. Francis ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 17).

Engineers.—Temp. Capt. H. C. Kennedy, from C.A.P.C., to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. F. M. Pearman, M.C., retires in the British Isles. Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Capt. H. L. Symons (February 10), temp. Lt. W. M. Emery (January 16). Temp. Capts. to be Adjts., to fill estabt.:—C. McN. Steeves, F. M. Dawson. Temp. Capt. T. P. Mackenzie, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R. S. Northcote. The *Gazette* notification, January 24, concerning temp. Capt W. L. L. Cassels, is cancelled.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. G. Ernst, M.C., to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt. R. Russell to be act. Capt. while empld. at C.T.W.S.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. R. Milner relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt. Temp. Maj. G. W. McFarlane, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry (February 11).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. Appleby, M.M., to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt.-Col. Sir C. A. Stuart, K.B.E., ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Information (December 31, 1918). Temp. Lt. N. R. Murphy ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (September 14, 1918). Temp. Lt. G. H. Hogarth relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. C. P. Levine ceases to be secd. for duty with an Area Emplt. Co.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. J. M. Bygott ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 18). Cease to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions:—Temp. Maj. P. Cowell (December 24, 1918). Hon. Lt. E. M. Arnaud (January 30, 1919). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. Chambers ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 18). Temp. Maj. J. C. de Balinhard ceases to be secd. as O.C. a Divnl. Emplt. Co.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. W. Andrews, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. a Res. Bn. Hon. Capt. and temp. Qr.-Mr. H. V. N. Duggan relinquishes the appt. as temp. Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. L. Lumsden ceases to be secd for duty with the R.A.F. (February 16). Temp. Lt. R. T. Lomas-Smith ceases to be secd. as 2nd in Comd. of a Divnl. Emplt. Co.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. A. Hughes, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. T. F. Lamb, M.M., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. A. T. Field, M.C. Temp. Lt. D. W. Morris to be act. Capt. while empld. as Asst. to Chief Inspr. Q.M.G.'s Dept

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. W. Gleaves ceases to be secd. as 2nd in Comd. of a Divnl. Emplt. Co.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. O. Kerans, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Col. R. Burritt, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 19). Temp. Capt. T. Muirhead retires in the British Isles Temp. Lt. J. Grimshaw ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 30). Temp. Maj. G. K. W. Watson ceases to be secd. as O.C. an Area Emplt. Co. Temp. Lt. C. T. Davidson to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. C. B. Smith, M.C. 22198 Pte. (act. Co. Sgt.Maj.) B. J. Green to be temp Lt.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. D. McPherson to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. T. S. Chadwick retires in the British Isles. Temp Capt. R. Harrison ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 18). Temp. Lt. L. H. Kennedy ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (January 1). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) N. Gentles, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Maj. D. E. MacIntyre, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. G. F. Stewart ceases to be secd. as O.C. a Divnl. Emplt. Co.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. W. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., retains the act. rank of Maj. Temp Lts relinquish the act rank of Capt.:—G. Graham, D.S.O., W. E. Hamilton.

Corps of Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Capt. Le R. Z. Wilson, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. C. G. Johnson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 14). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. W. B. Blackman ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry, and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (February 16). 240715 Sgt. S. L. Landers to be temp. Lt.

The *Gazette* notification, January 21, concerning temp. Lt. W. J. M. Magladory is cancelled. Temp. Hon. Capt. W. J. M. Magladory relinquishes the appt. as Qr.-Mr.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. J. R. Law ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 17). Temp. Lt. J. P. Shaver ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 7).

C.A.V.C.—100823 Sgt. T. H. Hungerford to be temp. Capt.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capts. and Chaplains retire in the British Isles:—M. de la Taille, E. H. Burgess.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Capts. to be act. Majs.: G. H. De W. Martyn, while empld. as Senr. Hospital Area Inspr.; T. F. Jackson, while empld. as Senr. Trg. Area Inspr.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) L. B. Rochester ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 16)

C.A.D.C. 527113 Act. Sgt. F. D. Derrick to be temp Capt.

General List.—Temp. Maj. J. Scroggie, from C.A.S.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. 460396 Sgt.-Maj. M. H. Pearce to be temp. Lt.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Capt. R. Eagle retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. J. R. Biggs retires in the British Isles

Imperial Forces

R.N. Commr. H. E. Denison to be Div. Officer, Coastguard, Hastings.

R.C.N.—Sub. Lt. F. L. Houghton is appointed to *Melampus*.

Commands and Staff.—Special Appointment.—Cl. GG.—Temp. Capt. J. M. Coote, Gen. List.

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—Rly. Traffic Officer (Cl. HH):—Temp. Lt. F. N. Fawcett, Serv. Bn., Yorks. L.I., from attd. 19th Rif Brig., T.F.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Lts. to be act. Capts. whilst empld. as Capts. (A.):—H. H. Cotton, Que. Regt.; L. L. Lindsay, from (S.O.). Lt. S. D. Culley, D.S.O., to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. (A. and S.). The following are transfd. to Unempld. List:—Lt. (act. Capt.) J. Hodgson, D.F.C.; Lts. E. W. Desbarats and H. L. Webster; Sec. Lts. J. G. Dunlop, J. H. Gidman, and H. Rapier. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.:—J. Cave, A. K. Charlesworth, D. A. Gordon, and R. G. Harris. Lt. G. Beveridge relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank. The notification regarding relinquishment of commn. by Lt. J. A. Johnston, M.M. (Man. Regt.) is cancelled. Administrative Branch.—Lts. (A.) to be Lts.:—(Hon. Capt.) H. L. Symons, Can. Engrs.; (act. Capt.) J. V. Turner, and relinquishes act. rank of Capt.; F. E. Des Brisay. Lt. J S. Bowler to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. Capt. A. Farquhar and Sec. Lt. F. O. Finn are transfd. to Unempld. List. Sec. Lts. W. J. Bradshaw and P. H. Montgomery to Sec Lts., from (O.). Technical Branch.—Lt. J. C. McKeever (C. Ont. Regt.) to be Lt. (Grade B.), from (Ad.).

OFFICE STAFF, REGIMENTAL ACCOUNTS, C.M.G.C., SEAFORD.

Left to right: Cpl. R. H. Fairbairn. Sgt. T. B. G. Coakley, Pte. L. B. Evans. Lt. P. C. Marsh (sitting).

Photo: C. R. A. Wade.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. F. W. Diamond, M.B., to be act Maj.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Sec. Lt. A. R Graydon to be Lt.

Memorandum.—Temp. Lt. R. H. Jenkins, Serv. Bn., Glouc. Regt., to be temp. Capt. (without pay or allces. of that rank) whilst empld. as a Brig. Phys. Trg. Officer, vice temp. Lt. C. A. Carter.

Indian Army.—33rd Light Cav.—Lt. (act. Capt.) P. H. Vrooman relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., on ceasing to hold the appt. of Adjt. 71st Punjabis.—Capt. W. G. Strover to be act. Maj. whilst comdg. a Depôt.

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WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Also Cases of Dangerous and Serious Illness.

53 Casualty Clearing Station.—Lt. J. E. Dorey, 27th (left arm, old); Capt. W. A. Livingstone, 25th (left knee, old)

Red Cross Officers' Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.—Lt. J. E. Aubrey, 22nd; Lt. W. H. Dyer, C.A.S.C.

Granville Special Hospital, Buxton.—Lt. E. M. Arnaud, E. Ont., sec. War Office; Lt. C. G. Avery, 47th; Capt. C. A. Breckenridge, 1st C.O.R.D.; Lt. G. H. P. Coneybeare, 24th; Lt. J. Davidson, 10th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. H. C. Flood, 50th· Lt. R. C. Gaisford, 38th; Capt. T. E. Greacen, 4th; Lt. L. S. P. Guy, 31st; Lt. C. B. Hick, 3rd M.G. Bn.; Lt. C. W. McCool, 52nd; Capt. S. G. McSpadden, 39th; Lt. R. C. Townshend, 20th.

Convalescent Officers' Hospital, Matlock Bath.—Lt. K. S. Eaton, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. R. J. Paterson, 6th Bde., C.F.A.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. M. B. Archibald, 13th Bde., C.F.A.; Lt. A. E. Berry, 7th; Lt. F. Brown, 44th; Lt. J. H Kavanagh, 52nd; Lt. J. M. Langfier, Man.; Lt. K. C. McIntyre, 24th; Capt. B. J. Mothersill, 3rd M.G. Bn.; Lt. A. Sutherland, 87th; Lt. E. O. White, 2nd C.M.R.

Other than Wounds.

Dangerously Ill.—Maj. J. A. Hesketh, C.R.T.D. (broncho-pneumonia), Red Cross Hospital, 17, N. Audley Street; N./S. J. N. King, C.A.M.C., attd. 3 C.G.H. (illness not stated), 14 Stationary, Wimereux.

Seriously Ill.—Capt. C. W. Torrance, C.A.M.C., Lenham (N.Y.D.), Military Hospital, Shorncliffe; N./S. A. L. Campbell, C.A.M.C. (influenza), 4 C.G.H., Basingstoke; Lt. J. A. MacDonald, 8th Bde., C.F.A. (influenza), 2 General, Havre; Lt. F. T. Strong, 75th Co., C.F.C. (influenza, broncho-pneumonia), Red Cross Hospital, 17, N. Audley Street.

Removed from Dangerously Ill List.—Capt. L. B. McCurdy, 1st Bn. Eng. (broncho-pneumonia), 24 General, Etaples.

Removed from Seriously Ill List.—Capt. H. F. R. Griffith, R.C.R., attd. 3rd Div. H.Q (broncho-pneumonia), 12 C.G.H., Bramshott; Lt. F. W. Haggmann, C.F.C. (lobar pneumonia), C.F.C. Hospital, La Joux; Lt.-Col. S. H. McCoy, C.A.M.C. (congestion of lungs).

BENEFITS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Free Medical Treatment— —Re-training Facilities, Pay and Allowances.

AN Order-in-Council has been passed changing some of the present regulations in force regarding the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment as from March 1st, 1919.

Under authority of this Order-in-Council—

(a) Further medical treatment benefits are available for all returned soldiers.

It has been found that a large number of returned soldiers who have no apparent disabilities find that on the resumption of their civilian employment their power to resist disease has been very much reduced; therefore, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been authorised to supply free surgical and medical treatment (without pay or allowances) for twelve months to *any* former member of the Canadian Forces whether disabled owing to the results of service or not.

In the case of members of the Canadian Forces discharged for treatment to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment the twelve months will be considered to commence on the completion of such treatment.

This new regulation does not alter mode of procedure by which men who break down because of disabilities aggravated or caused by active service are entitled to pay and allowances while being treated by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

The Regulations making provision for cancelling a man's pension while undergoing treatment in order that he may receive full pay and allowances from Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment have been amended. In future pension will be continued (the amount of same, including all allowances of dependents), it being deducted from allowance of Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in order that on completion of treatment the man's pension will automatically continue.

(b) Further facilities are placed at the disposal of returned soldiers so disabled by war service that they are unable to follow their pre-war occupation and consequently require re-training.

(c) Increased pay and allowances are being granted discharged members of the Canadian Forces (who have been so disabled by war service that they are unable to carry on their pre-war occupation), whilst they are undergoing re-training.

The new scale of allowances for men undergoing re-training, as shown underneath, is an increase of 20 per cent. in the case of single men, and from 18 per cent. to 40 per cent. in the case of married men :—

	Per month.
For single men	$60,00
For married men	85 00
For married men and 1 child	95 00
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 children	103 00
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	110.00
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	116.00
,, ,, ,, 5 ,,	122.00
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	128.00

For every child in excess of 6, married men will receive $6.00 per month from the Canadian Government.

The Regulations stating that men marrying while being trained are to be considered as single men as far as pay and allowances are concerned have been cancelled. Men married while being trained will now receive allowances in accordance with scale laid down for married men.

As formerly, pension, if there is any, is not paid during course of training.

The Government of Canada now increase allowances when his training compels a man to live apart from his dependents, if he has dependents for whom full Government allowanees are available.

Allowances of men with dependents other than soldier's wife and children (*i.e.*, dependent children of widowers, dependent parent or parents, or dependent brothers or sisters of single men) have been correspondingly increased.

The old clause laying down the cancellation of the extra month's bonus payable to men entitled to post-discharge pay or war service gratuity on completion of training has been amended. This extra bonus is now paid in all cases, provided that attendance of man has been regular for longer than two months, that he has satisfactorily completed his course, and further provided it is thought by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment that the extra money is necessary in order to enable him to find employment.

The scale of allowances of men receiving training in Canada is higher than that of any other Allied country, the relative payments per month in corresponding cases being as hereinunder shown :—

	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand
Single man	.. $60.00	$65.00	$43.80	$62.57 (d)
Married men, no children	.. 85.00	75.00	54.21	
Married men, 1 child	.. 95.00	80.00	57.28	
Married men, 2 children	.. 103.00	97.50	61.50	
Married men, 3 children	.. 110.00	112.50		
Married men, 4 children	.. 116.00	117.50		
Married men, 5 children	. 122.00	122.50		
Married men, 6 children	.. 128.00	125.00 (b)	(c)	
Married men, 7 children	.. 134.00 (a)			

(a) For every child in excess of six married men will receive $6.00 per month from the Government of Canada.

(b) Government of United States do not grant increase of allowances to married men for children in excess of six.

(c) Commonwealth of Australia do not grant increase of allowances to married men for children in excess of six.

(d) The Government of New Zealand have no scale of pay, but they pay $62.57 to all soldiers undergoing re-training whether single, married or widower with children.

Further information regarding this subject may be obtained from Major W. H. KIPPEN, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 6 Hanover Square, London, W.1.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Previously Reported Accidentally Killed, Now Reported Killed.

Bannister, Lt. H. S., Alta., attd. R.A.F.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Maclean, Capt. W. N., M.C., B.C.

Died.

Bilton, Lt. N. C., C.F.A. Girling, Capt. T. A., C.A.V.C

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Capt. Theodore A. Girling, C.A.V.C., whose death took place at No. 48 C.C.S., France, on March 1, from broncho-pneumonia, was formerly on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health at Saskatoon. Deceased, who had been mentioned in despatches, was the sixth son of the late Rev. W. H. Girling and Mrs. Girling, of Lindley, Huddersfield. He was 42.

Lt. Hugh John Macdonald, M.M., 16th Bn., who died at No. 14 General, Eastbourne, on February 12 from pneumonia following influenza, was the youngest son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Robert Macdonald, a pioneer missionary of the Anglican Church in the Mackenzie River and Yukon territory. Deceased, who had been twice severely wounded, was born at Fort Macpherson, north of the Arctic Circle, and at the time of his death was 23. He volunteered early in the war at Winnipeg, joining the 8th Bn. as a private, but owing to the illness of his wife returned home on leave and transferred to the 43rd, and later to the 16th. His mother resides at Dawson City, and his widow and four-year-old son at Luxton Avenue, Winnipeg. The funeral took place at Seaford.

Capt. J. R. N. MacFarlane, who died of pneumonia on February 22 at Kensal Rise, London, came overseas in 1915 with a Cyclist Bn. After eighteen months' service with that unit in France he transferred to the Headquarters Staff of the Forestry Corps. Capt. MacFarlane had obtained leave of absence pending demobilisation, and had taken up studies at London University. Deceased belonged to Morin Heights, P.Q.

Capt. (A/Major) W. N. Maclean, M.C., 29th Bn., died at the 3rd London General on March 7 from wounds received in action on September 5, 1918. He was the youngest son of Mrs. Maclean, Kirklee Gardens, Glasgow. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

Lt. Austin C. Pratt, 2nd Bn., Engineers, died of broncho-pneumonia at No. 20 General Hospital, Camiers, on February 11. Deceased was a native of Ottawa, and was a Science graduate of McGill University. He took a prominent part in athletics, and was captain of the senior inter-collegiate football team and president of the Rugby Club. In 1910 he resigned his appointment as house master of Ashbury College, and took up civil engineering work in Western Canada, and enlisted in a Winnipeg infantry unit in 1915. He afterwards transferred to the Engineers. Deceased was 32, and leaves a widow.

Lt. Harry L. Smith, 1st Div. M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C., died of broncho-pneumonia at No. 50 C.C.S., France, on February 5. Although an Orillia man, deceased was well known in Toronto, where he was a member of the Board of Trade, Rotary Club, Lawn Tennis Club, and the Central Y.M.C.A. In civil life he was manager of the mail order and advertising department of Ryrie Bros. He was the son of Mr. R. Smith, of Orillia, enlisted and came overseas in 1916, and went to France last spring.

Imperial Forces.

Cadet C. G. Reid, R.A.F. (killed while flying in England), was born at Stayner, Ont., but had spent most of his life in Toronto, where he was employed as Customs clerk with the Rice-Lewis Co. Enlisting at the age of 17, he went to France in June, 1916, as a signaller with the C.M.R.s, and after serving two years at the front was recommended for a commission, for which he was training when he met his death.

Lt. Joseph E. Schingh, R.A.F. (killed while flying at Hucknall, England), was the son of Mrs. A. Schingh, Notre Dame Street, Hull, P.Q., and was 24. Enlisting in the 70th Bn. early in the war, Lt. Schingh transferred to the flying arm in 1917, and was acting as instructor when the accident occurred. Besides his mother, three sisters and two brothers survive him.

Lt. John R. Pipon, R.N.V.R., has died at his home, Brunswick Avenue, Toronto. He served two and a half years in the Motor Boat Patrol, and participated in the Zeebrugge raid. Deceased was a grandson of General P. G. Pipon, C.B., R.A.

* *

APPLES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

Three thousand boxes of apples have arrived in England from British Columbia during the last few days, including Jonathans, Wine Saps, Newtons, Spitzenbergs, and Rome Beauties.

Samples are now being exhibited in the windows of British Columbia House, Regent Street, and at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Charing Cross.

These apples, grown in the Okanagan District of British Columbia, are the finest that have been seen in England for many years. In most cases there are only from 52 to 55 apples to a box, where ordinarily there are 100 to 150.

YOUNG Lady going to Canada offers her services as Nursery Governess in return for fare. Experienced.—Apply Box 100, "CANADA," Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Friday, March 7.

Died.

Artillery.—Allison, 339636 Gnr. W. R.; Race, 348130 Gnr. G.
Engineers.—Holdenby, 2006494 Spr. C.
Quebec Regiment.—Connell, 3083605 W.; Herrick, 2006556 J.; Maull, 418130 A.
Manitoba Regiment.—May, 913497 J. W.
Army Dental Corps.—Brown, 955 R.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing

Manitoba Regiment.—Collicott, 3255988 A. H.

List of Saturday, March 8.

Accidentally Killed.

British Columbia Regiment.—McGregor, 739433 L.-Cpl. C. J.

Died.

Engineers.—Rutledge, 769253 L.-Cpl. G. C.; Speck, 865294 Spr. C.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Rouse, 1263403 E.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Hurley, 3030602 J.
Manitoba Regiment.—Evans, 234800 R.
British Columbia Regiment.—McCluskey, 463796 J.; Oram, 16342 S. W.
Machine Gun Corps.—Barugh, 406263 W.
Army Service Corps.—Glover, 511515 R. T.; Marshall, 2115381 A. C.
Forestry Corps.—Graham, 103263 O. F.

List of Monday, March 10.

Died

Artillery.—Smith, 349550 Dvr. F.
Engineers.—Horwell, 502572 Spr. J.; Walker, 437102 Spr. H
Nova Scotia Regiment.—Dickson, 469123 J. R.
Western Ontario Regiment.—Ward, 845598 W. G. H.
Manitoba Regiment.—Baird, 2382727 C.
Alberta Regiment.—Cowler, 472032 G.
Forestry Corps.—Bell, 2183375 R. M.; Scott, 512886 A. W.

List of Tuesday, March 11.

Died.

Engineers.—Abales, 216857 Spr. W. M.
Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Lamb, 81496 Act. Sgt. R. V.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Abbott, 451061 R. S.; McDonald, 3030932 A
Machine Gun Corps.—McKay, 268117 W.; Matthews, 45605 Sgt. P.
Army Service Corps.—Scott, 512896 A. W.
Forestry Corps.—Martin, 666250 A. J.
Railway Troops.—Gaba, 525429 J.; Gardiner, 2500266 J.

List of Wednesday, March 12.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

British Columbia Regiment.—Wood, 76003 F. M.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Manitoba Regiment.—Symington, 2115347 R.

Died of Wounds as a Prisoner of War.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Sutthery, 709197 W. T.

Died.

Cavalry.—Jennings, 650538 A.
Artillery.—Ambrose, 2341377 Gnr. G.; Campbell, 83636 Dvr. S.; Phillips, 336215 Gnr. E. G.
Quebec Regiment.—Fenn, 3080211 A. S.; Haverly, 3084259 H. S.; Reynolds, 769352 A. J.; Stephens, 24298 W. C.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Beaton, 754103 A.; Brown, 850554 S. G.
Manitoba Regiment.—Hartling, 536523 C.; Watts, 2383176 K. G.; Webb, 751238 J. A.
Alberta Regiment.—Reddekopp, 4100898 I.; Wilson, 435105 W.
British Columbia Regiment.—Hearl, 657610 V. R.; McCallum, 629580 G. W.
Army Service Corps.—Taylor, 57520 W.
Forestry Corps.—Kneen, 670064 A.; Milliken, 725004 W. B.

Released Prisoner from Germany Arrived in England

Central Ontario Regiment.—Smith, 27540 Arm.-Cpl. H. E

* *

CANADA AND HER SOLDIERS.

Corrections Regarding Re-Education and Employment.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment desire to bring to the notice of all troops that the duties of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment as regards paragraphs (b) and (c), page 18, are as hereunder stated, and not as laid down in "Canada and Her Soldiers":—

Sub-para (*b*).—Industrial re-education is only available to those soldiers who have suffered disabilities which prevent them from carrying on with their occupation prior to the war.

Sub-para (*c*).—The Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment is not charged with the provision of employment as covered in this paragraph. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment's Information and Service Branch has representatives with all the Government employment depôts established throughout Canada by the Dominion Department of Labour. The function of these representatives is to put returned soldiers in touch with existing opportunities for employment and to ensure that when assignments are made to available positions that returned soldiers are given the preference, also to furnish to returned soldiers general advice and information as to where they can receive definite facts regarding benefits provided for them.

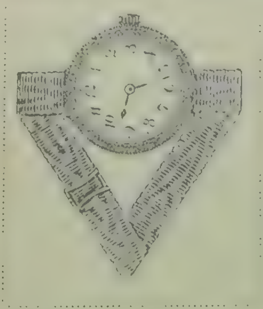
* *

A Newfoundland Headquarters team was beaten last week by 2 goals to nil by Westminster School in an Association game.

For services in the field 568 Victoria Crosses were conferred during the period August, 1914, to February 28, 1919, and in addition one was awarded in connection with raids.

Lt.-Col. Moss, Director of Medical Services at Murmansk, states that Canadian dog teams and reindeer teams are being used by the R.A.M.C. with great success. The sick are placed in sheepskin-lined bags with hot-water bottles, these special sleeping-bags being so designed as to allow of attention to the patient without exposure.

BY APPOINTMENT



Watch Bracelets

THE Watch Bracelet illustrated is only one of the many designs constantly being shown by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street. The models displayed are of finest workmanship and with the low prices charged represent the highest quality and best value obtainable. A catalogue of Watch Bracelets will be sent post free on application.

Shown above is a Diamond Watch set in Palladium with Gold back mounted on Black Moire Silk strap.

£25 : 0 : 0

smaller size £30 : 0 : 0

WARNING.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company have no other establishments in Regent Street, Oxford Street, or anywhere in London, and no branches in the provinces or abroad.

THE
GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD *with which is incorporated The Goldsmiths Alliance Ld. Estd. 1751*
JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
112 REGENT STREET LONDON W.1.

ONTARIO'S HOUSING SCHEME.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, has announced an extensive housing programme by which, through the Dominion and Provincial Governments, municipalities can borrow all the money they desire for building workingmen's houses at 5 per cent. interest, payable in twenty or thirty years. The idea is that the municipalities should build cheap but modern houses for workmen, and sell them to workmen on the amortisation plan. This would mean that a workman could purchase a $3,000-house at $20 per month, extending over a period of twenty years. This scheme would serve the twofold object of giving employment to a considerable number of men in the construction of the houses, and in furnishing homes much needed by returned soldiers and workmen generally.

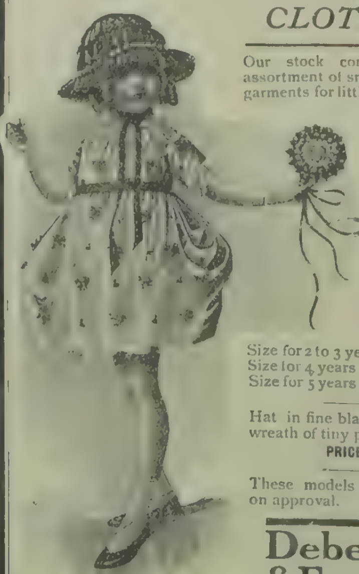
* *

The British Columbia Legislature has passed the first reading of a Bill to disfranchise Service deserters, conscientious objectors, and men who have evaded military service.

The body of Alonzo Reid, of the Canadian Forestry Corps, was found in a well at Hollycombe, Hants., with his kitbag half-full of sand and locked, strapped round his neck.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

Our stock contains a large assortment of smart and dainty garments for little girls and boys.



Dainty Model for Bridesmaid's Frock in ivory taffeta with chene design in shades of cherry and mauve, ruffle at neck and sleeves of blonde lace, and waistband of cherry velvet ribbon.

Size for 2 to 3 years **PRICE 4½ GNS.**
Size for 4 years ... **PRICE 5 GNS.**
Size for 5 years ... **PRICE 5½ GNS.**

Hat in fine black lace trimmed, wreath of tiny pink roses.
PRICE 49/6

These models cannot be sent on approval.

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WAR MEMORIAL.

(By the Hon. Sir P. T. McGrath, LL.D.)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The war being regarded as over and demobilisation projects being set on foot, Newfoundland has opened the New Year with a consideration of the form which a national monument to the soldiers and sailors from the ancient Colony who fell in defence of the principles of liberty and justice shall take.

At a special meeting of the Patriotic Association (which body, since the outset of the struggle, has directed its war activities), under the chairmanship of the Governor, Sir C. Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., a project, sponsored by the Superintendents of Education, was submitted. This was that the memorial should take the form of a building, or buildings, to be used as a training school for teachers, as a technical school for the imparting of scientific instruction, and as a centre for educational progress generally. The matter, after an exhaustive debate, was referred to a strong committee to report upon, and in due course more definite action will be taken.

The scheme is an ambitious one, looking to the erection of buildings to cost at least a quarter-million dollars, and possibly more, and the question of their equipment and maintenance has yet to be considered. There was a universal agreement that the project was a very worthy one, and deserving of all commendation. Difference of opinion was expressed as to whether it would not have to be carried out as a public undertaking, with Government funds, while its maintenance afterwards, it was recognised, would probably have to be undertaken by the State.

This building, it was proposed, should be erected in St. John's, the capital of the island, but it was shown that even if this project took form there would also have to be some memorial in the shape of a monument, statue or similar conventional method of perpetuating the record of the sons of Terra Nova who had fallen in the struggle; and that, in addition, many of the larger towns of the Island would be establishing local memorials of their own. It was therefore agreed that in considering the main scheme due attention would also have to be given to other projects which might be suggested, and that it might become necessary to modify the plans originally outlined in order to take cognisance of such other schemes as might receive their share of public support.

CANADIAN WINNERS OF THE D.C.M.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, March* 12.)

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

47323 R./S./M. F. Butler, D.C.M., 13th Bn.

404288 Sgt. G. L. Butterfield, D.C.M., M.M., 15th.

5665 Sgt H. J. Faulkner, D.C M., M.M., 1st Div. Sig. Coy., Engrs., attd. 2nd Infy. Bde. H.Q.

141906 Sgt C. G. Filgiano, D.C.M., M.M., 1st.

26546 Sgt. J. Foley, D.C.M., M.M., 14th.

63548 Sgt. G. J. Lepage, D.C.M., 4th.

91459 Pte. (A./Cpl.) T. W. Lilley, D C.M., M.M., 1st Bn., C.M.G.C

198766 Sgt D. Smith, D C.M., 43rd.

841293 Sgt H. Weeks, D.C.M., 14th.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

455489 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) E. G. Abraham, M.M., 4th Bn.; 10094 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) J. R. Adams, 3rd; 222722 C.Q.M.S. (A./C.S M.) T. G. Adams, 85th; 500160 Spr W. R. Aitkin, 1st Bn., Engrs.; 2138910 Pte. (L./Cpl) D. M. Anderson, 43rd; 153712 Pte. T. R. Andrews, 43rd; 135342 C.S.M. A Angus, 2nd C.M.R.

438 20 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) A. Baird, M.M., 8th; 106072 Sgt. C. W. Ball, M.M., 3rd Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. H.Q., 7th Infy. Bde.; 433070 C.Q.M.S. D. A Barbour, M.M., 49th; 249917 Pte. L. Benning, 116th; 788732 Cpl J. Billings, 38th; 2134915 Pte. C. Blakeman, 14th; 3030643 Pte. R. Bloor, 50th; 475781 Sgt. A. A. Borar, M.M., P.P.C.L.I.; 417717 Sgt. J. ,Boulet, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.; 1031056 Pte. J. A. Bowren, 72nd; 904598 Pte. J. H Boyd, 5th; 808389 Clr. Sgt. (C Q.M.S.) J. W. Boyd, M.M., 50th; 466843 Cpl. T. W Bradley, 10th; 73228 L./Sgt. J. H. Branch, 28th; 501257 Spr. L. G. Brewor, 4th Bn., Engrs.; 18921 Cpl. G. Brown, 4th; 207767 Pte. C. C. Browne, R.C.R.; 919934 Sgt. F. Burke, M.M., 14th; 466968 Pte. A. W. Burnell, 10th; 426640 Spr. J. B. Burnett, No. 3 Sec., 1st Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. 2nd Infy. Bde.; 464570 C.S.M. C. B. Burton, 47th; 58163 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) H. Butler, 116th

PUSHBALL AT SEAFORD, 6TH RES. BN.

The ball is 7 ft. high and 21 ft. 8 in. in circumference. and cost £75.

Photograph: E. Hilton.

1000191 L./Sgt. W. J. Case, M.M., 27th; 69 2nd Cpl. (A./Cpl.) E. H. Challacombe, M.M., 1st Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 696392 Sgt. T. Chapman, 50th; 314172 Gnr. C. B. Climo, 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 401425 Pte. J. P. Collins, 10th; 69119 A./Sgt. W. M. Collins, 26th; 663272 Pte. J. J. Cooney, P.P.C L.I.; 13091 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) C. W. Copus, 102nd; 645117 Pte. B. C. Craig, 29th.

227697 L./C. J. O. Davidson, M.M., 29th; 252853 Pte. J. E. Dick, 3rd Bn., C.M G C.; 58211 Sgt. J. Dooner, 20th; 522055 Sgt. J. E. Doyle, 1st Fd. Amb., 451212 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) A. Drake, 58th; 1054075 Sgt. J. Driscoll, M.M., 14th; 700345 Sgt. D Durnan, 43rd.

261704 Pte. E Englebretsen, R.C.R.; 781086 Pte. W. Faithful, 46th; 113014 Cpl. J. E. Flanigan, M.M., 3rd Div Sig. Co., Engrs, attd. 9th Infy. Bde.; 26546 Sgt. J. Foley, M.M., 14th; 183033 L./C J. S. Fortune, 7th, 624951 Pte J. E. Fox, 50th.

781338 A./C.Q.M.S. F. D. Gibbons, 46th; 687430 Pte. C. C. Graham, 72nd; 252072 Cpl G S. Grover, 10th; 235187 Sgt. G. F. Gudmundson, 4th Bn. C.M.G.C.

401209 Sgt. W. Harris, 49th; 922443 Pte. De-W. L. Harry, 27th; 709544 Pte. J. A. Hawkes, 26th; 153195 C.Q.M.S. R. Hay, M.M., 43rd; 644775 Sgt. C. A. Henderson, 1st; 754398 Cpl. D. Hill, 52nd; 418363 Sgt. A. J. Hodge, M.M., 42nd; 210412 L./Sgt. C. Holmes, M.M., 2nd; 675524 Sgt. J. W. Holmes, 21st; 2035154 Pte R Holmes, 7th; 268115 L./Cpl. J. Hourie, 28th; 216293 R.S.M. W. Howard, 78th; 282353 Pte. R. Hutchinson, 85th; 11241 A./Sgt. W. N Hutchinson, M.M., 4th.

464107 Sgt. E. Jackson, 4th Bn. Engrs.; 219443 Cpl. A. E. James, 49th; 106314 Sgt. H. Jobson, M.M., 1st C.M.R.; 424322 Sgt. R. H. Johnson, M.M., 27th; 177563 Sgt P. L. Johnston, 87th; 187613 L./C. W. Johnston, 8th; 754468 Pte. J. Junor, M.M., 13th.

420412 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) R. Kennedy, M.M., 16th; 902249 Cpl. J. J. Kiely, M.M., 4th; 821017 Pte. D. Kisek, 52nd; 180802 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) W. H [illegible], 25th; 410335 L./C. F. Krasinski, 38th

472091 L./Sgt. R. M. Lahue, 46th; 201634 Sgt. J. M. Latimer, 1st; 91036 Sgt. W. R. Laws, M.M., 36th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 766620 Pte. H. W. H. Leask, M.M., 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; 931314 Cpl. L. J. Leask, Lord Strathcona's Horse; 401710 Sgt. S. Leebody, 10th; 797605 L./Sgt. L. Lefler, M.M., 4th; 120569 Sgt G. W. Logan, 14th; 412259 Sgt. R. Logue, M.M., 21st; 74343 Dvr. V. H. Lyne, M.M., C.A.S.C., attd. 5th Fd. Amb.

796167 Cpl. C. W. McCall, 14th; 451888 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) H. McDade, 4th; 2503085 A./Sgt. A. McDonald, 13th Bn., C.R.T.; 2129336 Pte. C. McDonald, 27th; 414158 Cpl R. McDonald, 87th; 1015854 Pte. W. McG. McEwen, 72nd; 820117 Sgt. H. A. McFayden, 52nd; 799681 Cpl. D. McGregor, 15th; 127610 A./Cpl. A. McIntyre, 1st; 902010 Cpl. A. McIsaac, 25th; 166944 Sgt. S. H. McLaren, 6th Bn., Engrs.; 57685 Pte. F. A. McLean, M.M., 20th; 811017 Pte. R. McLeod, 28th; 59735 Pte. F. McMahon, M.M., 21st; 68310 Sgt. J. McNeil, M.M., 25th; 183513 Sgt. E. McNeive, M.M., 31st.

2030161 Sgt. A. Martin, 7th; 240706 Pte. H. Martin, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C.; 551141 Sgt. T. G Martin, 8th; 405076 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) A. E. Mason, M.M., 20th; 654286 L./C. N. W. Miller, 58th; 677 Cpl. W. Miller, P.P.C.L.I.; 328907 Sgt. E. T. Milne, 14th Bde.,C.F.A.; 301108 Cpl. A. Morrison, 36th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.

748266 Sgt. A. Nadeau, 22nd; 602877 Cpl. H. Noble, M.M., 3rd; 525320 Pte. H. L. Oakes, 7th; 12741 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) G. J. Oliver, M.M., 1st Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. H.Q., 2nd Infy. Bde.; 808028 Pte. H. A. Orsten, 50th; 2020213 L./C. N. F. Owen, 47th.

441406 Sgt. W. Pilkington, 2nd C.M.R.; 447815 Pte. V. W. Plant, 50th, attd. 10th L.T.M. By.; 190266 Sgt. A. E. Powles, M.M., 21st; 447187 Sgt. G. I. Pringle, P.P.C.L.I.; 500572 Cpl. A. Pyn, 3rd Bn., Engrs.

426512 Pte F. Raithby, 3rd; 436202 Sgt. T. Rea, 46th; 71425 C.S.M. A. A. Rogers, M.M., 27th; 681857 Cpl. H. C. Russell, 58th.

643969 Sgt. T. Sansom, 116th; 766483 Sgt. A. McL. Scott, M.M., 3rd; 106546 Cpl. G. Shanks, 1st C.M.R.; 477830 Sgt. N. Shaw, R.C.R.; 633339 Sgt. H. C. Smith, M.M., 58th; 811768 Cpl. W. H. Smith, 50th; 109616 Sgt. E. E. Snelgar, 3rd Div Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. 8th Infy. Bde.; 175279 Sgt. W. C. Speck, 28th; 678927 Pte. S. Stankiewcz, 116th; 150626 Sgt. A. Steer, M.M., 43rd; 183698 Sgt. J. G. Stone, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C.

406824 Sgt. G. S. Taylor, 15th; 148651 Sgt. O. Taylor, 78th; 210499 Sgt W. R. Thomas, 4th; 749155 Pte. C. V. Tuttle, 14th.

425449 L./Sgt. G. Wade, 1st C.M.R.; 892397 Sgt. R. B. Waggoner, 44th; 418818 Sgt J. Wardleworth, 42nd; 907181 Sgt. J. T. Warner, 102nd; 434222 C.S.M. A. L. Watkin, M.M., 50th; 70077 Pte. H. C. Whale, 26th; 105744 C.S.M. W. G Wightman, M.M., 1st C.M.R.; 426866 L./C. P. Willard, M.M., 58th; 105602 Cpl. F. Wilson, 28th; 1258273 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) A. C. Wimberley, 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 2356018 Pte. A. D. Wood, 49th; 3106766 Pte. W. T. Woodcock, 116th; 216455 L./Cpl. J. E. Wyatt, 3rd Bn., Engrs.; 679003 Sgt. C. M. Yeates, 116th.

Amendments.

The following are the correct descriptions of Canadian N.C.O.'s and men to whom the Distinguished Conduct Medal has recently been awarded:—

420504 Sgt. J. Campbell, 16th Bn. (*London Gazette*, dated November 15, 1918); 82313 Sgt. W. J. Bucklee, 14th Bn. (*London Gazette*, dated November 15, 1918); 1684 Sgt. C. Novis, P.P.C.L.I. (*London Gazette*, dated October 21, 1918); 202135 L./Sgt. R. H. Jackson, 3rd Bn. (*London Gazette*, dated November 15, 1918); 107232 B./S./M. A. E. Forrest, C.M.G.C. (*London Gazette*, dated September 3, 1918).

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT.

D.C.M.—2247 Pte. W. Anthony, 1368 L./Cpl. M. Brazil, M.M., 1403 Cpl. C. F. Carter, 3423 Pte. T. Corbin, 3289 Pte. S. Greenslade, and 3382 Pte. A. S. Whalen, all of the 1st Bn.

NOTE.—The acts of gallantry for which the decorations have been awarded will be announced in the *London Gazette* as early as practicable.

* *

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, March* 11.)

AWARDED BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

LEGION D'HONNEUR (CROIX DE COMMANDEUR).—Col. (T./Maj-Gen.) **J. E. B. Seely**, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.

CROIX DE GUERRE.—Brig.-Gen. Raymond Brutinel, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.M.G.C.; Lt. Walter O. Barnstead, 5th C.M.R.; Major (A./Lt.-Col.) William K. Chandler, D.S.O., and Capt. (A./Maj.) Bart. Charlton, 43rd Bn.; Lt.-Col. Frederick T. Coghlan, D.S.O., C.F.A.; Major Lawrence V. M Cosgrave, D.S.O., C.F.A.; Lt.-Col. W. H. de la Tour Findlay, D.S.O., C.A.S.C.; Lt.-Col. W. W. P. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.R.; Lt. Hugh B. Holland, M.C. 43rd Bn.; Bt. Col. (T./Maj.-Gen.) Louis J. Lipsett, C.B., C.M.G., late comdg. 3rd Division; Major James Mack. MacDonnell, M.C., C.F.A; Capt John F. Macduff, 4th C.M.R.; Capt. Lawrence A. Masterman, 43rd Bn.; Major Alan P. O. Meredith, D.S.O., 3rd Div. H.Q.; Lt.-Col. George H. Ralston, D.S O., C.F.A.; Lt. James R. Robertson, 2nd C.M.R.; Major Andrew M S. Ross, F.G.H.; Col. Arthur E. Snell, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.A.M.C.; Brig.-Gen. John S. Stewart, D.S.O., C.F.A.; Capt. John A. Wotherspoon, 1st C.M.R.

707254 L.-Cpl. (A./Cpl.) Joseph Arundel, 2nd C.M.R.; 301647 Sgt. Albert Ashman, 10th Bgde. C.F.A.; 709215 Sgt. Delbert T. Bannister, 5th C.M.R.; 859933 Cpl. John Boyle, 43rd Bn.; 718440 Pte. Clifford Bradley, 1st Bn C.M.R.; 859633 Pte. Shermane Brock, 43rd Bn.; 153327 Pte. Frederick G Claydon, 43rd. Bn.; 157022 Sgt. Lloyd W. Cline, 4th C.M.R.; 301353 Battery S.M. Edgar Cooke, 10th Bdge. C.F.A.; 916700 Pte. Albert E. Harwood, 2nd Bn. C.M.R.; 832299 Sgt. (now Lt.) John H. Hutchinson, 23rd Res. Bn.; 859922 Pte. Stanley Jackson, 43rd Bn.; 138612 Pte. Ward B. Jennings, 5th C.M.R.; 158128 Sgt. (now Lt.) Peter Lofthouse, M.M., 4th C.M.R.; 301271 Cpl. Alexander J. McGillivray, 9th Bdge. C.F.A.; 687447 Pte. George F. E. Manery, 2nd C.M.R.; 421027 C.S.M. William H. Morris, 43rd Bn.; 243 Pte. Albert B. Pickering, 43rd Bn.; 910160 Pte. Herbert A. Rayner; 300534 Battery S M. James Robertson, 9th Bdge. C.F.A.; 302020 Gnr. Herbert S. Skelton, 10th Bgde. C.F.A.; 400851 Sgt. Francis P. Steele, 4th C.M.R.; 1069292 Pte. Frank Stewart, 1st C.M.R.; 859086 Sgt. James Swanson, 43rd Bn.; 859533 Cpl. Robert B. Tait, 43rd Bn.; 461225 Sgt. Trevor G. Willis, 43rd Bn

MEDAILLE DES EPIDEMIES (EN VERMEIL).—Miss Frances Mildred Clark, Nursing Sister, 4th Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, C.A.M.C.

MEDAILLE DES EPIDEMIES (EN ARGENT).—Miss Jean Alexandrina Macdonald, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., No. 4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station.

AWARDED BY THE KING OF ITALY.

CROCE DI GUERRA.—Lt.-Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Donald Munro Watt, D.S.O., Indian Army (Vancouver).

* *

REPATRIATED TO ENGLAND.

7725 E. Hardiment (Toronto), Suffolk Regt.; 7542 W. Langridge (Toronto), Royal West Kent Regt

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

Canadian Services' first game in the Inter-Services and Dominion Forces Rugby competition took place at Portsmouth last Saturday. against the New Zealanders. The result was an easy win for the "All Blacks" by 11 points (a goal and 2 tries) to nothing. In the first half the Canadians lost for a time the services of two of their players ,through injury, but on their return the side made an improved showing, but could not penetrate the fine defence of the New Zealanders. On Saturday next (March 22) Canada plays South Africa at Swansea.

O M F.C. "Soccer" Championship.

A Seaford correspondent writes :—

The weather man came out in his best for the first game in a series of Association football for the championship of the O.M.F.C. on Thursday, March 6, between the 3rd C.C.D. and the 27th Bn. team from France. The former were the winners of the Canadian championship of the British Isles. while the latter are the champions of the Canadian Corps. The 3rd C.C.D. won the toss and kicked down the field, and the ball was continually being forced to the 27th Bn.'s goal, and but for the excellent work of their backs and goal-keeper, goals would have been scored. Occasionally the 27th forwards got away but were checked, and after 25 minutes' hard play the 27th scored on a penalty kick. This caused an extra spurt of hard play, and after many attempts and a neat kick by Robson. of the 3rd C.C.D., the latter managed to score.

The second half was strenuous, the ball being up and down the field continually in a hard-fought game, but after about 30 minutes' play the conditions started to tell, and the 27th scored a goal which had been well worked for. The final score was 2—1 in favour of the 27th Bn. The second game of the series was played on Tuesday, when, after strenuous play, neither team could claim an advantage, time being called with the score a draw of one goal each. The final game of the series will take place at Seaford on Tuesday next. March 18.

* *

OVERSEAS WAR MEMORIAL FOR LONDON.

The Central Committee of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, which has collected £840,000 for war purposes, is now formulating a scheme for an oversea war memorial, dedicated to the memory of those who have fallen.

It is to take the form of an oversea building in the heart of London, for the use of men and women from oversea for all time. In the new building will be housed the headquarters of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, with its chain of branches all over the world, the Overseas Information Bureau, the Overseas Trade Bureau, and the Overseas Employment Bureau, and various other Imperial activities.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, General Bldgs., Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	27,323,960
PAID-UP CAPITAL	6,830,990
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EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE DUTIES UNDERTAKEN.

CANADA AT THE LYONS FAIR.

Efforts to Secure French Trade.

The French Press have agreed to name this year's Lyons Fair the "Fair of Victory." The number of participants is greater than that ever attained at Leipzig.

On all sides eulogies are being paid to the Canadian exhibits, which are attracting large crowds of visitors. Senator Herriott, Mayor of Lyons and initiator of the Fair, remarked: "Canada's participation in the Fair this year demonstrates the great part the vast Dominion intends to play in the economic world after peace is signed."

The *Morning Post* correspondent says:—

> A word should be said in praise of Canadian enterprise. While none of the great British firms engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements were represented, Canadian firms were splendidly entered. When it is remembered how great is the need of France to reconstruct her ravaged territory it seems matter for regret that Great Britain shows such markedly less enterprise in this respect than Canada.

The Fair authorities have requested the Canadians to hold special *séances* for school children, in order to instruct and interest them in Canada generally.

There were scenes of great enthusiasm on the part of the Canadian exhibitors on the announcement being made that all import restrictions against Canadian goods had been removed by the British Government.

H.Q. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, CANADIAN ENGINEERS' TRAINING CENTRE, SEAFORD.

Standing (left to right): Capt. J. B. Mason, M.C.; Capt. J. F. Inderwick. *Sitting*: Capt. J. B. Macphail, Col. T. V Anderson, D.S.O., Capt. L. A. Kennedy, M.C.

Photograph: *E. Hilton.*

It has been suggested that the Canadian committee already formed should continue work after the Fair, in order to make adequate provision for securing a share of France's trade—an object in which great assistance is being given by Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Mission in London.

Sir George Foster was to visit the Fair on Wednesday. The Canadian Machine Gun Band has been playing in Lyons.

* *

There are 40,000 war widows in Canada, according to the Salvation Army Commissioner.

Montreal, which set out to raise $150,000 for the Salvation Army, has already obtained $161,000.

With a view to assisting British officers and men who desire to remain in France, after their release from military duties, in finding suitable positions, the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has instituted a special file to place on record their respective qualifications and wishes.

The "Farewell Number" of the *Canadian Machine-Gunner* (No. 18) is as racy and interesting as have been its predecessors, which did so much to encourage the *esprit de corps* of the C.M.G. Corps. This is the only regimental journal which has endeavoured to mirror the life of its large "family" both in France and in England. Two coloured plates are issued with the Farewell **Number.**

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Rough Talks by a Padre," by G. A. Studdert Kennedy, M.C., C.F. ("Woodbine Willie") are particularly striking and pointed addresses to soldiers on both personal and national topics. (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 5s.)

The Triumph of the Royal Navy" (2s. 6d.) is the official record of the surrender of the German Fleet. The event is graphically described by Major Perceval Gibbon, R.M., and there is a large selection of finely reproduced photographs. It is published by Hodder & Stoughton with the authority of the Admiralty.

In "Songs of Ukrainia, with Ruthenian Poems," Florence Randal Livesay (wife of Mr. J. F. B. Livesay, late Canadian Press Correspondent at the Front) opens up a little-known territory. The collection, which has an introduction by Paul Crath, is interesting alike from the points of view of race, folklore and poetry. Mrs. Livesay has accomplished her task with sympathy, understanding and skill. (London, Paris and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. 3s. 6d.)

"Spun-Yarn and Spindrift" is a volume of poems by an Irish-Canadian poetess, Norah M. Holland, which is sure to attract attention. Their atmosphere is more Irish than Canadian. "My heart's away from Canada to seek the hills I know," she says; "It's not the songs of Canada go sounding through my sleep." Her subjects are very varied, and her verse is full of music and colour. (London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons. 4s. 6d.)

"V.C.'s of the Air" is a stirring record in picture and prose of the deeds for which members of the Royal Air Force have been awarded the Victoria Cross. Lt. Gilbert Barnett, R.A.F., graphically describes the fights, and spirited full-page illustrations are provided by Dudley Tennant. In these pages Canada is represented by the late **Lt. Alan McLeod** ("Against Eight Enemy Triplanes"), Major Barker ("A Wonderful Triumph"), and Lt.-Col. Bishop ("A Wonderful Canadian"); while Lt. Axford's daring is described in a supplementary chapter entitled "Colonial Heroes." (London: E. J. Burrow & Co.; 5s.)

The latest addition to the "World's Classics" is "Selected Speeches and Documents on British Colonial Policy," capably edited by Prof. A. B. Keith, who contributes an interesting preface. As regards Canada, it includes a number of documents relating to the establishment of representative Government, the grant of responsible Government, Confederation, autonomy in internal affairs, and the appointment of a High Commissioner; also the Dominion Parliament's address on Home Rule in 1882, Sir Robert Borden's speech on naval policy in 1912, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's on Canada's participation in the war in 1914. Where Newfoundland is concerned, there are documents relating to the sale of the Government railway and the fisheries dispute. (London: Oxford University Press; 2 vols., 2s. each.)

* *

ONTARIO FARMS FOR SOLDIERS.

Finding Suitable Locations.

Vigorous efforts are being made to find suitable farms in Ontario for returned soldiers who wish to farm. As is now generally known, powers are proposed to be granted at the session of Parliament now sitting to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase lands to be resold to qualified returned soldiers settling on land.

To enable soldiers to locate in any district in Ontario that they wish, the Advisory Board for the Province have widely advertised in the Press of Ontario their desire to have filed with them a full description and lowest cash prices on a small number of select farms in each district of the Province, available for purchase. No tenders to sell are requested, except for land of good quality and location, and reasonable value, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. The purchase price in all cases will be fixed by the Board after the land has been inspected and valued. No commission will be charged or paid.

If application from a returned soldier be received for a farm listed with the Board, a valuation for such farm may be at once made by the Board and, if approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each district of Ontario.

Mr. W. M. Jones, Provincial Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board, 32, Adelaide Street East, Toronto, is in charge of this work so far as Ontario is concerned. A good number of enquiries from soldiers continue to reach Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, the Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles.

"*Personally I get more military information from* CANADA *than from any other source, and I am of opinion that Canadians overseas of all ranks consider that many of the concessions granted us by the authorities are the result of your untiring and unrelaxing efforts on our behalf.*"—Lt., C.A.S.C., *Belgium.*

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COMPANY REPORTS.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—Net earnings for December, 4,267,000 milreis; increase, 570,000 milreis.

Dominion Steel.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the common shares, payable April 1 to holders of record 5th inst.

Canadian Car and Foundry Company.—The Equitable Trust of London have received cabled information that the directors of the above company have declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preference shares for the quarter ending March 31, payable April 20, to shareholders of record March 26.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—After deducting debenture interest, etc., net profits for 1918 amounted to $152,286 and $89,151 was brought in. Four dividends of 2½ per cent. have been paid, making 10 per cent. for the year, and $132,967 is carried forward.

Southern Canada Power.—Gross and net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries for December, 1918, were respectively $51,091 and $23,442, representing increases of $11,710 in gross and $5,621 in net, as compared with December, 1917. For the three months ended December 31, gross earnings were $144,648 and net $66,455, the increases in gross and net respectively being $32,053 and $15,388, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1917. The company states that the work on the water power development at Drummondville is progressing satisfactorily. This plant will have an ultimate capacity of 18,000 h.p., and it is expected that 7,000 h.p. of equipment will be installed and in operation by May 1. This development should materially increase the company's earnings.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—For the year ended June 30 last the receipts were $2,124,744, against $1,798,700, and expenses $1,685,525, against $1,516,764, net earnings being $439,219, against $281,936. As the amount required to pay the full annual interest on both the Railway and Terminal bonds at 5 per cent. is $753,976 the deficit for the past year amounts to $314,757. To the joint net earnings there must be added the balance brought forward, $144,427, making $583,646. This permits of a distribution, in accordance with the scheme of arrangement, of 5 per cent. to the Terminal bondholders and 2 per cent. to the Railway bondholders, leaving to be carried forward $132,070.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—The seventh annual report shows that profits for the year to December 31, 1918, after allowing for bond interest, doubtful accounts, depreciation, Government Income Tax, and providing for exhaustion of minerals, amounted to $801,926. This added to the surplus from the previous year gave a total of $1,395,819. $190,000 was paid in preferred dividends during the year, leaving a surplus of $1,205,819 to carry forward. The manager reports all the properties to be in good condition; shortage of labour and the influenza epidemic affected the operations of the company last year. If the labour situation improves he believes the results for 1919 will be satisfactory. The president alludes to the re-opening of the market for asbestos in neutral European countries, and believes that the reconstruction of the devastated districts and the new uses to which asbestos is now being put should result in largely increased export trade.

* *

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

A remarkable growth in Canadian industrial activity is disclosed in the Census of Manufactures recently completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The returns cover 34,380 establishments and compare with the census of 1915, as follows:—

Capital invested (1917), $2,773,000,000, against $1,994,000,000 in 1915; employees, 693,000, against 515,000; amounts paid out in salaries and wages $573,000,000, against $290,000,000; gross value of goods produced, $3,000,000,000, against $1,407,000.

The flour milling industry reached the head of the list in the matter of production, the gross value of products being given as $224,000,000. The steel industry, meat packing, lumbering, munitions, pulp and paper, followed in the order named.

* *

CONCERTS.

At the Wigmore Hall, on Thursday, at 8.30 p.m., Désiré Defaun and Harold Samuel were to give a pianoforte and violin recital

On Monday, at 8.15 p.m., at the same hall, Vera Morton will give a first song recital.

* *

Messrs. W. R. Bawlf, of Winnipeg, and John McFarland, of Calgary, have been elected directors of the Bank of Toronto.

Between 4,500 and 5,000 lbs. per day of asparin is now being produced by the Chemical Products Co. of Canada, which was formed in Toronto in 1916.

A *Times* correspondent, dealing with the Finnish paper industry, says:—"During the war Canada has captured a good deal of the European paper trade, and is at present quoting prices below the Finnish."

An issue of $650,000 5½ per cent. Hydro-Electric bonds of the City of Toronto has been awarded to Messrs. Æmilius, Jarvis & Co., whose tender of 100.83 was the highest of 27 offers received for the issue. The same firm has bought an issue of 6 per cent. bonds made by the City of Edmonton to meet soldiers' taxes.

The officer in charge of H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office at Montreal states that it would be an advantage if a branch of a reputable United Kingdom Customs and Forwarding Agency could be established in that city. It would, of course, be necessary to maintain storage warehouses in connection with the business.

Mathieson's "Handbook for Investors for 1919" (London: 4s., F. C. Mathieson & Sons, 16, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2) carries to the end of November, 1918, this very useful record of Stock Exchange prices and dividends in connection with a very wide range of securities. Other useful features include a table of yields per cent., trustee investment regulations, postal information and income-tax data. Being carefully indexed, the information is readily available, and the book forms a valuable and very handy work for reference.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

From Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, March 15—*Metagama.*
Sunday, March 23—*Empress of Britain.*
Tuesday, March 25—*Scotian.*
Friday, March 28—*Melita.*
Wednesday, April 2—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, April 9—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, April 11—*Grampian.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday March 19—*Cedric.*
Wednesday, March 26—*Lapland.*
Saturday, April 5—*Belgic.*
Wednesday, April 9—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Saturday, March 22—*Canada.*
Saturday, March 29—*Megantic.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, March 15—*Royal George.*
Saturday, March 22—*Orduna.*
Saturday, March 29—*Caronia.*
Saturday, April 5—*Carmania.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Thursday, March 20—*Manchester Corporation.*

Manchester to Philadelphia.

Thursday, March 27—*Manchester Hero.*

N.B.—The first direct sailing to Quebec and Montreal will be the R.M.S. *Corsican*, leaving Liverpool April 17.

* *

Mr J. A. Bothwell, Montreal, has been elected president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

The *Arts Gazette* (3d.) is a promising new weekly, edited by J. T. Grein and L. Dunton Green, devoted to the drama, music, art and literature.

For the 10 months ending January 31 the war expenditure of Canada totalled nearly $245,000,000. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of January was slightly in excess of $1,364,000,000

The January issue of the *By-Water Magazine* (Montreal: Canada Steamship Lines, 10c.) has a portrait of Sir Charles Gordon as frontispiece, and contains "The Coming Aerial Transport Services in Canada," by J. F. Russell; "The Making of a Locomotive," by Ajax; and "The Importance of the Tractor in Modern Agriculture," by C. L. Sibley.

"Some 1918 Reflections," compiled by Guy G. Croft, is made up of a large variety of interesting contributions and quotations from leading men and women. There is a passage from a speech of Sir Robert Borden's and Lt.-Col. A. C. Pratt, M.P.P. (Ontario), writes on "Canada and the War." Lord Morris contributes "Newfoundland and the War" (London: Simpkin, Marshall; 2s. 6d.).

The Landmark (1s.) is the title of the new monthly organ of the English-Speaking Union. The first issue contains "The Future of the World," by Mr. A. J. Balfour; "America at War and After," by Lord Sydenham of Combe; "English-Speaking America," by Dr. Albert Shaw; "The Spirit of War and Peace," by Mr. Geo. Roberts, M.P.; "War Savings in England," by Sir Robert Kindersley; and "The Returned Soldier in Public Affairs," by Mr. F P. Glass.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, April 2.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Mar. 26.	Thurs., Mar. 27.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange during the past week has lacked sustained activity, though the tone has been steady in the main.

Among Canadian securities there has been some irregularity, and the volume of dealings has not been large. Among the gilt-edged issues the Fours at 84 are a point up, while the 4½ per cents. at 96 and the 3½ per cents. at 75 are steady without change. Montreal 4½ per cents., among municipal issues, have been lifted a point to 86, but Toronto 4½ per cents. at 84 and Winnipeg 4½ per cents. at 82 are without change. The rest of the group has been merely steady.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacifics, after being easier, are without change on balance at 175, but there has been a further sharp tumble in Grand Trunks on the appointment of a Government receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific line. Senior stocks have suffered chiefly. The Guaranteed Fours have given way 5 to 47, while the senior Prefs. are 5 to 6 points down, and junior issues have fallen 1 to 2. The market is now awaiting the special meeting convened for March 21 to consider the position. Grand Trunk Pacific 4½ per cent. debentures have been marked back to 57.

There has been a sharp rebound in Hudson's Bays among land shares, the quotation at 8 11/16 being the fraction higher. Lower priced shares have been hard.

As regards industrials, Canada Cements have displayed firmness at 75½, and the pref. at 100½ is 1 up. Spanish River Pulp pref. has jumped another 3 to 79½. Canada Cars at 59 and Canadian General Electrics at 118½ are without net change. Dominion Steels are firm at 64½. City Services hold their previous rise to 381.

Brazilian Tractions at 55 are 2 up. Mexico Trams have eased ½ to 46½. Canadian silver mines have been dull, with Mining Corporation of Canada back to 12s. 6d. on the reduction in the dividend.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, February 20.

Aided by the improved tone in New York and by several encouraging factors in Canada—such as the strong reports issued by Woods Manufacturing and by Asbestos, and the Laurentide Power dividend declaration—the undertone of quiet confidence which has for weeks past sustained the local security markets developed into something stronger, with the result that recent trading has been on a considerably broader and stronger basis. The features of strength last week were the power and paper groups, Shawinigan and Montreal Power in the former, and Laurentide, Spanish River, Riordon and Price Bros. in the latter, all being in demand. Interest in Laurentide has continued strongly, the satisfactory report issued by Laurentide Power and the declaration of an initial dividend of 1 per cent. by that company being responsible for active buying of the parent company's shares. It is pointed out that if the 1 per cent. dividend declared by the Power Co. means that the shares are on a 4 per cent. per annum basis—which is not yet certain—the dividend payable to the parent company on its holding of Laurentide Power shares would represent just over 3 per cent. on the old company's capital stock, whose own dividend prospect is thus obviously improved. In connection with the recent activity of Spanish River stocks there is some discussion as to the dividend prospects of the preferred. Asbestos, influenced no doubt by the favourable prospects under peace conditions, alluded to in the report, has also continued in demand.

The general market improvement has continued this week, and, though the steel stocks have been quiet, the trading has broadened out and embraced a fairly wide range of miscellaneous stocks, several of which have recorded new high prices, Penmans, for instance, selling at 85. Steamships pref. has been firm with the Common fractionally lower; Cement pref. and Dom. Textile have been strong, and Quebec Railway has been active. In Toronto, Maple Leaf has been active and strong; Toronto Railway, after fluctuations, is better again; and Winnipeg Railway has also improved.

Among current prices Dom. Steel is 60¼; Steel of Canada, 60¼; Can. Forgings, 197; Cement 66, pref. 97; Can. Gen. Electric, 103; Ontario Steel, 32½; Laurentide, 205; Riordon, 121¾; Spanish River 19, pref. 71; Wayagamack, 50; Montreal Power, 89½; Laurentide Power, 64½; Shawinigan, 117; Steamships 43½, pref. 77¾; Maple Leaf 135, pref. 98; Ames-Holden, 28; Asbestos, 51½; Can. Cottons pref. 76; Dom. Canners, 37¾; Dom. Textile, 103¾; Macdonald, 21½; Penmans, 85; Brazilian Traction, 51½; Quebec Railway, 18; Toronto Railway, 46¼; Winnipeg Railway, 48. The demand for war loan bonds continues steadily; of the old war loans the 1925 bonds are quoted 97; 1931, 96¾; 1937, 97¾; the Victory Loan maturities are quoted: 1922, 100¼; 1923, 100¼; 1927, 100½; 1933, 102; 1937, 103⅛. A block of Electrical Development of Ontario bonds sold on Tuesday at 92.

The Dominion Power and Transmission Co. shows gross earnings for 1918 of $3,204,644. Operating expenses amounted to $2,044,467, bond and other interest $436.912; $58,992 was transferred to maintenance and renewal account, leaving net earnings of $664,271. An the annual meeting on Monday all the officers and directors were re-elected, and it was announced that the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the Common will be continued. Woods Manufacturing Co.'s profits for 1918 were $842.201, after allowing for depreciation, or over $72.000 in excess of those for 1917. Net profits, after paying bond interest and war taxes, were $602.376, which is just over $60.000 better than 1917. After transferring $200,000 to reserve and paying preference dividends the surplus equalled 28.7 per cent. on the Common stock.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada. 3½ p.c., 1914-19, 100; C.P.R. 3½ p.c. 1938, 77; Reg., 76½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 96; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 81½. 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 75¼; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 84.

Alberta. 4 p.c., 1922, 95¼.

British Columbia. -4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 89⅞; 3 p.c Reg., 1941, 67¼.

Manitoba. 5 p.c., 1888, 98¼.

New Brunswick. 4 p.c., 74¾.

Newfoundland. -3½ p.c., 1941-51, 70; 3 p.c., 1941-51, 63¼; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1906, 72.

Nova Scotia. -3½ p.c. Reg., 66¾.

Ontario. -3½ p.c. Reg., 72⅛; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84¾.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 83; 4 p.c., 1888, 88½; 4½ p.c Reg., 85¼; 3 p.c. Reg., 72.

Saskatchewan.--4 p.c., 1949, 75¼.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 82.

Edmonton.--5 p.c., 1923-33, 89½; 5 p.c. 1923-53, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1918-51, 74.

Hamilton.—4 p.c., 1930-40, 83¼.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 85½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 77; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 85¾.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 83; 4½ p.c., 77

Regina.—5 p.c. Stk., 84¾.

Saskatoon.--5 p.c., 1941-61, 80¾.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c., 78¼; 4 p.c., 59¼.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-48, 75⅞; 4½ p.c., 1919-21, 84½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-51, 69¼: 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 71; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 87⅛; Dist. Joint Sewers, 76⅛.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 74; 4 p.c., 1962, 66½.

Winnipeg. 4p.c., 1940, 79¾; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 76; 4 p.c., 1921-36, 80; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 83.

Railways.

Alberta & G.W.—5 p.c. 1st Bds., 85¾

Atlantic & N.-W.—5 p.c. Bds., 91.

Can. Atlantic.—1st Bds., 63.

Can. N. Ont.—4 p.c. Deb., 67; 3½ p.c. Deb., 1961, 71; 3½ p.c. Deb., 1938, 72; Pacific 4 p.c., 71¼; C.N.R. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 67¼; 3 p.c. Deb., 64; 4 p.c. Alberta Debs., 74; 4 p.c. Manitoba Deb., 82; 4 p.c. Ontario Div. Deb., 81; 5 p.c. Land Mort. Deb., 94; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 47; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, Aug., 1921, 98⅞; Ser. B, 98 15/16; C.N. Imp. Rolling 4½ p.c., Ser. B, 1921, 92.

Can. North-West.—4½ p.c. Deb., 77½.

C.P.R.—176¾; Pref., 74½; 4 p.c. Deb., 81; 5 p.c Algoma Bds., 91.

Dom. Atlantic.—2nd Deb., 72.

Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac.—4 p.c. Deb., 69½.

Edmonton, Dun. & B.C.—4 p.c., 71.

G.T.P.—3 p.c. Bds., 64; 4 p.c. Bds. Prairie, 64½. 4 p.c. Bds., Mountain, 63; 4 p.c. Deb., 57½; Branch 4 p.c. Alberta, 75¼; Branch 4 p.c. (L. Superior), 69; 7-yr. 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92.

Grand Trunk.—10; Guar., 48; 1st Pref., 50½; 2nd Pref., 41; 3rd Pref., 21½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 64; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 97¾; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Sec. Notes, Jan., 1921, 97¾; Oct., 1921, 99; Gt. W. 5 p.c. Deb., 85; West. 1st Mt. Bds., 61½; Dollar Bds., 66.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. Bds., 90½; 4 p.c. Deb., 74.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Debs., 92.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. Deb., 81.

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Sask.—4 p.c. Deb., 72.

Que. Central.—5 p.c. 3rd Bds., 87.

Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c. 1st Mort., 63.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c. Debs., 66.

Financial, Land and Investment

Anglo-Can. Finance.—4/.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—1st Deb., 95¼.

Bank of Montreal.—44.

B.C. Fruit Lands.—Debs., 24½.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—44 xd.

Canada Co.—31/3.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—9/; 18/ pd., 6/7½.

Hudson's Bay.—8 23/32; Pref., 89/10½.

Man. N.-W. Land.—15/; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14/6.

N. Sask. Land.—20½.

N. of Scotland Can. Mort.—4 p.c. Deb., 71⅜.

Trust & Loan of Can.—£5 pd., 8⅜; £3 pd., 88/9.

Western Can. Land.—3/3; 5 p.c. Debs., 54.

Iron, Steel and Coal.

Algoma Steel.—1st Mt., 72⅛.

Can. Vickers.—1st Deb., 101¼.

Dom. Steel.—Pref., 87.

Lake Superior.—21.

Tramways, Light and Power.

Brazil Trac.—54¼; Pref., 91¾.

B.C. Telephone.—1st Deb., 86½.

B.C. Elect. Ry.—Def., 41; Pref., 42; Prefce., 61; 4½ p.c. Deb., 62.

Calgary Power.—29½; 5 p.c. 1st Mt., 77.

Can. Gen. Elect.—117.

Can. Marconi.—15/10½

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Deb., 95¾; 2nd Iss., 96

Shawinigan Water & Power.—121⅞.

Toronto Suburban.—1st Mt., 60½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Gtd. Debs., 60¾.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Cons. Debs., 81

West Kootenay Power.--Bds., 90½ xd.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—4/3.

Kirkland Lake Propty.—46/3.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—12/6.

Mond Nickel.—81/6; Pref., 20/9; Non Cum. Pref., 21/9.

Tough Oakes.—14/1½.

Tyee Copper.—1/7½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—1st Mt. 5 p.c. S. Fd. Bds., 78.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Gold Bds., 45½.

Bell's Untd. Asbestos.—40/4½.

Can. Steamship.—57½; Voting Trust Certs., 58½; Prefd., 83⅜; 1st Mt., 84.

Can. Cement.—Pref., 99½.

Can. Car.—Pref., 106.

Can. Pacific Lumber.—1st Mt., 30½.

Can. Western Lumber.—1/9; Debs., 47½; Inc. Deb., 17: Defrd. Int. Wts., 10.

Cockshutt Plow.—21¾; Pref., 93.

Furness, Withy.—70/; Pref., 8 13/16.

Forest Mills of B.C.—2/7½; Income Bds., 17 5/16; 5 p.c. Debs., 37½.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—25/; Pref., 20/

Simpson, Robert.—Pref., 83.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—Pref., 77¼.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,698
PAID UP	359,589
RESERVE FUND	359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,024,800

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Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7
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FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Bank of Toronto has purchased property on Sparks Street for $120,000 at the rate of $3,600 per foot frontage, which is said to be the highest price realised in this city.

TORONTO.—The Hon. F. B. Carvell states that a new Federal building for use as a Customs House and other Government offices, at a probable cost of $2,000,000, will be built.

——The Hydro-Electric Railway Commission will construct an electric railway westerly from Toronto, running through Brampton, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford and St. Mary's to London.

——The sailing last week of the s.s. *Macassa* from Toronto for Hamilton marked the earliest opening of navigation in the history of this port.

A *plébiscite* will probably be taken next autumn on the question of Prohibition or the Government sale of wine and beer in this Province.

——Mr. William Proudfoot has been asked to continue as leader of the Opposition during the present session of the Legislature.

The "Farmers' Publishing Co., Ltd.," has purchased the *Weekly Sun* with the intention of making it the united farmers' official organ.

——In celebration of its 75th anniversary the *Toronto Globe* has issued a special number.

Up to the end of 1918, the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund subscriptions totalled $8,522,734, of which $5,793,000 was disbursed. The cost of administration was 1.55 per cent. of the total.

LONDON.—Mrs. Margaret McLaughlin has died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mills, at the age of 96.

A linen industry, capitalised at $2,000,000, is to be established "somewhere in Western Ontario" to take care of the present flax acreage in the Province. London's claim to the industry will be presented through Mr. A. F. Glass, M.P., who has been prominent in fostering flax-growing in Western Ontario.

BROCKVILLE.—The Town Council has appointed Mr. J. Amos Johnston, manager of the Public Utilities Department, to be Industrial Commissioner for this city.

STRATFORD.—A local branch of the Canadian Club has been formed, with the following as principal office-bearers:—Hon. President, Judge Barron; President, Dr. S. Silcox; Vice-President, Mr. Chas. Dingman; Secretary, Mr. J. L. Hess; Treasurer, Mr. Fletcher Johnston.

FORT WILLIAM.—A detachment of the R.N.-W.M.P. are to be located here, in accordance with the plan for strengthening the force. Their headquarters will be the Empire Hotel, with the former bar-room as a gymnasium.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The tax of $20 daily on temporary places of amusement in the Province has been changed to 1 cent a seat per day.

——The Hon. J. A. Tessier, Minister of Roads, states that every effort will be made this session to extend and improve the roads in the Province. Work will be commenced on the Montreal-Hull highway.

MONTREAL.—At the 49th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec at the Windsor Hotel, the following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Arthur B. Wood, Montreal, G.M.; Charles McBurney, Lachute, D.G.M.; E. C. Atkinson, Richmond, G.S.W.; Arthur E. Caldwell, New Carlisle, G.J.W.; I. H. Stearns, Montreal, G.T.; W. W. Williamson, Montreal, G.S.; Alex. Miller, Montreal, G.R.

——At the meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association at the Windsor Hotel, on February 17, the Governor General presented Military Crosses to Lt. Louis C. Drummond, son of the late Mr. T. J. Drummond, and to Lt. Athol Munro McNab, who went Overseas with the 42nd R.H.C.

—Mr. Alfred Laliberté has been selected to provide a monument in the centre of Lafontaine Park, to Adam Daulac or Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, who, with his 16 companions, at the Long Sault Pass, on the Ottawa River, saved Ville Marie from the Iroquois Indians on March 20, 1660.

——By his will Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., left $1,000 to L/Cpl. W. Brewer, who had been his batman, and to Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, $10,000.

-The plant, equipment, and goodwill of the Montreal *Herald* have been sold at public auction for $126,000. The book debts, amounting to $160,000, were sold for 75 cents on the dollar.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. A. E. Ashford, secretary of the local branch of the G.W.V.A., has been appointed superintendent of the Dominion Labour Bureau here; salary $1,800. He served Overseas with the 26th Battalion.

ST. JOHN.—The Atlantic Refinery here has obtained from the Sugar Commission a contract to supply 7,000 tons of refined sugar out of the March shipment from Cuba.

With nearly 100 delegates present, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association met here in annual session.

——The Courthouse, the construction of which was commenced in 1824, has been gutted by fire. A modern building will probably be erected in which the courts and offices now scattered throughout the city will be concentrated.

BATHURST.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade the following officers were elected:—Mr. J. L. Ryan, president; Mr. George A. Schryer, vice-president; Mr. J. B. H. Storer, secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The third session of the 36th Provincial Parliament opened on March 5. The Speech from the Throne forecasted legislation making amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Mines Act, and provision for the establishment of courts to secure equitable rentals where deemed necessary.

–A conference of Labour leaders here has decided in favour of an independent Labour Party for Nova Scotia and of a federation of the labour unions.

——Mr. D. MacGillivray, manager of the Bank of Commerce here, has been appointed superintendent of the branches in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces, and is succeeded by Mr. J. A. Campbell.

BRIDGETOWN.—The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association at its meeting here elected as president Mr. H. S. Shaw, Berwick; vice-president, Mr. V. B. Leonard, Clarence; secretary, Mr. F. W. Foster, Kingston; treasurer, Mr. D. L. Munro, Wolfville.

(Continued on page 353.)

* *

Sir George Foster, speaking at the Bedford College, London, last week on "Canada's Part in the World Economy," said Canadians were politically educated to a high degree, but they could hardly contain themselves now when at the Peace Conference they sat alongside Serbia, France, Italy, and Great Britain. They were there by right as one of the community of nations. That marked a long step forward.

Lord Morris, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland, giving an illustrated lecture last week at the Women's Institute, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on "Newfoundland," said he hoped before long to see the aero-'bus service between St. John's and the Mother Country established, and when that came about they would be having a number of people going over to Newfoundland for the week-end.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
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Ontario after the War—MINING OPPORTUNITIES.
The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of **two and a-half tons per working day**, and the value of the total output for 1918 is expected to reach the enormous sum of between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000.
Ontario now occupies first place as a gold-producing province, the output for the first six months of 1918 amounting to 229,421 ozs., valued at $4,648,164.
Amongst the other mineral products of Ontario are nickel, copper, iron, corundum, feldspar, pegmatite, fluorspar, graphite, mica, sulphur, etc.
The mines of Ontario altogether yield a total of over $54,000,000 per annum.
ONTARIO
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THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.
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CANADA AND THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

The Supreme Economic Council, which is to have extensive powers with respect to all questions of food supply and raw materials, as well as general direction over trade questions, until the signing of the Peace Treaty, has been organised (writes M. Trepanier from Paris). British members of the Council are to be selected from a panel, upon which the Dominions will be represented, and there will be a committee representing the whole British Empire, which will keep in touch with the British members of Supreme Council. The Dominions are also to have representation on this committee, Canada's members being Mr. Lloyd Harris (Canadian Mission, London) and Dr. J. W. Robertson (Canadian Department of Agriculture). Canadian Ministers will be on the panel from which the representatives of the British Empire on the Supreme Economic Council are to be selected.

* *

Mrs. Clement Hall, of Aldershot Road, Witley, has started a social club for the benefit of the soldiers at Witley Camp. The club holds bi-weekly gatherings in Holy Trinity Hall, and dances are to be made a feature of its activities.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Paid Up $7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.. .. .. 7,000,000.00
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"CANADA'S" biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its records of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.

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RESERVE FUND $1,000,000
The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000
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C. E. NEILL, General Manager.
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Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,437,973. Total Deposits (January 1919), $132,000,000.
Total Assets (January 1919), $162,000,000.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* E. F. Hebden, *Managing Director.*
D. C. Macarow, *General Manager.*
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
292 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Agents in Great Britain: —THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
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THE PARK UNION BANK.

The Park Union Bank for Foreign Trade, established by the Union Bank of Canada jointly with the National Park Bank of New York, is incorporated by charter under the law of the State of New York. The capital paid up is $2,000,000; the reserve $250,000. The President is Dr. Holden, of New York. Six Directors have been appointed by each Bank, those selected by the Union Bank of Canada being Sir William Price (President, Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., Quebec), Mr. Stephen Haas (President, G. H. Haas & Co., Ltd., Toronto), Mr R. O. McCulloch (Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont.), Mr. P. E. Kenaston (President, Minneapolis Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.), Mr H. B. Shaw (General Manager, Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg), and Mr. George Wilson (Assistant General Manager, Toronto).

The six Directors nominated by the National Park Bank are Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, E. C. Hoyt, R. Delafield, Gilbert C. Thorne, Richard H. Williams, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Secretary-Treasurer is Mr. F. T. Short, New York. Branches will be opened immediately at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and Yokohama, and others will be added later.

Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank, accompanied by Mr. Kenaston, has left Canada for Yokohama to attend the opening of the branch there.

* *

A.M.S. BRANCH DINNER

The A.M.S. Branch of the Record Office held a dinner at the Raglan Hotel, Cheapside, on Wednesday, March 5. Major Sinclair, A.M.S., Green Arbour House, took the chair, and Lts. A. P. Sprange, D.C.M., and N. Davy, M.S.M., represented the Argyll House *personnel* of the A.M.S. Branch. About 30 of all ranks were present.

Among the contributors to the evening's entertainment were the following: S/Sergts. F. Blatch and W. Menzies, Cpls. G. Cranston, R. O. Huckstep, and A. T. Paterson, and Ptes. M. H. Stone and D. Defieux.

* *

The Canadian Pacific Railway has given employment to 2,665 returned soldiers, including 1,557 men who had not previously been employed by the company (says the *Daily Record*). During the war 9,629 employees joined the Army, and of these 842 are dead and 1,842 have been wounded.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 352.)

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—In his Budget speech, the Hon. Edward Brown estimated the Province's expenditure for the current year at $8,377,100. He estimated the total revenue for the current year at $8,450,000, leaving an estimated surplus of about $73,000. The principal item of expenditure will be the $1,350,000 required for the completion of the Provincial Parliament Buildings.

——A municipally-owned pulp and paper plant, to cost $3,000,000, is a project which the City Council will consider as one of the means of establishing permanent industry here.

The Legislature has unanimously adopted a motion calling on the Dominion Government to complete the Hudson Bay Railway during the present year.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—By amendments to the City Act, in the Legislature, cities will be able to issue bonds to the extent of the the amount due by way of taxes on property acquired at tax sales, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

——The people of Düsseldorf have obtained permission from the Legislature for the town to be known as Freedom.

SASKATOON.—Mr. John Cameron, late sergeant P.P.C.L.I, has been chosen provincial secretary of the G.W.V.A., succeeding Mr. G. C. McNeill, recently appointed Dominion secretary.

YORKTON.—The Board of Trade here is moving to have a branch line of railway built from Sturgis to Hudson Bay Junction. It is maintained that such a line would give Eastern Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba direct and short connection with the H.B. Railway.

——Yorkton has now five chartered banks. The Royal Bank of Canada is the latest arrival.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Financial problems in the cities and municipalities of Alberta will come under a Provincial Commission by a Bill introduced in the Legislature by Hon. A. G. McKay, Minister of Municipalities. The Commission will have power to deal with such subjects as the lengthening of the terms of municipal debentures, the suspension of Sinking Fund payments, and arrears of taxes.

CALGARY.—Mr. Higginbottom, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, states that 125,576 farmers enlisted in the Overseas Forces, of whom 70,155 were volunteers and 55,421 draftees.

——Dr. M. C. Costello has been elected President of the Canadian Club. The First Vice-President is the Rev. J. Macartney Wilson; Second Vice-President, Mr. Jas. Short; literary secretary, Mr. C. A. Hayden; hon. treasurer, Mr. F. D. Patterson; hon. secretary, Mr. M. Le-Bourdais.

——The Western Natural Gas Co. is to make further extensions of gas mains in the southern parts of the Province during the present year and carry out an energetic programme of well-drilling in two new fields.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The productive value of the Provincial industries during 1918 was approximately $200,000,000, according to a statement made by the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

This Province proposes the adoption of the "keep to the right" rule of the road. At present the English method of using the left side of the road prevails in the Province.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. O. Norrie, of Winnipeg, has been appointed assistant manager for the Cunard Steamship Co. here.

——Vancouver Chamber of Mines has elected the following officers:—President, Mr. A. M. Whiteside; Vice-Presidents, Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, Victoria; Mr. C. E. Cartwright; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Ley.

South Vancouver's assessment for 1919 shows a total, including improvements, of $24,607,255.90, as compared with $24,876,883 in 1918. The latter figure, however, included church property improvements, now valued at $136,150, which have this year been deducted as non-taxable.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Minister of Railways Appointed Receiver.

The President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company having notified the Government that, owing to lack of funds, the company is unable to carry on its operations after March 10, the Government, by an Order in Council, has appointed the Minister of Railways Receiver (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent), and he will operate the railway system, which includes the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines, telegraph, steamships, hotels, and other enterprises.

The general manager of the company will facilitate operation by the Government. The rights of the Government under trust mortgages, and also the rights of the other parties, will be preserved by the Order. Parliament will be asked immediately to ratify the receivership by legislation.

Last month the Government notified the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies that Parliament would not be asked to provide further funds for the latter while the negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway Company "remained in the present unsatisfactory condition."

In the House of Commons on Monday Sir Thomas White expressed the view that the summary action on the part of the Grand Trunk showed a lack of appreciation of their obligations under the Grand Trunk Pacific agreements.

It is expected (says the *Times* correspondent) that negotiations will be opened immediately for the Government purchase of the parent system, the Grand Trunk Railway, which includes the American lines running into Chicago and Portland. The Government has already offered on surrender of the stock to make an annual payment of $3,600,000.

A special general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada has been convened at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C., on Friday, March 21, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement from the directors with regard to the negotiations between the company and the Canadian Government.

——* *——

BANKING AND FINANCE.

A Shaking of the Dry Bones. In the search for low-priced shares which has lately been in evidence in practically all departments of the Stock Exchange, the Canadian market has not been overlooked, as must have been evident to students of our securities prices column. Many a Canadian derelict has come to life to the surprise of shareholders who had long ago written off their holdings as total losses. Rossland-Kootenay are a case in point. Coming back into the supplementary list at a few pence they have been up to nearly 7s., whilst this week we record a transaction in the shares of another long-forgotten British Columbia concern, the Tyee Copper Co., which marked at 1s. 7½d. In the Land section, Manitoba North-West Land issues are very infrequently dealt in, but there have been markings in both the Ordinary and Preference this week, whilst North Saskatchewan, San Antonio Land Bonds, S. Winnipeg Land Debentures and North Coast Land Debentures have also been dealt in lately. In the Miscellaneous list a feature has been the resurrection in some of the lumber companies, including Forest Mills of B.C. Ordinary, which have marked fairly freely at about 2s. 6d.-3s., and Canadian Western Lumber at about 2s. There has also been business in the issues of the Columbia Western Lumber Yards and Pacific Mills companies. A welcome feature, probably not without significance, is the demand for Cockshutt Plow Common, which is a corollary to the recent sharp rise to about 95 in the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference. Markings have recently been noted also in B.C. Breweries 6 per Cent. Gold Bonds, Asbestos Corporation of Canada 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, B.C. Telephone 1st Debentures, Robert Simpson Preference, and B.C. Fruitlands, whilst the resumption of the service between Great Britain and the Dominion has caused quite a flutter in the Wireless group. Anglo-Canadian Finance have come to business at about 4s., and there have been markings recently in Canadian Cottons bonds, Dominion Canners' bonds, Canadian Fairbanks Morse and West Canadian Collieries Debentures. Granted that some of the shares which have been unearthed can only be regarded as rubbish, and merely vehicles for mild gambling, in others war developments have caused fundamental alterations that may be quite reasonably reflected in a marked degree in future balance-sheets. Whilst, on the whole, it would probably be the wiser course to restrict one's investments to shares possessing a comparatively free market and whose prospects are less nebulous than those which come into the category of what they call in the Stock Exchange "the 1d. Bazaar," the speculative element is so deeply ingrained in human nature that it needs only a little astute propaganda work in these times to revitalise shares which have long since disappeared from the lists of active securities, and had, in fact, in many cases, been regarded as defunct.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

H. W. K. (Kinmel Park).—We are making enquiries.

H. H. (Smith's Lawn).—We cannot say, but you are at liberty to go through our files.

A JUNIOR SUB.—We cannot publish your letter without having your name and address.

A READER (H.M.S. *Chameleon*). — The O.M.F.C. gratuity is, as is implied, for the *military* forces only.

J. H. V. (Ripon).—You might send us a marked copy of the paper to which you refer.

E. G. V. (Ennismore Gardens).—We have passed on your letter to the Khaki University.

TANKS (Ripon). — Under the present Demobilisation policy no preference of any kind is given to married men.

C. F. E. H. (Plymouth).—Your letter has been handed to the Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch of the G.W.V.A.

J. W. S. (Taplow).—A soldier taking his discharge in England receives the war service gratuity.

ANXIOUS (France).—Owing to the authorities fighting shy of publicity, we cannot answer your questions *re* Demobilisation.

M. C. (Belgium).—Warrant officers draw the gratuity on being awarded the Military Cross; commissioned officers do not receive the grant.

H. V. M. (Ripon).—We cannot say, sailings being so uncertain. Apply to the official information bureau run by the Khaki University at Ripon.

W. T. J. (Mayfair).—(1) See answer to "1914-1917," Reading, in last week's issue. (2) From the publishers, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.

SCOTLAND (Witley).—No authorisation for the wearing of such ribbons has yet been published. We presume you have access to Routine Orders.

A. S. G. (Stratford).—Pension is only awarded on disability. Your qualification (if any) will be decided only when you are medically examined on discharge.

L. R. A. (Basingstoke).—Write to Lt.-Col K. C. Bedson, Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, at Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W

J. S. (Wolverhampton).—The deeds for which honours have been awarded are given in full in *Canada* following their publication in the official *London Gazette*.

A. McV. (Bramshott).—At a rough computation we should say it would be about the end of August before the last Canadian troops leave England.

R. E. K. (London, S.W.).—(1) How can you claim Canadian citizenship if you have never resided in Canada? (2) You will be eligible, however, for membership in the G.W.V.A.

HOPE AND GLORY.—The payment of the W.S.G. in monthly instalments, or in a lump sum, is a question for the Ottawa authorities. In future, please note our regulations for correspondents.

FIELD BAKERY (France).—(1) The policy covering working pay remains unchanged. See reply to "J. H. McC." (2) We take it that the "duration" means up to the actual signing of peace; theoretically speaking, the war is still on.

PENPUSHER (Brixton). — We understand that all ranks discharged in Great Britain are entitled to the full gratuity even if they have not served at the Front, provided they received their discharge after November 11 1918.

W. M. K. McK. (Warrington). — If you intend to take up the work in Canada, write for information to Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

H. A. S. (Bramshott).—If you had been returned from France as an accepted "other rank" for a cadet course prior to November 11, 1918, you should submit your name with full particulars to H.Q., O.M.F.C., Argyll House, Regent Street, London, W.

E. M. C. (Godalming). — An officer seconded to the Imperials may or may not be required again for service with the O.M.F.C. Should his services not be required in England he would, on ceasing to be seconded, be returned to Canada for discharge.

E. B. (Rochester, Kent).—*Re* maize-straw: When the corn has been removed this is of no further use, except for fuel. We do not believe it would pay for the baling and shipping to London; nor do we know of any use to which it could be put here.

CURIOUS (Manchester).—It must be remembered that the Khaki University educational services were established to occupy and improve the time of such *personnel* as of necessity remain in Great Britain or France. and not for those anticipating demobilisation.

R. R. (Seaford).—Men discharged in England in the winter months get £4 allowance for clothes, which includes an overcoat; but in the summer months they receive only £2 5s. These allowances are manifestly unfair when compared with the clothing allowance of $35 made in Canada.

A. McD. (France).—(1) Whatever the amount of a man's pension, it will not affect his gratuity. (2) We cannot say; but you will surely be entitled to be returned for demobilisation according to classification. (3) Ability to resume his particular work or profession does not in any way prejudice a man's pension; the percentage of disability is determined by his medical examination.

J. H. McC. (France).—We understand the medical service makes its own arrangements in the question of cooks' pay. The ruling in the O.M.F.C. is that cooks who were in receipt of working pay prior to January, 1916, receive working pay if regularly employed as cooks. Men who do not come under that provision receive a bonus which varies in amount. Apply to your Paymaster, who will look into the matter. Routine Orders 949 (March 26, 1917), 3332 (January 21, 1918), and 3707 (March 22, 1918) cover the question. These can be seen at your Orderly Room.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 688 March 15, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

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CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain Ireland, France and elsewhere Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

Mr. Andrew H. Allan, of Montreal, a younger member of the Allan family, founders of the Allan Line, has been appointed freight manager of the C.P. Ocean Services, Ltd., for Great Britain and the Continent, having his headquarters at Liverpool.

Mr. H. S. Carmichael, who has for many years been connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has since the inception of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., in 1916, occupied the dual position of passenger and freight manager for that company, is thus enabled to devote his whole attention to the passenger business in Great Britain and Europe.

* *

B.C. LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The export of lumber by ship from British Columbia in 1918 amounted to 53,403,059 ft., compared with 18,083,622 ft. in 1917, an increase of 35,319,437 ft., or 195 per cent.

This total was distributed as follows: — South America, 4,231,402 ft.; China, 18,659,000 ft.; Australia, 6,035,934 ft.; South Africa, 7,061,523 ft.; Fiji, 500,000 ft.; Japan, 500,000 ft.; United Kingdom, 14,022,817 ft.; United States, 2,279,000 ft.; Vladivostok, 113,383 ft.

* *

Mining Corporation of Canada.—A dividend of 12½ cents per share has been declared for the three months ending March 31.

Canadian Bank of Commerce. — Branches have been opened at Sedgewick, Alta.; Niagara-on-the-Lake, and Oakwood, Toronto, Ont.; Bury, Que.; and St. Pierre, Miquelon.

Bank of Ottawa.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa last week, approved the merging of that institution with the Bank of Nova Scotia, the vote in favour being 80 per cent. of the shareholders present (says the *Daily Record*). The name of the Bank of Ottawa will officially disappear on April 1.

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir).— The report for the year ended June 30 last states that the financial result of the operations was a net loss of $385 after providing for depreciation, but before providing for interest on bond or on secured loans. No interest on bonds or secured loans was paid during the year. The loss compares with a loss of $40,367 for the previous year, but the result is actually more favourable than appears from the comparison, inasmuch as during the previous year nothing was charged up for depreciation, while during the present year $166,985 has been so charged.

Toronto General Trusts.—Net profits for the year ended December 31, 1918, amounted to $321,969, being an increase of $24,082 over those for 1917. Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. absorbed $165,000; subscriptions to patriotic and other funds, $13,000; Federal income-tax for 1918, $12,000; $30,000 was written off head office building and safe deposit vaults; and $50,000 was transferred to reserve, bringing this fund to $2,000,000. The balance, $51,969, was added to the surplus at credit of profit and loss account, which is thus increased to $152,812. Total assets now stand at $90,832,629, showing an increase of $7,545,847 during the year.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended February 28.

Canadian Northern, $770,600; inc., $55,000. Canadian Pacific, $2,591,000; inc., $109,000. Grand Trunk, £259,001; inc., £87,441. G.T.P., Prairie Section, £16,875; dec., £5,161.

* *

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

Replying at Westminster last week, to a question by Sir F. Young on the Dominions and double income-tax, Mr. Baldwin said the problem of the double income-tax could not be examined apart from the investigation into the general principles of the income-tax which is to be undertaken by the Royal Commission.

* *

Canadian General Electric.—The directors have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for three months to March 31, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the Common stock, and a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months to the same date, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Preference stock, payable on April 1 to holders of record 15th inst.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General MEETING of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be HELD at the CANNON STREET HOTEL, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on FRIDAY, the 21st March, 1919, at Twelve o'clock noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Statement from the Directors with regard to the negotiations between the Company and the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

By Order,
ALFRED W. SMITHERS, Chairman.
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
London, E.C.2. 10th March, 1919.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 15th March, to Saturday, the 12th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 31st March, 1919, will be forwarded on the 12th April next to all proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 15th March, 1919.

By Order,
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.
Dashwood House,
No. 9, New Broad-street,
London, E.C.2. 7th March, 1919.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 128.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the 31st day of March, 1919, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the First day of April, 1919, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 26th February, 1919.

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STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY.

The 1918 report of this well-known Western institution shows net profits of $93,785 for the year. Adding the balance from the previous year, $27.158, the total balance was $120,943 Of this, dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum absorbed $77,802, leaving a balance of $43,140. To this was added a sum of $62,500, representing the premium on the $250,000 of new stock issued by the company during the year, making a total of $105,640, and of this $100,000 was transferred to reserve fund and $5,640 carried forward. With these additions, the capital is now $1,000,000 and the Reserve Fund $600,000.

In his address at the annual meeting of the company, held in Winnipeg on January 30, the Vice-President and Managing Director, Mr. W. Harvey, dealing with the general financial position of the company, stated that current assets were $1,367,611, and invested assets $1,605,640, making a total of $2,973,251. The liabilities to the public, including the half yearly dividend to the shareholders, amounted to $1,367,611. The surplus was $1,605,640. The ratio of the assets to the liabilities to the public was thus considerably in excess of two to one.

Both the trust and the mortgage business, it was reported, were well maintained. More estates came under the care of the company during the year than ever before, although the sums involved were, on the average, less. Estates now under administration number 380, valued at over $12,000,000.

* *

LONDON FUR SALES.

With regard to the recent London fur sales, Messrs. P. R. Poland & Son, 110, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4, report that since the Armistice much uncertainty has been experienced, with a great falling off in demand. The result has been a certain adjustment of values in the present series of sales, some articles having a more marked decline than others The market was unable to absorb the very large offering of skunk, many remaining unsold, a result most unfavourable to shippers.

The following are particulars of the sales at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale, with a comparison in values with last October:—

Beaver.—(11,063; last January 5,764); 10 per cent cheaper. **Musquash.**—(41,834; last January 10,270); 10 per cent cheaper. **Otter.**—(1,443; last January 1,519); dark 15 per cent. dearer; 260s. was highest price paid, other sorts full October price. **Fisher.**—(489; last January 494); dark October price; pale 10 per cent. cheaper. **Fox, Red.**—(3,381; last January 2,373); 25 per cent. cheaper, except 3rds. **Fox, Cross.**—(1,057; last January 835); 20 per cent. cheaper, excepting fine; £42 was highest price paid. **Fox, Silver.**—(280; last January 258); October prices; £145 highest price paid. **Fox, Blue.**—(108; last January 29); 25 per cent. dearer; £34 highest price paid. **Fox, White.**—(8,696; last January 2,310); 15 per cent. dearer than in March, about 15 per cent. cheaper; 290s. highest price paid. **Marten.**—(4,586; last January 3,778); 10 per cent. cheaper; 290s. highest price paid. **Ermine.**—(8,219; last January 931); 30 per cent. cheaper. **Mink**—(1,818: last January 1,565); 15 per cent. dearer. **Lynx.**—(1,324; last January 2,096) 40 per cent. cheaper; 140s. highest price paid. **Wolf.**—(303; last January 394); 40 per cent cheaper.

* *

Molsons Bank.—A dividend of 3 per cent. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after April 2 next to shareholders registered March 15.

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Ashley, Lt. F. G., Barrington, N.S.—Great Baddow, Chelmsford.
Aukins, H. B., St. Catharines—27, Nunhead Lane, Peckham

B

Bégin, J. L. O., Montreal—7, Stockwell Park Road Brixton.
Bendrodt, Lt. V. F., Victoria—c/o Cox & Co.
Boak, Lt.-Col. H. E., Vancouver.—Junior Army and Navy Club.
Bosomworth, S. L., Staveley, Alta.—Woodfoot, Stobs, near Hawick.
Brault, Capt. R. (C.A.M.C.), Quebec—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Breuls, Lt. H. A. C., Belhaven, Ont.—34, Bedford Place, W.C.
Broad, Wallace, St. Andrews, N.B.—First Avenue Hotel.
Burley, Capt. C. S. B., and Sec. Lt. H. G., Portage la Prairie—Royal Colonial Institute.

C

Campbell, Capt. G., Weymouth, N.S.—Canadian Club, Chesterfield Gardens.
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Carter, Major A. D. (R.A.F.), Baie Verte, N.B.—Waldorf Hotel.
Clark, D. W., Montreal—Waldorf Hotel.
Cockburn, Colin A., Toronto—35, Milk Street, E.C.
Colwell, Lt. T. G., Halifax—Canadian Club, Chesterfield Gardens.
Cotton, Capt. G. H., Toronto—Bedford Head Hotel.
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Dubuc, Lt.-Col. A. E., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Dun-Waters, Capt. J. C., Okanagan Landing, B.C.—Wellington Hotel, Wellington College Station, Berks.

E

Ellworth, D. F., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.
Elvidge, Sec. Lt. G. E., Vankleek Hill, Ont. Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Ely, Lt. Robert F., Victoria Royal Overseas Officers' Club

F

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Fauteux, Lt. E. A. (22nd Bn.) Savoy Hotel.
Fearman, Lt. R. M. (R.A.F.), Hamilton c/o 21, Mincing Lane, E.C
Fitch, Sec. Lt. I. F., Calgary—70, Cadogan Square
Forbes, Capt. G. Y., Port Alberni—Dean's Hotel
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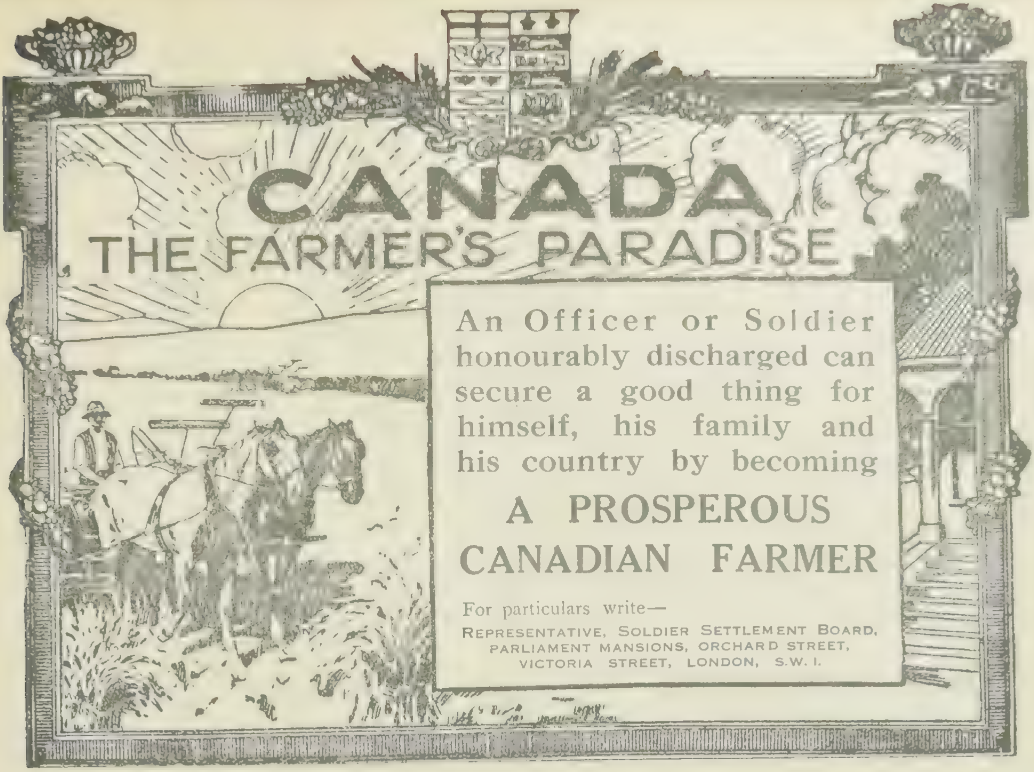

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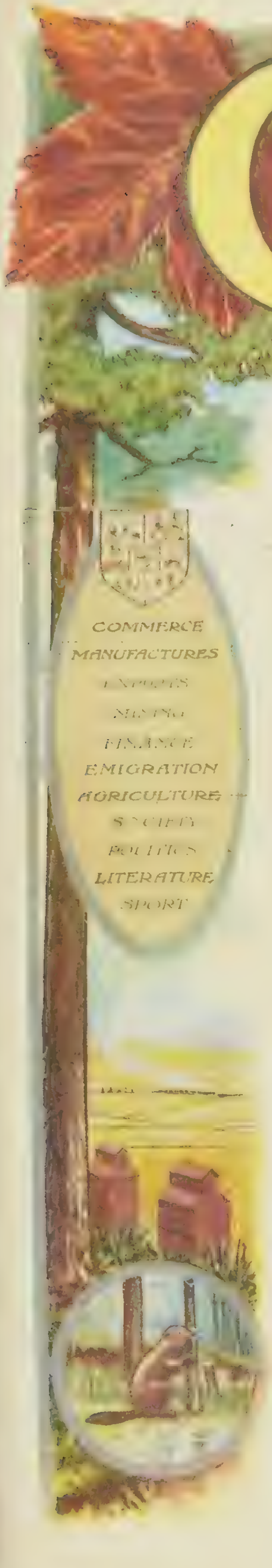

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CANADA AS AN EXPORTER.

THE new vista that is opening up to Canada of developing an important export trade with Europe is exceedingly attractive. Under normal circumstances it would not have been possible to predict the entry of Canadian manufactures, except in the case of a few specialities, into the markets of the Old World for some decades. To-day it is seen that the opening exists, and the means are at hand to seize it. In spite of the drain of blood and treasure, Canada finds herself richer and more industrially efficient and equipped than before the war. She has a great army of skilled operatives, factories full of the most modern machinery, and her manufacturers have learnt how to adapt their plants to new requirements. A great future has been suddenly unfolded to Canadian commerce, and much depends on how the opportunity is seized.

There is no difficulty in getting orders to-day. England herself is short of many lines of manufacture that Canada can supply, while other European countries are entirely denuded of many urgently needed things. While the way seems so easy just now—if the requisite shipping is available—it would be wise not to be careless in regard to any of the new markets just thrown open. A valuable export trade is not to be kept and increased without the best organisation and unceasing vigilance. Here comes the point of vital importance to Canadian manufacturers. How are they selecting their representatives?

The man who does not know English and European conditions is heavily handicapped, however able and successful he may have proved to be in Canada. Men must be found who understand local conditions, and appreciate the differences of national temperament. Such men are to be found; in fact, they are here in England to-day. We refer to men still in khaki, who during the war have filled executive positions which have not only proved their ability, but have brought them in contact with prominent men of the Allied Countries as well as of Great Britain. The old prejudice against employing military men for commercial purposes does not hold in regard to members of the O.M.F.C. These men, by their civilian training, added to their strenuous and diversified experience during these years of war, are exceptionally equipped to represent the interests of their country in Europe in all the various fields of Commerce. Judging by the narrow and parochial attitude shown in some of the speeches made recently in Federal and Provincial Legislatures, it is evident that some Canadians have not had their outlook broadened by the World War, and quite fail to realise the extraordinary opportunity which events have laid at the feet of the people of Canada.

In the matter of export trade, to take one example, the Army and Navy Canteens Board have been purchasing very large quantities of proprietary brands of food products in Canada. These have become popularised to some extent among the civilian population wherever Canadians have been quartered. Is this goodwill now to be lost through carelessness or apathy? The devastated regions of France and Flanders are crying out for all kinds of modern agricultural machinery. Much of this can be supplied by Canada, and who better can stimulate such sales than Canadians who have helped to redeem these districts from the Boche, and while doing so have won the genuine esteem and regard of the local population?

In England Canada requires a much more highly organised and efficiently equipped body of commercial ambassadors than were considered sufficient in pre-war days. But while it is obvious that the Departments of Trade and Commerce and of Emigration must have foresight and enterprise if they are to reap a commensurate benefit from the opportunity and the goodwill which Canada enjoys, the greater part must be done by individual effort. We would earnestly suggest to the Canadian business men who have come over to represent the interests of their several firms at the Lyons Fair, that if they are satisfied from what they have seen that the markets of the Old World are now open to Canada, they should be quick to select and secure representatives for Europe from the Canadians in khaki, whose pre-war experience, and whose work since, indicate the possession of the necessary qualifications.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Cross of Sacrifice. The Canadian Government has given a worthy lead to other countries by deciding to issue a silver Cross of Sacrifice to the widows and mothers of men who have laid down their lives for their country.

The decoration will be a treasured remembrance of those who will return no more, and a prized acknowledgment of the fact that "They also serve who only stand and wait." It will, too, be a graceful token, though necessarily inadequate, of the sympathy of their fellow-citizens for those who have paid the price of patriotism in sorrow. In how many houses throughout the wide Dominion will it, alas, be hung!

* * *

A March Through London. To-day London will give a right royal welcome to the Guards, newly home from the battlefield and from victory—just as, within the last few days, Montreal and Halifax and Toronto have been acclaiming their own returned heroes.

The suggestion has also been made that prior to their return home, Overseas troops should be given an opportunity of taking part in a procession through the streets of the Metropolis. The idea is one which most properly comes from the Mother Country. Now that it has been mentioned in Parliament we gladly give it our support here, and commend it to the sympathetic attention of the authorities. The time is particularly opportune now that the First Canadian Division is in England. There can be no invidious reflection upon other units in suggesting that it would be most suitable for representatives of the First Contingent to stand for Canada's fighting men as a whole.

* * *

The Air Force. No more striking idea of the growth and supremacy of the Air Force could be given than that provided by Major-General Seely's speech in the House of Commons last week. He recalled that it was almost five years to a day since he submitted estimates of £1,000,000 for the war part of the Air Estimates in 1914. The Estimates now submitted amounted to £66,500,000; had the war gone on the amount would have been £200,000,000. The Force started the war with six squadrons and finished with about 200. Five years ago £1,000,000 was being spent; at the time of the Armistice the amount was £200,000,000. And whereas at the first they could build few aeroplanes and very few engines, when the Armistice was signed they were building 4,000 aeroplanes a month, or nearly 50,000 a year.

General Seely was rightly full of admiration and praise for the astonishing valour of our airmen, who raised our air power to a point—as he affirmed, without fear of contradiction—at which we were indeed the masters of the air. The true meaning of this fact was well brought out by the Under-Secretary, when he stated that during the war just under 8,000 enemy machines were shot down by our pilots; against which was to be placed 2,800 of ours missing, most of them similarly shot down. "When one thinks," he said, "what that figure means—probably 40,000 or 50,000 desperate battles in the air—sometimes far away into enemy territory, occasionally right across wide stretches of sea where an engine failure at any moment might prove fatal, I think we can only bow our heads in respectful admiration of the incomparable valour of our airmen."

* * *

Canadian Cadets One of the items in the Estimates, amounting to nearly £1,000,000, represented repayments to Canada for her contribution to the Air Force in men and for pay, allowances, and clothing. To Canada, said General Seely, the House and the country owed the largest part of the debt due to the Dominions for our aerial supremacy. Canada gave the largest contribution in numbers—and, said the General, recalling his command of Canadian troops nearly all through the war—"of her services those who know what Canadian airmen did will not require to be reminded. They were second to none."

With regard to the treatment of cadets, General Seely made a satisfactory announcement, especially where those from Overseas are concerned. As to the latter, he said :—

> We have decided that all Colonial cadets shall receive temporary commissions to be granted as from February 12, 1919. They will receive gratuities on the men's scale, and uniform allowance on the full officer's scale, and £50 will be granted, and first-class passage for the voyage home to the Dominions, and on arrival there, when their temporary commissions lapse, they will receive honorary commissions of the rank which they held.

This will be good news to many young Canadians in the R.A.F., who have been wondering for some time how they were to be treated in this respect.

* * *

Canada's Need for Farmers. In his address to the Canadian Clubs of Western Canada, to which we made allusion last week, Major-General McRae truthfully said, in considering the reconstruction problems of Canada with those of the Mother Country, "If we had 200,000 or 300,000 farmers to go on the land our demobilisation problems would melt away like snow in summer." Anyone who realises the small extent to which Canada's great land areas have been developed will be able to appreciate this striking statement.

An effort has, of course, been made by the Government to solve this problem by offering land to soldiers on attractive terms, and it is satisfactory to learn that the scheme is being attended with the measure of success hoped for. But the fact cannot be blinked that soldier settlement will in the nature of the case not go far towards meeting the situation. General McRae, whose experience makes his opinions extremely valuable in that respect, does not think that the returned soldiers will take to farming very kindly, and is afraid that but a small percentage of them will become successful farmers.

* * *

Immigrants from Britain. The alternative, therefore, is that "we must look to immigration to boost our farming." And in his address the General pointed out that immigration of the character which is required for the development of the Dominion can be had in very large numbers from Great Britain. It may not be possible to carry out much immigration work this year, on account of the demand of military requirements upon transportation; but we agree with General McRae when he says that "If we are to get the class of immigration we want, and avoid the large number of immigrants who, sick of the war hell of Europe, will naturally be looking to the American continent as a new field for labour, we must lose no time in the adoption of a new, strong, progressive immigration policy."

Because of her necessity for increased population, Canada may not be able to bar immigration so stringently as the United States has done, but she can at least see to it that the immigrants for which she caters are "immigrants for the land, not labourers." And there can be no doubt that, as General McRae insists, in the new immigration scheme women must form an important part, both from a national point of view and because of the influence they would have on the continuance of the British sentiment in the Dominion, and more particularly in Western Canada.

* * *

Farm Pupils. In pre-war days *Canada* always regarded with some suspicion all schemes of offering farm tuition in Canada for an annual payment or a substantial premium. We have seen no reason to change our attitude, and we notice that advertisements are now appearing in the British Press of this nature. Any youth who has the ability and stamina to make a successful farmer in Canada should, even at the beginning, be worth his board, and after a short time his work should be worth a small wage.

Parents and guardians should consider this, and not listen to the inducements of those who offer "A home from home, riding, shooting and fishing, etc," all for a small premium of, say, £100! That it is not necessary to pay for permission for a boy to work on a farm—for after all that is mainly what a premium pupil scheme amounts to—is shown by the fact that successful Canadian farmers are very willing to take youngsters of good character and physique, and not only give them their board, lodging and washing free, but pay them a hundred dollars or so a year for pocket money.

* * *

Blood Money. It has often been argued that the practice of the British Government in paying "blood money" according to the nature and permanent result of wounds should have been followed by Canada, as it provided a sum of money during convalescence which was often badly needed. There is, however, another responsibility undertaken by the British in regard to officers killed in action which might very well have been copied by Canada. That is the payment of a lump sum, according to rank, to the estate of the deceased officer. Dependents are provided for by both Governments, but only the British recognise any responsibility to one who has no dependents. Almost invariably there are some debts to be settled up, and in many cases parents or other relatives discharge these debts. It is hardly becoming to treat the killed less generously than the wounded.

* * *

Joint Stock Reform. Both the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are endeavouring to devise legislation which will not only prevent fradulent, but even unsound company promotion. This difficult problem has been grappled with in Great Britain without very much success. Optimistic forecasts can hardly be made criminal, though they are often deliberate, but much can be done by very carefully drafted regulations to prevent the more usual deceits of the company promoter. Wild-cat sub-divisions also require penal legislation. It should not be difficult to impose drastic restrictions on any public offering of shares, and to prohibit the dealing by brokers or exchanges in any which had not complied fully with the regulations. The puffing of worthless shares would then largely cease.

* * *

Police Unions. It is perhaps a symptom of the times that unrest among the police occurred simultaneously in Canada and in England. The mere conception of a Trade Union is inadmissible for a police force, which is a disciplined body of men serving the State. It is impossible that they should be permitted to form affiliations with other organised bodies of labour, against whom they might be ordered to act in the public interest. This is one of the questions recently discussed in Toronto before the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the grievances of the police force.

It seems to us that this is a matter which is at the very root of real government. A Government that has the confidence of the people can always command the services of suitable and trustworthy citizens for its police force, and will arrange the pay, allowances and pensions on a scale which will meet with the approval of the majority of the electors of the Government. If in Canada or in England a Government should show incapacity to control its police, it is obviously not fit to govern.

* *

CANADIAN WAR DECORATIONS.

"Cross of Sacrifice" for Mothers and Widows.

Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, announced in the Dominion House of Commons last week that a silver "Cross of Sacrifice" is to be given to the mothers and wives of those Canadians who gave their lives in the war. The details are now being worked out by the Department of Militia, and the design will be chosen at an early date. This step (says the *Record*) has been decided upon in an effort to recognise in some degree the part played by the women of Canada in the great struggle.

It was also announced by the Minister of Militia that an international medal, which would probably bear clasps either for years of service or military events, was under consideration by the Allied Governments. He added that the Canadian authorities were also considering a distinctly Canadian medal, but this question was being held over for a time while weightier matters were dealt with.

* *

Of the total Canadian aboriginal population of 105,998, not including Eskimos, only 8,414 adhere to their primitive paganism, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1918. Of the Indians who have embraced Christianity, 43,986 are Roman Catholics, 20,183 are Anglicans, 12,820 are Methodists, 2,155 Presbyterians, 1,297 Baptists, and 1,426 profess other Christian beliefs.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR.—On March 3, at 184, Lisgar Street, Ottawa, Eirene (*née* Dodd), the wife of Maj. C. G. Arthur, D.S.O., of a daughter.

BALD.—At Sutherland, Saskatoon, on February 16, the wife of William Bald, of a daughter

CROAL.—At Braepark, Cramond Brig, on the 10th inst., the wife of D. T. Croal, Cedar Nook Farm, Ontario, of a son.

CURREY.—At Vermilion, Alberta, the wife of James Elliot Currey, of a son.

MARKS.—At 63, Seaview Road, Wallasey, Cheshire, on March 14, 1919, the wife of Lt. B. Marks, Ottawa, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BOND—HUXTABLE.—On February 27, at St. Saviour's Church, Weston-super-Mare, by Canon Yates, Pte. T H. Bond, 6th Canadians, youngest son of the late Mr. A. Bond, Huntstile, Somerset, and of Mrs. A. Bond, Brislington, to Emlyn, only daughter of Mr. J. and Mrs. Huxtable, "Strathmore," Weston-super-Mare.

MAY—GOSS.—On November 12, 1918, at St James's, Exeter, Lt Arthur Douglas May, M.C., 7th Battn., Canadian Infantry, son of Mr and Mrs Alfred John May, of Bournemouth, to Gladys Mona ("Happy") [illegible] daughter of Mr and Mrs John Heanes Goss, of Exeter.

[illegible]—HAUGH.—On March 6, at St Joseph's Church, Birkenhead, Maj. [illegible] M.C., Royal Canadian Engineers, younger son of the [illegible] D. M. L. Vince, of Woodstock, New Brunswick, to Agnes Gertrude, second daughter of the late Michael Haugh, of County Galway, Ireland.

DEATHS

LEFROY.—On March 8, at Toronto, suddenly, of apoplexy, A. H. Frazer Lefroy, K.C., Professor of Law, Toronto University, aged 66.

On Service.

MACLEAN.—At the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, London, on the 7th inst., from wounds received in action on September 6, 1918, Capt. (A./Maj.) W. N. Maclean, M.C., 29th Canadian Infantry, youngest son of Mrs. Maclean, Kirklee Gardens, Glasgow.

CANADA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Dominion Delegates' Busy Time.

It was confidently hoped that the various Commissions would have their reports ready on Saturday last (writes Mr. Leon Trepanier from Paris), but practically the only one which lived up to expectations was the Committee on Greek Boundaries, of which Sir Robert Borden is vice-chairman.

Trade arrangements with various countries are pressed daily upon the attention of the Canadian delegates, who are holding meetings daily to deal with important matters. They are also working hard on various committees of which they are members. At the same time our Ministers are following the progress of demobilisation and doing their best for the prompt return of the Canadian troops.

At a "Canadian evening" held at the "Corner of Blighty," a hospitable soldiers' club in the Place Vendôme, Paris, on Wednesday of last week, Sir Robert Borden reminded the soldiers that the authorities were doing everything possible to expedite demobilisation compatible with the need to finish up the task for which Canadians had left Canada, but that difficulties connected with transport and shipping sometimes caused delays which disappointed the Government as much as it did the men. The war had shown the people of Canada and the other Dominions that it was the ideal rather than the material which lived in history. The Imperial Conference, held in London in 1917, had accepted resolutions ensuring to the Dominions right henceforth to have voice in foreign affairs of Britain, and basing future relations on the equality of nationhood in the Empire Sir Robert said he was a convinced supporter of the League of Nations. He was not one of those who believed that things could be done all at once, but if they could make all nations agree to accept the principle that before war was declared in future there must be discussion, publicity, and mediation, much would have been accomplished towards preventing a recurrence of the horrors of this war.

There are frequent meetings of the British Empire Delegation, which are attended by Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues. The Hon. C. J. Doherty is busily engaged on the study of economic settlements and pre-war contracts, of which committee he is chairman. He attended on Friday of last week at a Ministry of Commerce meeting to decide the attitude on pre-war contracts. He has also been dealing with credits to Italy, Greece and Belgium. The Hon. A. L. Sifton, representing the British Empire on the Commissions dealing with railways, free ports and rivers, has had a strenuous week, meetings being held daily.

* *

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

Submission of Claims by Canadian Units.

A committee of senior officers representative of British Expeditionary Forces, the Dominions, and India, has recently been constituted, under the chairmanship of the Adjutant-General, to consider claims made by units to erect on battlefields permanent memorials to their exploits. The committee will be known as the "Battle Exploit Memorials" Committee. Lt.-General Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces, is chairman, and Canada is represented by Lt.-Col. H. T. Hughes, C.M.G.

As the battlefields of France and Belgium have been fought over so often and by so many units it will not be practicable as a general rule for each unit to have its own separate memorial. It is not, however, the intention to exclude from consideration the claim of any individual unit to erect its own memorial, but the committee hope that as a rule claims for the erection of memorials to divisions or higher formations only will be submitted: the exploits of smaller units can then be recorded on these memorials.

Claims must be addressed direct by units to the Secretary, Battle Exploit Memorials Committee, War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, and in the case of Canadians must reach him not later than June 1. Claims must be accompanied by an accurate sketch plan of the ground, the exact map reference of the site on which the proposed memorial is to be erected, a design of the memorial, if chosen, together with a note as to the area it will cover, and a full statement as to the historical facts in respect of which the memorial is to be erected. In submitting claims units should state the sum of money which they guarantee for the erection of their memorial, including the acquisition of any land that may be necessary for their purpose.

* *

An agitation is beginning in British Columbia to restrict Asiatic immigration (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). It is alleged that Chinese are entering the Province at the rate of 800 a month, while, despite the agreement with Japan which permits no more than 400 Japanese to enter Canada in a year, during the last two years 1,700 Japanese entered the country. Even the Chinese Consul at Vancouver is advising that no more Chinese be admitted, and that the head tax be returned to all those deported since the signing of the Armistice.

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILISATION.

Statement by Shipping Controller and Government Representatives.

THE attention of the Shipping Controller having been called to statements in the Press with reference to the delays which occurred during February in the repatriation of Canadian troops, he states that these delays were due to circumstances over which the Ministry of Shipping had no control, some hundreds of vessels being held up in the ports for several weeks awaiting repairs and refit owing to Labour disputes, to the serious prejudice not only of the repatriation of Imperial and Dominion troops, but also of the country's food supplies.

The majority of these disputes having now been settled, the Shipping Controller is hopeful not only that the normal rate of repatriation may be resumed, but that some substantial part of the arrears may be made good in the near future. He also thinks it desirable to correct the suggestion which has been made that the British Government is giving to the Americans facilities for repatriation which it is withholding from the Dominion troops. The facts are that Canadian repatriation has consistently been given the first claim on all suitable shipping in the North Atlantic which, under normal conditions, is sufficient to provide for the conveyance of considerably more troops than the Canadian authorities require. After the allotment of the ships to carry Canadians the balance of shipping available, when Imperial needs have been met, is placed at the disposal of the American authorities for repatriation of their troops.

Photograph] MEN OF THE THIRD DIVISION EMBARKING ON THE "OLYMPIC" ON MONDAY. [*Graphic Photo Union.*

First Claim on North Atlantic Shipping.

In the House of Commons last week, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. for Aldershot, asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller whether American troops are still being repatriated in British ships, and, if so, whether he was aware of the complaints by Canadian soldiers that insufficient shipping has been allotted for their return to Canada, with consequent rioting at Kinmel Park and elsewhere.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping (Col. Wilson) stated in reply :—Canadian repatriation has the first claim on the shipping in the North Atlantic, which, under natural conditions, is sufficient to provide for the conveyance of considerably more than the Canadian authorities require. The Canadian authorities notify the Ministry of Shipping in advance of the numbers for whom they require conveyance each month, these numbers being limited by the capacity of the railways in Canada to deal with the men. Having allotted ships to carry the numbers required by the Canadian authorities, the balance of shipping available after meeting Imperial needs is placed at the disposal of the American authorities for the repatriation of American troops. In the month of February this procedure was followed, but owing to a prolonged strike of ship repairers delaying the preparation of the ships, the programme for Canada could not be carried out in its entirety, vessels forming part of the month's programme being detained until March. In order to meet the situation which has arisen, the Government has specially allocated the *Olympic* to convey 6,000 Canadian troops to Halifax, although the vessel would not in natural circumstances be considered suitable for this service.

Repatriated Dominion Troops.

Capt. Guest, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, replying to Major E. Wood, M.P. for Ripon, who asked what were the numbers of Australian, Canadian, and South African troops respectively who had been returned to their respective countries since the commencement of the Armistice, said : I asked my hon. and gallant friend to repeat this question, as I regret to say there were inaccuracies in some of the figures in the answer given on Monday. It should also have been pointed out that the figures for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand included men in process of repatriation, who have been evacuated from France and are *en route viâ* the United Kingdom, and that the South African total included men repatriated direct from East Africa to South Africa. The detailed figures are as follows :—

Canada : Returned to Canada, 73,439; evacuated from France, and *en route via* United Kingdom, 43,671—total, 117,110.

Australia : Returned to Australia (including 1,582 repatriated direct from Egypt), 42,982; evacuated from France, and *en route via* United Kingdom, 22,172—total, 65,154.

New Zealand : Returned to New Zealand (including 932 repatriated direct from Egypt), 17,243; evacuated from France, and *en route via* United Kingdom, 8,961—total, 26,205.

South Africa : 4,816 repatriated, of whom 3,807 were repatriated from East Africa.

DEMOBILISATION SCHEME WORKING WELL.

Information has reached England that the demobilisation of the troops of the Third Division is working out to the entire satisfaction of the military authorities in Canada.

A cablegram received by Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister, from Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence, says :—"The 42nd Battalion reached Canada on time. Arrangements most satisfactory. Hope scheme can be carried through until the conclusion." This appreciation was conveyed to Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, the Corps Commander, and to the heads of the departments engaged on the work of demobilisation in England.

Sailed for Home.

On Wednesday, March 12, the steamship *Baltic* left Liverpool with 2,230 soldiers of the Third Division, comprising the following units :—1st C.M.R., 58th Bn., 2nd C.M.R., 43rd Bn., 10th Field Ambulance, and a number of *personnel*, as well as 500 civilian passengers.

On Thursday, March 13, the steamship *Cretic* left Liverpool with 1,600 troops from Kinmel Park, Rhyl, on board.

About 1,700 Canadians left Liverpool on Saturday on the Cunarder *Royal George*, for Halifax and New York. The C.P.O.S. *Metagama* also left with a large number of troops and their wives and families.

On Monday the White Star liner *Olympic* left Southampton with 207 officers and 5,170 men of the Third Division, comprising the 52nd and 116th Bns., the 36th, 39th and 45th Batteries, C.F.A., and details, as well as 310 civilians. Members of the Corporation attended in their robes. The Mayor delivered a farewell address, in the course of which he referred to the great gallantry of the Canadian forces, and conveyed the gratitude and admiration of the Mother Country for their part in achieving the greatest victory in the world's history. There were 310 civilian first-class passengers.

The embarkation was carried out under the supervision of Brig.-General D. M. Hogarth, Q.M.G., assisted by Lt.-Col. S. Bosworth and Major Courtney.

Sir Edward Kemp, who spent the whole of last Monday among the troops embarking on the *Olympic*, stated that it was hoped that by the end of March 100,000 of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces would be home. Of this number returned since the Armistice, 85,000 would be men brought from France. The First Division were now arriving in England, said Sir Edward, at the rate of 1,000 per day. To emphasise the difficulties that had to be met and overcome in the way of transport, he pointed out that it would take some of the men as long to get from Halifax to Vancouver as it did to go from England to Halifax. Most of the men returning home on the *Olympic* had seen from two and a half to four years' service in France, a number having come Overseas in 1914.

During the war the *Olympic* has carried nearly 250,000 troops, and since being commissioned as a troopship in 1915, she had experiences with submarines both in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The remainder of the Third Division left Liverpool on Wednesday by the White Star liner *Cedric*.

A Great Reception in Canada.

The 42nd Bn. (Royal Highlanders) was given a great reception as it marched through the streets of Montreal. The Mayor proclaimed a public holiday. Flags, sirens, church bells, and great throngs of cheering citizens welcomed the men. Every man received his discharge, the first payment of the war gratuity, clothing allowance and his service button within 24 hours of his arrival in Montreal. This was also the case with regard to the R.C.R. at Halifax, and will be the same with every returning unit.

First Division Units in England.

The following units of the First Division have arrived in England, and are now at Bramshott:—2nd Infantry Brigade Headquarters (Brig.-Gen R. P. Clark, G.O.C.); 5th, 7th, and 10th Bns.; and the 13th and 14th Bns. of the 3rd Brigade. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 Canadian General Hospitals have arrived in England, and are stationed at the C.A.M.C. Depôt at Shorncliffe.

A Royal Message.

Every member of the Canadian troops, on going aboard the ship to sail for home, receives the following autographed message from the King:—"The Queen and I wish you God-speed, and a safe return to your homes and dear ones. A grateful Mother Country is proud of your splendid services, characterised by unsurpassed devotion and courage.—GEORGE, R.I."

COL. HARRY COCKSHUTT.

Col. Harry Cockshutt has now recovered from the nasty attack of influenza which confined him to his room for several days recently. Seen by a representative of *Canada*, he spoke very encouragingly in regard to the position and prospects of the Cockshutt Plow Co., and mentioned that the company has been remarkably successful in its export business with Great Britain. Like other Canadians, Col. Cockshutt has been much dissatisfied with the treatment of Canadian traders by the British authorities. He expressed great pleasure at the removal of the restrictions which have until recently handicapped Canadian trade with Great Britain. He now sees a probability of even closer relations and considerable trade extension.

* * *

According to a statement issued by the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the demand by members of the Association for returned soldiers now exceeds the supply.

Sir Sam Hughes is agitating for special Canadian Parliamentary investigation of the causes of the withdrawal of the Ross rifle, and of the recent disturbances at the Canadian camp at Kinmel (says the *Times*).

The war record of the 16th Battery, C.F.A., from its mobilisation at Guelph on September 21, 1914, to the crossing of the Rhine on December 13, 1918, has been published as a booklet, printed in Bonn. It contains the nominal roll of the battery.

The Governors and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Co. have forwarded to the secretary of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund a cheque for £100, in answer to the appeal at present being made by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for £50,000 to endow the pioneer missions they have started in the Prairie Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

At the hut just opened by the American Y.M.C.A. in St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, a novel record is kept of Americans and Canadians who visit the hut. On arrival, each man is provided with a small flag, upon the blank side of which he writes his name, and he then sticks the flag into the name of his home town on a large map which hangs on the wall.

Lt.-Col. Peck, V.C., in his speech in the Dominion House of Commons last week, praised the 16th Bn., which he characterised as the "best ever," and extolled the splendid valour of the other ranks since the first fighting in 1915, referring repeatedly, and with evident deep feeling (says the *Record*), to "those splendid fellows" who would make the Dominion a better place to live in when they came back.

OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

Notes for Officers and Men.

The Constitution of the Court of Enquiry to investigate the Kinmel Park riots is as follows: Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell, Major P. D. Gowen, and an officer detailed by the Commandant, Kinmel Park Camp.

The Victoria League Club, 82, Charing Cross Road, W.C., was closed on March 17.

Owing to the outbreak of infectious disease, Nottingham and Hartlepool have been placed out of bounds.

The address of the Representative of the Canadian Paymaster-General is Room 2, Oxford Circus House, 245, Oxford Street, W.1.

The riband for the "1914-1915 Star" is now available for issue to all ranks entitled to same under Army Order 20 of 1919.

The address of the Director of Records, O.M.F.C., is 245, Oxford Street (Oxford Circus House), W.1., and that of the Khaki University Headquarters 31, Bedford Square, W.C.1 (telephone, Museum 470).

All ranks wounded in campaigns prior to August 4, 1914, may now wear the gold stripe for each separate occasion on which they were wounded. The authority is the official casualty lists or records.

No officer or man returning to Canada is permitted to take with him live ammunition, bombs, grenades, etc. Anyone found in possession of explosives at the Areas or Concentration Camps will lose his priority of return.

Ex-Prisoners' Claim to Wound Stripes.

Claims to the wound stripe by all ranks who were wounded when taken prisoner or subsequent to capture must be made on Army Form W.5062, obtainable from Officer i/c. Stationery Services, 34, Great Pulteney Street, W.1. The authority to award or withhold the distinction is the Officer i/c. Records, Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Appointments and Secondings.

Lt. (a/Capt.) F. V. Robinson, D.F.C., is seconded to the Canadian Air Force, with effect March 15. Capt. (a/Major) F. V. Woodbury to be A.D.M.S., D.G.M.S. Staff, vice Lt.-Col. J. S. Jenkins, D.S.O., C.A.M.C. Capt. (a/Major) C. Stevenson, M.C., Alta., and Major H. W. Cooper, E. Ont., to command M.D. Concentration Wings 4 and 5, respectively, at Kinmel Park. Hon. Lt. H. J. Thorpe, Gen. List, to be Adjutant, Estates and Legal Services Branch, vice Hon. Capt. H. G. M. Hambling.

UP-TO-DATE ALBERTA PUBLICITY.

The first of the Canadian Provinces to produce an up-to-date handbook is Alberta. At the offices of that Province in London there is now available the 1918-19 Guide to the Peace River District, including a map of the North Country. Hundreds of enquiries are being made weekly at the Alberta office with reference to settlement in the Peace River area.

* * *

The rumour published by the *Daily Express* from its Montreal correspondent that Mr. Lloyd Harris would succeed Sir George Perley as High Commissioner is without foundation.

Among those received by the Queen of Rumania at the Legation headquarters on Tuesday were Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Chief Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, and Major H. W. Tester.

In the list of Military awards announced in the *London Gazette* Supplement dated February 11, and published in our issue of February 15, a large number of N.C.O.s and men of the P.P.C.L.I. were (a Toronto correspondent points out) wrongly stated to have belonged to the 2nd Bn.

The secretary of the Seaford Athletic Association points out that in the report of the recent O.M.F.C. Boxing Championships, it was erroneously stated that Sergt. Alexander was knocked out in the final of the light heavy-weight competition. The report should have read that Sergt. Alexander won his semi-final bout by a knock-out.

Mr. A.-B. A. Heward, son of the late Mr. A. R. G. Heward, of Montreal (formerly Assistant Secretary of the C.P.R.), rowed in the running-up crew in the finals of the Cambridge University Trial Eights on Friday of last week. The young oarsman was formerly at Lower Canada College, and is now at Lady Margaret College, Cambridge.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records on hearing your requirements.

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADA AT THE LYONS FAIR.

Sir George Foster on Trade Relations With France.

It is generally conceded that the outstanding feature of the Lyons Fair this year was the Canadian Section of 72 booths on the Place Bellecourt, and that the most popular exhibit was that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, closely followed in point of interest by the magnificent display so ably got together by the representatives of the Canadian Government.

The most attractive industrial exhibit was that of the London Concrete Machinery Co., of London, Ont.; the huge pumping machine standing outside the booth proved a source of never-ending wonder and mystification to the thousands of visitors to the Fair, by reason of the uncanny manner in which it pumped water from dawn to eve from some unknown everlasting spring.

To Sir George Foster a tribute must be paid for his foresight not only in getting the Canadian Government to support the individual firms exhibiting, but also in securing the services from Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., of an untiring worker and exhibition genius in the person of Mr. E. R. Bruce, and with further supplementing his staff in Lyons with Sergt. Norman S. Rankin (in civil life the well-known publicity agent of the C.P.R. Land Branch at Calgary), who looked after the publicity work for the Government.

Mr. Bruce secured from the Fair authorities permission to erect over each end of the Canadian Section large signs depicting Canada's activities in peace and war, specially painted by Mr. P. A. Staynes, surmounted by a beaver and Canadian flags, whilst on the reverse sides appeared the arms of Canada. Another exclusive privilege secured for Canada was an exhibition of films, morning and evening, at the Conservatoire, Quai de Bondy, for which free admission tickets were given from the stalls in the Canadian Section. The films sent over by the Dominion Government did not arrive in time, but a splendid selection of twelve films, supplied from the Montreal and London offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, proved a source of never-ending gratification to many thousands of French men, women and children.

Though it would hardly be correct to call this year's Fair an unqualified success, owing to the war conditions still prevailing, yet the experience gained in a new market should in the years to come prove a source of profit to many of the Canadian firms exhibiting.

As regards actual business transacted at the Fair, a number of Canadian firms reported good business, others some business and good enquiries, others good enquiries only, and some unfortunately could do nothing owing to the drastic restrictions ruling in France against the import of certain classes of goods. However, as an enterprising American put it, "Those who are expecting immediate results from this visit are darned optimists; personally, I am looking to get business a year from now as a result of exhibiting."

Certainly the Dominion of Canada, as a whole, has received a good advertisement, as a result of the visit of the manufacturers to Lyons. The arrival of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps Band, too, was received with ovation by the populace and acclaim by the Press. In addition to those exhibiting in the Canadian Section, a number of Canadian firms had stands in other parts of the Fair, and there were also a number of Canadian buyers on the spot, looking to see what France had to offer to the Dominion in the way of new goods.

At the suggestion of Sir George Foster, the bulk of the Canadian exhibits will now be transferred to Paris for exhibition.

The majority of the Canadian manufacturers are returning to Canada on April 9 by the Canadian Pacific liner *Minnedosa*, in which vessel they came over.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER'S SPEECH.

A very successful banquet was given by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Mayor of Lyons and the Directors of the Fair on the evening of March 12, at which brilliant speeches were delivered by Sir George Foster, Senator Herriot (Mayor of Lyons), Col. Marsh (chairman of the Lyons Fair Canadian Committee), and Mr. J. Daoust, J.P. (Montreal). Over 100 French and Canadian guests were present. Mr. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan, presided.

Mayor Herriot referred to Canada's great part in the war, and spoke in glowing terms of her participation in the Fair, expressing the hope that greater trade relations would ensue. Until normal conditions returned, he said, France must look to Canada and other countries for the supply of needed products. He firmly believed that, once peace was satisfactorily concluded, Canada and the other countries might expect numerous demands for products of all kinds.

Sir George Foster said Canada came to France to assist her not only for business, but also in building up the devastated areas. The difficulties of transport and exchange during the war had prevented Canada's strong participation in previous Fairs. There were many difficulties still to be surmounted in regard to both finance and exchange, but mutual goodwill and efforts would overcome them. "Canada," said Sir George, "seeks French products as well as offers hers to France. The comradeship of both countries in camp, trench and battlefield should only be accentuated in the work of peace and reconstruction. Canada does not forget that, of her population of eight

MAJOR EVERETT BRISTOL, C.M.G., AND MISS HELEN MATTHEWSON.

(See last week's "Canada.")

Canadian War Records Photograph.

CAPT. C. W. SCLATER LEWIS AND MISS EVELYN ROSS

(See page 371.)

"Daily Mirror" Photograph.

millions, more than a quarter are of French origin and speak your language. France, on her part, will not forget that on her sacred soil more than 50,000 Canadian soldiers are sleeping their last sleep. They, side by side with your sons and brothers, heroically fought for the same ideals and the common cause of humanity. There are, consequently, 50,000 reasons for a perpetual Entente Cordiale between the two countries and for mutual help."

Recognising the distress of Europe, he proceeded, Canada, in spite of her sacrifices during the war, had agreed to open large credits in France, Rumania, Greece and other countries, so that they could purchase in Canada the foodstuffs and manufactured goods necessary for reconstruction, and he hoped France would soon remove the barriers against the importation of Canadian goods.

FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE

The economic future of Canada is being discussed at daily meetings held in La Perouse Hotel offices in Paris (writes Mr. Leon Trepanier from Paris). The successful results which seem to be the outcome of Canada's brilliant participation at the Lyons Fair have awakened the interest of the French industrial men towards Canada. The recent visit to Paris of the delegates of the Federation of British Industries, with a membership of 17,000 firms, and the speeches delivered at the banquet presided over by M. Clementel (French Minister of Commerce), mark the preliminaries to a direct, durable accord between British and French business men and producers. Canada is no less interested in such co-operation, and the comments of the French Press show signs on the part of France of a policy with more advantageous co-operation for the conquest of foreign markets.

Le Journal des Debats notes that before the war Great Britain was the best client of France, and insists that in the interest of both countries such good relations should not only be maintained, but extended. Are Canadian producers satisfied with the facilities extended to them through the Franco-Canadian Treaty for future trade with France? There seems to exist among Canadian business men here, and those participating in the Lyons Fair, an impression that the Franco-Canadian Treaty of 1907 is much more favourable to France than to Canada.

Commercial Treaties.

Statistics would appear to justify this conclusion, as the 1909-1914 imports into Canada from France increased $6,790,100, while the exports of Canadian products to France only increased $1,290,931. The commercial treaty between the United Kingdom—on behalf of Canada—and France, signed on February 6, 1893, went into force on October 1, 1895. Under the terms of this treaty France extended to Canada a minimum tariff on a limited list of Canadian products, and Canada accorded certain products of French origin at a special rate of duty lower than the ordinary tariff rate. On September 19, 1907, the United Kingdom—on behalf of Canada—concluded a new commercial treaty with France for the express purpose of improving still further the commercial relations between the two countries. The new treaty included a much larger range of goods than was covered by the treaty of 1893. The new treaty was ratified at Paris on February 1, 1910, and accordingly went into force on that date. Article 19 of the new treaty provided for the termination of the treaty in 1893 from the date of the ratification of the new treaty. The Franco-Canadian Treaty of 1907 has undoubtedly had the effect of stimulating the exchange of commodities between the two countries. Prior to the war the balance of trade was largely in favour of Canada, and the treaty of 1907 appears to have further assisted the imports of French goods into Canada without materially increasing the exports of Canada to France. Since the outbreak of war, under the stimulus of war orders, the exports of Canada to France have largely exceeded the imports from France. During the year 1909, just prior to the coming into force of the Franco-Canadian treaty, the imports of Canada from France were valued at $8,197,435, dutiable imports amounting to $6,978,938, and free imports $1,218,497, while for the fiscal year 1914, just prior to the outbreak of war, the imports were valued at $14,276,535, dutiable imports amounting to $11,914,089, and free imports $2,362,446. The exports of Canadian produce for the year 1909 amounted to $2,341,507, and for 1914 to $3,632,444.

It is rumoured that Senator Herriot, formerly Minister of Public Works under M. Briand, and now Mayor of Lyons, will attempt the formation of a new party on new national reconstructive lines. An intimate friend of M. Herriot told me that the policy would allow foreign allied countries to supply the needs of France on a liberal basis; and it is said that M. Herriot will be backed up by a strong number of representatives. Such a policy, which is met with approval by a strong portion of the French Press, will help Canada in trade matters.

* *

According to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, at the present time Canadian soldiers are marrying Englishwomen at the rate of 300 a week, and 20,000 is an under-estimate of the total number of weddings that have taken place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

WAR GRATUITY FOR NEXT-OF-KIN.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—I have read in your esteemed journal with pleasure of the liberality of the Canadian Government in the way of gratuities to their returning soldiers But I notice there is no gratuity for the next-of-kin of those who lost their lives in action. I think this is a great injustice, and hope they will extend the gratuity to the parents of those who gave their lives for Canada. The British Government are paying it to the next-of-kin, so why not Canada?

I am writing this on behalf of those who are not in receipt of a pension.—Yours truly,

B. Ross

Brighton.

OBSERVERS' PAY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—Could you grant me a small space in your valuable columns to air a subject concerning Canadian officer observers who have been seconded until recently to the R.A.F.?

Most of us left the Canadian Corps in France, and after from two to three months' training were back again in France for all the heavy fighting in the summer of last year. Many poor beggars didn't last five minutes after they got back, and in the squadron I was with the *personnel* changed three times entirely from June to November. And yet, on our return to England for demobilisation, our flying pay ceases from the day we report at Argyll House, while other Canadian officers who came from Canada as cadets and second lieutenants with the R.A.F. continue to draw their flying pay right up to the day of their demobilisation, and will probably get a gratuity based on their consolidated pay.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER, EX-INFANTRY OFFICER.

[No decision has yet been reached in this matter by the authorities at Ottawa, with whom the decision rests. Our own view is that Canadian airmen seconded to the R.A.F. should unquestionably receive a gratuity based on consolidated rates of pay. Perhaps the Ottawa authorities will take the same equitable viewpoint.—EDITOR.]

CANADIANS IN THE IMPERIAL ARMY AND THE GRATUITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—As one who has served eighteen months in the ranks of the O.M.F.C. and obtained a commission in the Imperial Army, I would like to suggest through your valuable paper that something should be done to urge the Canadian Government to alter the regulations regarding our gratuity. As matters now stand I get nothing for my eighteen months' service, although others (even draftees) are getting £80 for the same service.

To my mind there are two unfair regulations, which give rise to my unfortunate position :—(1) The question of discharge before November 11, 1918 (when one has not been to a theatre of war); (2) the order which provides that any gratuity paid by the Imperial Government will be deducted from the Canadian gratuity.

Regarding the former, I maintain that this is a gross injustice. Why should a soldier who is discharged before the date of the Armistice (through no fault of his own) not get the gratuity, while others, who are fortunate enough to have been on the strength on November 11, get it? Like many others, I volunteered, left wife and family, and came 7,000 miles to do my bit. I have had 27 months' service, 18 in the ranks with the Canadians and 9 with the Imperials (commissioned), but have not been to a theatre of war. I was invalided out of the Imperials last June, with 60 per cent. disablement, and received £65 for my nine months' Imperial service. Now I am informed by the Canadian authorities that I am not entitled to anything for my eighteen months' Canadian service, just because I was discharged before November 11.

Regarding the second point, even if I had seen service in the field, I consider it is unfair to set the Imperial gratuity off against the Canadian, and I suggest that what should be done is that the total service should be credited at the Canadian rate of pay, taking into account one's rank and date of final discharge, then deduct the Imperial gratuity.

I think it is "up to" the Canadian authorities to see that all Canadians are treated fairly.—Yours, etc.,

DISCHARGED OFFICER (R.D.F.).

* *

ONTARIO TIMBER COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

Mr. A. C. Manbert, the newly-appointed Timber Commissioner for Ontario, has arrived in London. Mr. Manbert, who is a member of the firm of Messrs. Graves, Bigwood & Co., is the nominee of the lumber men of Ontario, and is admirably fitted to represent the forestry interests of Ontario in Europe, his firm being one of the largest operating in that Province, and he himself one of the ablest and most experienced men in the industry. Mr. Manbert has been given the status of Timber Commissioner by the Government of Ontario, and will make his headquarters at the office of the Agent-General in London.

A YOUNG Lady going to Canada would like to accompany lady with children for friendship. Miss F. Kemp, 30, Clarendon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

CANADIAN MILITARY MEDALLISTS.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, March* 13, 1919).

Second Bar to Military Medal.

887822 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) J. B. Adamson, M.M., 46th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Nov. 19, 1917; 1st Bar gazetted Feb. 23, 1918.)

216601 Pte. K. Baldwinson, M.M., and 624215 Pte. V. C. Watkins, M.M., 78th Bn. (M.M's gazetted March 13, 1918; 1st Bar gazetted Jan. 24, 1919.)

Bar to Military Medal.

45654 Pte. T. A. Hazlitt, M.M., C.M.G.C. (M.M. gazetted Dec. 21, 1916.)

127317 Pte. A. W. Coppen, M.M., 87th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Jan. 6, 1917.)

178020 Coy./S./M. E. E. Potter, M.M., 1st Bn. (M.M. gazetted June 18, 1917.)

348402 By./S./M. H. A. Ressent, M.M., C.F.A.; 472755 Sgt. S. J. Boyte, M.M., 72nd Bn.; 446172 Cpl. P. Burness, M.M., 50th Bn.; 1769 Sgt. R. J. Thomas, M.M., 5th Fd. Amb.; 541688 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) F. H. Wilkinson, M.M., 44th D.S. Coy., Eng. (M.M's gazetted July 9, 1917.)

527661 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) E. Thomas, M.M., 116th Bn. (M.M. gazetted July 28, 1917.)

436346 Sgt. (A./Coy./S./M.) N. Bretherton, M.M., 46th Bn.; 696187 Sgt. R. K. Tufts, M.M., 50th Bn (M.M's gazetted Aug. 16, 1917.)

668156 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) W. L. Cockran, M.M., 72nd Bn. (M.M. gazetted Sept. 17, 1917.)

451403 Sgt. E. E. Dron, M.M., 58th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Sept. 28, 1917.)

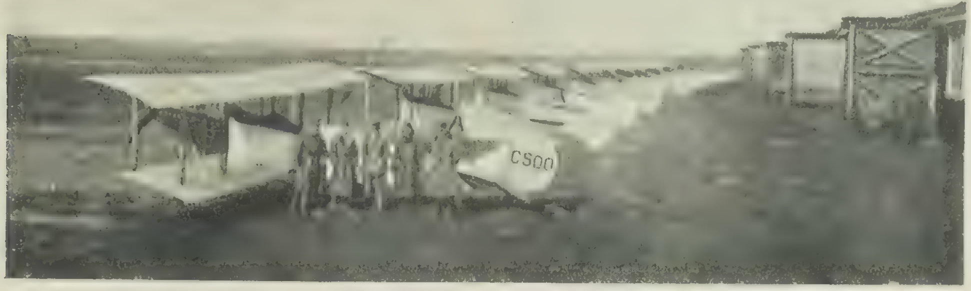
102705 Pte. D. Hinksman, M.M., 102nd Bn. (M.M. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

69827 Pte. L. K. Rush, M.M., 26th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Nov. 2, 1917.)

40784 By./S./M. E. Collins, M.M., C.F.A.; 124200 Cpl. C. S. Collyer, M.M., 87th Bn.; 811826 Sgt. F. E. Harding, M.M., 47th Bn.; 47842 Sgt. C. S. Malone, M.M., 16th Bn. (M.M's gazetted Nov. 19, 1917.)

111512 Sgt. (A./By./S./M.) E. M. Webber, M.M., 2nd C.M.M.G. Bde. (M.M. gazetted Feb. 4, 1918.)

829507 Sgt. A. E. Boggiss, M.M., 44th Bn.; 524824 Pte. P. Chadwick, M.M., C.A.M.C.; 727581 Sgt. C. M. Fulcher, M.M., 58th Bn.; 648409 Pte. H. E. Heggart, M.M., 4th C.M.R.; 832683 Pte. D. A. Henderson, M.M., 50th Bn.; 886051 Cpl. C. Johnstone, M.M., 46th Bn.; 292209 2nd Cpl. H. R. Lovett, M.M., 4th D. S. Coy., Eng.; 426214 Cpl. G. McIntosh, M.M., 46th Bn.; 808821 Pte. J. D. McLean, M.M., and 231049 Cpl. A. Shannon, M.M., 50th Bn.; 425403 Sgt. F. Taylor, M.M., 1st C.M.R. (M.M's gazetted Feb. 23, 1918.)



A LINE-UP OF THE MACHINES OF AN AIR SQUADRON IN CANADA ON ARMISTICE DAY

Photograph: T. W. Owen.

1015029 Coy./S./M. W. E. Acton, M.M., 72nd Bn.; 180428 Pte. R. Bell, M.M., 47th Bn.; 444641 Pte. A. P. Buell, M.M., 15th Bn.; 129696 Sgt. J Games, M.M., 72nd Bn.; 725101 Pte. W. Harris, M.M., 38th Bn.; 222312 Sgt. A. McDonald, M.M., 85th Bn.; 440753 Sgt. W. H. McKay, M.M., 4th M.G. Bn.; 302692 Gnr. H. Miller, M.M., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 102200 Sgt. N. S. Todd, M.M., 102nd Bn.; 139716 Sgt. (A./By./S./M.) G. C. White, M.M., 4th M.G. Bn. (M.M's gazetted March 13, 1918.)

228126 Sgt J. E. Allan, M.M., 116th Bn.; 1015417 Sgt. A. Ross, M.M., 72nd Bn. (M.M's gazetted April 2, 1918.)

226708 Sgt. W. Barker, M.M., 116th Bn. (M.M. gazetted April 25, 1918.)

727184 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) E. C. Thompson, M.M., 58th Bn. (M.M. gazetted July 16, 1918.)

1024329 Sgt. A. Murray, M.M., 75th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Aug. 6, 1918.)

65516 Cpl. E. Keating, M.M., 24th Bn. (M.M. gazetted Oct. 7, 1918.)

427640 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) R. McQueen, M.M., 52nd Bn. (M.M. gazetted Nov. 13, 1918.)

1015810 Pte. J. M. Anderson, M.M., and 1015408 Pte. G. S. Johnstone, M.M. 72nd Bn. (M.M's gazetted in present *Gazette.*)

Military Medal.

223140 Cpl. Abbott, F. M., 85th; 865401 Pte. Aberdeen, W. G., 44th; 663545 Pte. Adair, J. W., 102nd; 832117 Pte. Adams, V. A., 50th; 829632 Pte. Achard, J. J., 44th; 541501 Sgt. Acheson, W. G., 4th D.S. Coy.; 700343 Cpl. Adderley, A. E., 85th; 457102 Pte. Ahier, V. P. H., 52nd; 651430 Pte. Akiwenzie, C., 43rd; 895162 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Alexander, A. R., 50th; 926000 Sgt. Allan, L., 58th; 622860 Coy. Q.-M.-S. Allan, W. S., 44th; 886523 Cpl. Ambler, D. H., 46th; 222540 Coy. S.-M. Amos, F. B., 85th; 256140 Pte. Anderson, A. P., 1st C.M.R.; 142176 Sgt. (A./Coy. S.-M.) Anderson, A. W., 4th; 654307 Pte. Appleton, D. G., 47th; 648031 Sgt. Arbour, F., 4th C.M.R.; 523194 Pte. Archibald, J. L., 5th Fd. Amb.; 85580 Sgt. Ardern, J., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 525300 Pte. Arnot, R., 72nd; 126371 Cpl. Ash, J., 46th; 102740 Sgt. Ashton, H. O., 102nd; 510375 Sgt. Attwood, S., 3rd Div. Train; 528639 Pte. Austin, J., 43rd; 255060 Pte. Ayers, H. P., 46th.

1557 Dvr. Badeau, L. J., C.A.S.C. Pool; 1854 Pte. Badger, R., Cyclist Bn.; 657018 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Baecheler, W. L., 78th; 237104 Pte. Bagworth, P. W., 4th M.G. Bn.; 532216 Pte. Bailey, W. A., 12th Fd. Amb.; 42073 Dvr. Baird, E., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 504475 Sgt. Banks, H., 4th D.S. Coy.; 727231 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Bannerman, C. J. B., 58th; 2378506 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Barclay, W. A., 43rd; 153124 Sgt. Barker, A. E., 43rd; 507329 2nd Cpl. Bartlett, F. L., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 139018 Sgt. Barrett, R. J., 1st; 123853 Pte. Bates, E. M., 5th C.M.R.; 83208 Sgt. Beale, G. A., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 237103 Pte. Beamont, V., 116th; 27303 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Bean, D., Corps Cyclist Bn.; 718642 Pte. Beaudoin, A. J., 44th; 789142 Pte. Beandoin, C., 38th; 730365 Pte. Bechtel, H. H., 47th; 138765 Pte. Beck, J., 1st; 26527 Dvr. Beck, L., 21st By., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 739647 Pte. Beckerson, C. W., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 126418 Pte. Beitz, R. J., 54th; 276132 Pte. Bell, J. J., 46th; 186752 Pte. Bell, R., 78th; 781021 Cpl. Belleghan, E., 2nd C.M.R.; 26 Spr. Bellinger, T. P., 4th D.S. Coy.; 1009587 Pte. Benson, W., 46th; 602390 Pte. Bentley, J. S., 5th C.M.R.; 220058 Pte. Bergeron, E., 50th; 129787 Cpl. Berkeley, W. E., 72nd; 119003 Sgt. Bernard, L. E., Corps Cyclist Bn.; 832207 Pte. Berry, R. T., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 222285 Cpl. Bickerton, I. J., 85th; 434168 Coy. Q.-M.-S. (A./Coy./S.-M.) Bicknell, J. S., 60th; 739645 Cpl. Biggar, M. C., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 138006 Sgt. Bigland, C., 4th M.G. Bn.; 710139 Pte. Bisson, C. A., 5th C.M.R.; 216318 Pte. Blair, L. T., 1st C.M.R.; 177740 Cpl. Boland, T. P., 87th; 1015490 Sgt. Bond, J., 72nd; 223086 Pte. Boudreau, F., and 283162 Sgt. Boushey, B. R., 85th; 117157 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Boutillier, N. D., 2nd C.M.R.; 130168 Pte. Boyd, M., 72nd; 859488 Pte. Bremner, J., 43rd; 237064 Pte. (L.-Sgt.) Brennand, T., 1st; 1217 Pte. Brett, H. F., 4th Fd. Amb.; 116153 Cpl. Bridgeman, W., 2nd C.M.R.; 1931 Dvr. Briggs, O., C.A.S.C. Pool; 210141 Gnr. Bromley, L. A., 2nd Bde., C.F.A., 410693 Pte. Brown, C., 12th L.T.M. By.; 447835 Sgt Brown, E. L., 50th; 318034 By. Q.-M.-S. Brown, F. J., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 703991 Pte. Brown, G. A., 102nd; 439144 Pte. Brown, J., 52nd; 237129 Pte. Brown, P. J., 38th; 526963 Pte. Brown, W., 5th C.M.R.; 436737 Pte. Bryant, A., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 100935 Sgt. Bulmer, T. B., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 110069 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Burr, H., 5th C.M.R.; 334961 Gnr. Burrows, W. H., 19th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A.

129332 Cpl. Caldwell, H., 12th L.T.M. By.; 103395 Sgt. Caldwell, H. P. 54th; 424645 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Campbell, D., 43rd; 510286 Sgt. Campbell, J., C.A.S.C. Pool; 781478 Pte. Campbell, R. E., 46th; 227681 Sgt. Campbell W. J., 2nd C.M.R.; 210188 Pte. Capone, J., 1st; 195383 Cpl. Carr, G. W., 5th C.M.R.; 1015903 Sgt. Carson, J., 72nd; 531682 Pte. Casey, E. J., 11th Fd. Amb.; 344970 Pte. Cassidy, T. J., 38th; 43666 S.-Sgt. Castera, L., Can. Arty. Pool; 688115 Pte. Cartwright, W. D., 47th; 126886 Sgt. Challenger, D. R., 1st C.M.R.; 865707 Pte. Challis, E., 44th; 23636 Pte. Charette, S., 4th; 45422 Cpl. Charlton, A., 3rd Army Troops Coy.; 838041 Sgt. Christie, J. M., 102nd; 745339 Pte. Clarke, V. L., 116th; 824130 Pte. Clements, L., 44th; 1015506 Pte. Clerihue, M. W. K., 72nd; 850758 Pte. Cline, A. R., 1st; 749308 Pte. Cloutier, E., 5th C.M.R.; 116149 Sgt. Conibeare, F. W., 1st C.M.R.; 540358 Pte. Conner, G. E., 4th M.G. Bn.; 250138 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Conroy, M., 58th; 427430 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Constable, D. M., 4th M.G. Bn.; 709521 Pte. Cook, H. B., 78th; 69151 Sgt. Cooper, H., 26th; 458526 Sgt. Cooper, H., 26th; 458526 Cpl. Cosgrove, F., 87th; 682 Cpl. Cotton, L., C.A.S.C. Pool; 633971 Pte. Countryman, G. G., 38th; 885493 Pte. Coutancho, W., 50th; 679051 Sgt. Cowan, W., 58th; 788219 Pte. Cowan, W. J., 38th; 229347 Cpl. Cowen, H. S. 44th; 513301 Pte. Cox, A. V., 85th; 3231121 Pte. Coyne, W. P., 4th C.M.R.; 83186 Bomdr. (A./Cpl.) Crawford, J., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 347474 Gnr. Crawford, W. T., 12th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 622876 Sgt. (A./By./S.-M.) Cracknell, E., 4th M.G. Bn.; 690044 Cpl. Crolly, H. F., 52nd; 839155 Sgt. Crowe, N. R., 4th C.M.R.; 910013 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Cumming, A. G., 1st C.M.R.; 782256 Sgt. Curry, D. G., 46th; 270600 Pte. Curtis, V. A., 38th.

760929 Pte. Daem, L., 102nd; 3313 Cpl. Dalgleish, T. M., 2nd C.M.R.; 86414 Sgt. Davidson, G., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 2265315 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Davis, G. H., 7th Bn. Eng.; 201149 Pte. Dawson, A. W., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 624305 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Day, E. S., 78th; 626 Sgt. Deans, H., 2nd Div. Amm. Col.; 1042872 Pte. Deare F., 38th; 444764 Pte. De Grechie, P., 5th C.M.R.; 678166 Pte. Di Gregoris, S., 85th; 114304 Sgt. Denham, H., 5th C.M.R.; 3080541 Pte. Dennis, A., 5th C.M.R.; 161266 Pte. Deschene, E. A., Gen. Depôt, 102nd; 85944 Sgt. Deveau, J., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 452556 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Dickson, A., 58th; 500114 Cpl. Dickson, W. J., 4th D.S. Coy.; 198882 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Dion, J. A., 43rd; 1082129 Sgt. Docherty, A. B., 1st Bn., C.R.T.; 102308 Sgt. Doherty, E., 1st Tram. Coy.; 875087 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Donahue, B 78th; 2355584 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Doornbos, J., 44th; 2522326 Sglr. Doran, F., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 733391 Pte. Dorey, W. R., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 1000004 Pte. Douglas, A., 44th; 703305 Cpl. Douglas, A., 102nd; 105745 Bte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Dow, D., 87th; 532288 Pte. Dow, S., 12th Fd. Amb.; 434218 Sgt. Dowler, J. H., 50th; 216039 Sgt. Downie, D H., 1st M.G. Bn.; 919560 Pte. Draycott, A. F., 24th; 210248 Sgt. Drewery, S. G., 58th; 832748 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Driscoll, M., 5th C.M.R.; 526588 Pte. Dubeau, P., 4th Fd. Amb.; 300053 Bomdr Dudley, J. H., 51st By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 706792 Sgt. Dudley, J. T., 54th; 1610 Dvr. Dumont, S. F., C.A.S.C. Pool; 703214 Cpl. Duncan, R. G., 102nd; 829228 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Dunn, W., 44th; 660149 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Duplessis, J., 5th C.M.R.; 190048 Sgt. Dutton, C. J., 38th.

219929 Sgt. Eadie, J., 72nd; 507245 Spr. Eagleson, F. B., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 199057 Pte. Earnshaw, C. T., 46th; 19393 Pte. Eastman, J. H., Cyclist Bn.; 675534 Pte. Ede, D. V., 38th; 435817 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Ede, E. R., 50th; 1001010 Cpl. Edmunds, A. S., 43rd; 126193 Sgt. Edwards, C., 46th; 514273 Dvr. Edwards, R. W., M.M.G.M.T. Coy.; 541184 Pte. Elliott, S. A., Cyclist Bn.; 772867 Pte. (L.-Cpl. Elsden, A. T., 87th; 291579 Pte. Empson, R., 1st C.M.R.; 145419 Pte. Endicott, W., 87th; 625200 Pte. Erdahl, L., 50th; 802779 Pte Evans, C. W., 87th; 769579 Cpl. Evans, E., 3rd; 1030811 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Ewing, J., 72nd.

207568 Spr. Fairfield, W., 11th Bn., Eng.; 3032997 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Feldman J., 2nd C.M.R.; 110155 Coy./S.-M. Felton, J. H., 5th C.M.R.; 757058 Pte Fenton, E. W., 102nd; 721012 Pte. Fidler, J., 46th; 136024 Coy./S.-M. Filyer W., 1st; 466433 Sgt. Findlater, D.C.M., S., 72nd; 877973 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) Finlayson, D. J., 85th; 505053 Spr Finley, W. W., Corps. Sig. Pool; 14852 Cpl. Finnbogason, O., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 83221 Dvr. FitzPatrick, J. B., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 541557 2nd Cpl. Fleming, J. J., 4th D.S. Coy.; 425653 Pte. Flood, B., 52nd; 1628 Pte. Flynn, R., 7th Fd. Amb.; 285118 Sgt. Folliott, A. L., 4th C.M.R.; 222557 Pte. Foote, F., 85th; 32940 S.-M. Forbes, C. H N. 1 Fd. Amb.; 437045 Pte. Foreman, L., 2nd C.M.R.; 440699 Sgt. Forest. V. O., 4th M.G. Bn.; 649474 Pte. Foster, A. J., 38th; 859955 Pte. Francis, H., 44th; 902234 Pte. Fraser, E. W., 85th; 282694 Pte. Frederick, C. St. C. 4th M.G. Bn.; 811996 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) French, J., 50th; 820907 Pte. Fricker J., 52nd; 538 Bmdr. (A./Cpl.) Frieze, M., Y/2c. T.M. By.; 323910 Cpl. Fritz H. H., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 130067 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Fuller, C., 2nd; 174982 Cpl. Fulton, A., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 757317 Cpl. Furry, G. L., 116th.

439319 Cpl. Galloway, A., 52nd; 654517 Sgt. Gambrill, A. H., 47th; 1001096 Pte. Garrioch, R. G., 43rd; 228486 Pte. Geddes, W. E., 116th; 642674 Pte [illegible] Sgt. Gill, P. S., 6th Bn. Eng.; 106248 Sgt. Gillam, H. R., 1st C.M.R.; 2515306 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Gillmor, W. G., 50th; 669908 Pte Giles, C. E., 38th; 451359 Pte. Goheen, W., 58th; 3030436 Pte. Gordon, A., 54th; 87036 Sgt. Gordon, A. C., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 123609 Pte. Gow, R., 5th C.M.R.; 643569 Sgt. Graham, L. F., 1st; 116407 Pte. Graham, R., 2nd C.M.R.; 860051 Cpl. Grandbois, G., 43rd; 460516 Pte. Granger, F. W., 44th; 255704 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Granger, W. C., 46th; 859996 Pte. Grant, L., 43rd; 291867 Cpl. Gray, F., 44th; 123866 Sgt. Gray, J. H., 1st; 504087 Cpl. Green, G. O., 10th Bn. Eng.; 443253 Pte. Green, H., 54th; 769841 Sgt. Greenwell J., 10th Bn. Eng.; 1004143 Pte. Grenier, A., 58th; 400035 Pte. Gribbin, T. J., 5th Fd. Amb.; 348796 Bmdr. Grimton, D., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt. Gunn, R. B., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 227083 Pte. Gurney, W. C., 52nd.

[illegible] Pte Hackett, F., 4th C.M.R.; [illegible] Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Haggan, H., 1st; 84142 Cpl. Hale, H., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 781481 Pte. Hall, J. A.; 2nd C.M.R.; 153207 Cpl. Hall, W. L., 43rd; 234534 Pte. Hamilton, A. H.; 52nd; 922378 Pte. Hamilton, F. H., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 112231 Pte. Hamilton, G. C., 78th; 467288 Pte. Hampson, G. J., 87th; 83668 Sgt. Hancock, A., 15th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 152442 Pte. Hanson, R. C., 43rd; 136048 Pte. Hardy, A. V., 4th M.G. Bn.; 541579 Cpl. Hardy, R. W., 4th D.S. Coy.; 405281 Spr. Harkness, W., 5th Bn. Eng.; 237467 Pte. Harrie, D., 54th; 469533 Sgt. Harvie, L. B., 4th M.G. Bn.; 464099 Sgt. (act. Coy. S.M.) Hastie, W. F., 11th Bn. Eng.; 5511300 Pte. Hastings, J. V., Lord Strathcona's Horse; 42778 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) Hatt, C. E., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 826358 Pte. Haworth, F., 47th; 148236 Sgt Hay, R. B., 78th; 504524 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Heaps, K. W., Sig. Reinforcement Depôt; 424899 Pte. Heeney, F., 1st C.M.R.; 524114 Pte. Heffelfinger, G. G. 12th Fd. Amb.; 724222 Spr. Henderson, J. R., 11th Bn. Eng.; 1030172 Pte. Henriksen, P. F., 12th L.T.M. By.; 838985 Pte. Henry, G. E., 102nd; 772592 Pte. Hewitt, G., 1st; 622821 Pte Hiddleston, J. R., 44th; 928412 Pte. Higgins, A. E., 43rd; 237560 Pte. Hill, I. C. H., 1st; 602654 Pte. (act L.-Cpl.) Hill, S. F., 1st; 541584 Spr. Hilliard, F., 4th D.S. Coy.; 540018 Gnr. Hillard, R., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 2373342 Pte Hinman, C. E., 44th; 211184 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Hipwell, G. L., 58th; 148605 Pte. Hodges, A. G., 4th Divl. Emp. Coy.; 887361 Pte. Hodson, T., 46th; 400886 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Holmes, A. W., [illegible] Gnr. (act. Bomdr.) Holmes, T. C., 33rd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. Honsinger, E. J., 102nd; [illegible] Sgt. Horne, L. A., [illegible]; 40140 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Houghton, W., 4th C.M.R.; 322907 Sig. Houison, A. H. L., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 790257 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Houston, J. R., 47th; 648434 Pte. Hubbard, J. B., 52nd; 1066188 Sgt. Hubbard, D. H. P., 58th; 222307 Pte. Hughes, E., 85th; 2557 Pte. Hughes, H., C.A.S.C. Pool; 527000 Pte. Hughes, J. A.-E., 72nd; 110259 Pte. Hunter, C. D., 5th C.M.R.; 42639 Farr. Sgt. Hunter, J., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 460086 Sgt. Hunter, W., 12th Fd. Amb.; 158596 Cpl. Hunting, W. H., 4th C.M.R.; 802762 Sgt. Hussey, W., 116th.

231009 Pte. (act Sgt.) Inkster, O., Corps Surv. Sec.; 187607 Spr. Irvine, D. F., 1st D.S. Coy.; 222945 Sgt. Jackson, A. R., 85th; 2025 Dvr. Jackson, J., C.A.S.C. Pool; 859922 Pte. Jackson, S., 43rd; 1668 Spr. Jacobs, S., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 430913 Cpl. James, J. R., 47th; 911862 Sgt. Jenson, E. A., 46th; 809169 Pte. Jenson, M., 50th; 283055 Cpl. Johnson, A., 85th; 210465 Pte. Johnson, F., 58th; A/40184 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) Johnson, G., Eng (N. Russia); 826515 Pte. Johnston, D., 47th; 654879 Pte. Johnston, H. C., 47th; 342161 Dvr. Johnston, O. O., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 1318 Sgt. Johnston, W. S., C.A.S.C. Pool; 440369 Pte. Johnston, W. S., 87th; 86365 Fitt.-Sgt. Johnstone, J. C., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 3131396 Pte. Jolie, J. E., 18th; 503808 2nd Cpl. Jones, R. E., 11th Bn. Eng.; 622889 Pte. Joyce, R., 44th.

865744 Pte. Kaer, N. P. F., 907518 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Kalb, M., and 820682 Cpl. Kavanagh, T., 44th; [illegible] Pte. Kearney, W. C., 26th; [illegible] Spr. Keedy, W. C., 4th Army Troops Coy.; 235800 Pte. Kelly, F., 7th; [illegible] Cpl. Kelly, G., 2nd; [illegible] Spr. Kelly, G. A., 3rd D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Pte. Kelly, W. S., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; [illegible] Sgt. Kenny, H., 2nd; 911339 Sgt. Kentner, R. G., 46th; [illegible] Gnr. (act. Bomdr.) Keogh, P., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 859072 Cpl. Kerr, J. M., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; [illegible] Pte. Kilham, E. D., 5th; 639206 Pte. King, F. M., 38th; [illegible] Pte. King, R., 72nd; 2218512 Pte. King, P. L., 72nd; [illegible] Cpl. Kinnear, J. W., 102nd; [illegible] Sgt. Kiser, C. D., 4th Div. T.M. By.; 642906 Pte. (act. Cpl.) Kittermaster, A. E., 1st; 115061 Pte. Kivell, E. L., C.L.H.; 500785 Sgt. Kneen, G. H., 7th Bn. Eng.; 1066058 Pte. Knox, F. J., 58th.

151010 Cpl. Lambert, S., 1st C.M.R.; 110305 Pte. Lancaster, G. E., 5th C.M.R.; 781165 Cpl. (act L.-Sgt.) Lancaster, J., 50th; 190006 Pte. Lane, R. S., 1st C.M.R.; [illegible] Spr. Lang, S. G., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 282576 Pte. Langille, A. S., 85th; 470569 Coy. S.M. Langille, C. E., 2nd; 435746 Sgt. Langlands, W., 50th; 144290 Pte. Langlois, E., 87th; 166987 Sgt. Larrett, J., 2nd Pont. Bridging Trans. Unit; 734160 Pte. (act. Cpl.) Latimer, G. B., 102nd; 249709 Pte. Leach, E. W., 58th; 766620 Pte. Leask, H. W. H., 4th M.G. Bn.; 829282 Pte. Leathwood, C. S., 52nd; 110310 Cpl. Ledrew, W., 5th C.M.R.; 628003 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Lee, C., 47th; 603241 Cpl. Leeson, A. W., 87th; 536027 Pte. Legary, W., 4th Fd. Amb.; 291978 Pte. Leiper, R., 1st C.M.R.; 675612 Cpl. Leonard, A. G., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 859430 Pte. Lepoudre, M. J., 43rd; 2115396 Pte. Leslie, W. C., 52nd; 113356 Sgt. Lester, J. F., 4th C.M.R.; 283360 Pte. Lewie, E. M., 46th; 161075 Gnr. Lister, T., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 826143 Dvr. Little, J., M.M.G.M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.; 222387 Pte. Lockman, R., 85th; 255722 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Logodin, A., 1st C.M.R.; 639446 Pte. Long, G. V., 38th; 795120 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Long, R. E., 50th; 129711 Coy. S.M. Long, S., 72nd; 323917 Sgt. Longhurst, H. S., 55th By., B. Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt Longstad, J., 1st Tram. Coy.; 2129125 Pte. Lorimer, H. B., 43rd; 69503 Cpl. Luck, A. G., 26th; 114032 Spr Lumb, T. P., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 531773 Pte. Lundal, W., 11th Fd. Amb.; 14343 Dvr. Lyne, V. H., C.A.S.C. Pool; 874107 Sgt. Lynn, A. C. 1st C.M.R.; 102245 Pte. Lynn, N., 54th.

644075 Cpl. (act. L.-Sgt.) MacDonald, A. L., 116th; 190217 Pte. MacDonald, J., 4th; 210669 Pte. MacDonald, R. M., 58th; 709095 Pte. MacEwen, A. O., 72nd; [illegible] Cpl. MacKay, L. H., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 1066199 Pte. MacKay, A. J., 58th; [illegible] Pte. MacLeod, D., 52nd; [illegible] Pte. MacMillan, N., 72nd; [illegible] Pte. MacPhee, L. D., 85th; 514806 Dvr. MacPherson, A. R., 3rd Div. Train; 1016690 Pte. MacPherson, E. R., 72nd.

764660 Pte. Madigan, C. M., 52nd; 681200 Sgt. Maeer, W. G., 58th; 624963 Pte. Mahood, H. E., 47th; 463267 Pte. Mahey, F. J., 58th; 292216 Sgt. Mains, C. A., 44th; 437003 Sgt. Malcolm, W. J.; 46th; 410335 Pte. Mallette, P., 5th; 110366 Pte. Maloney, W. A., 5th C.M.R.; 87202 Cpl. Mansell, F. W., [illegible] M. By.; [illegible] Spr. Marks, A. W., 9th Bn. Eng.; 2004567 Cpl. Martin, G. E., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 234517 Sgt. Martinson, A. H., 44th; 1015511 Pte. Masters, G. H., 72nd; 2373316 Pte. Maxwell, R., 43rd; 1081907 Spr. McAllister, W., 1st C.R.T.; 757054 Pte. McAloney, A., 43rd; 228363 Sgt McArthur, A., 44th; 532706 Pte. McArthur, R., 13th Fd. Amb.; 696882 Sgt McCall, E. C., 50th; 322979 Gnr. (act. Bomdr.) McCrae, A., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 2336301 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McCubbing, W., 50th; 877127 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McDonald, D. A., 85th; 764640 Pte. McDonald, I., 52nd; 693211 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McDonald, J., 43rd; 1016116 Pte. McDonald, M., 72nd; 1003777 Pte. McFadden, R. S., 58th; 115809 Pte. McFadzen, F., 78th; 139648 Sgt. McFayden, W., 4th M.G. Bn.; 839046 Pte. McInnes, J. A., 102nd; 622866 Cpl. McIsaac, J. D., 4th M.G. Bn.; [illegible] Pte. McKay, J. G., 116th; [illegible] Pte. McKay, K., 47th; [illegible] Cpl. McKay, R., 85th; 127699 Sgt. McKenzie, C. F., 87th; 770188 Cpl. McLaren, S., 87th; 166944 Sgt. McLaren, S. H., 6th Bn. Eng.; 776132 Pte. McLean, A. 38th; 700366 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McLellan, J. S., 43rd; 100620 Pte. McLeod, A., 25th; 820542 Pte. McLeod, N., 52nd; 524680 Sgt. McMillan, A. W., 13th Fd. Amb.; 629973 Pte. McMullen, W. H., 47th; 301167 Bomdr. McMullin, J., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 491322 Sgt. McNamara, T., and 654480 Sgt. McNaught, W. D., 58th; 877214 Pte. McNeil, H., Labour Pool; 1261148 Sgt. McPherson, J. A., T/M. By., 5th Div. Arty.; 147406 Pte. McVicar, F. T., 78th

541610 Spr. Martin A. D., 4th D.S. Coy.; 89640 Bomdr. Martin, C. D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 1250662 Dvr. Mayo, E. A., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 528784 Pte. Mead, G. F., C.A.M.C.; 292241 Cpl. Meldrum, E. G., 1st C.M.R.; 866684 Pte. Meredith, D. E., 44th; 106 Sgt. Mersereau, B. M., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 444621 Sgt. Metcalfe, F., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 1250035 Gnr. Miller, D., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 820667 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) Millroy, J. T., 44th; 301452 Sgt. Moffat, J. R. C., 25th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 859087 Pte. Moir, W., 43rd; 42560 Sgt. Moore, P. J., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 258251 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Moore, R., 46th; 883251 Pte. Moore R. R., 50th; 6846 By. Q.M. Sgt Moore, S., R.C.H.A.; 931697 Pte. Morgan, D., 2nd C.M.R.; 532333 Pte. Morren, H. K., 12th Fd. Amb.; 140236 Pte. Morrison, J., 4th Div. Train; 320003 Bomdr. Moulds, C. S., 51st By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 1001009 Pte. Muirhead, R. A., 44th; 2100052 Cpl Munroe, N., 8th Bde., C.G.A.; [illegible] Dvr. Munro, F. T., C.A.S.C. Pool, 53488 Cpl. Murphy, R. D., 4th C.M.R.; 678377 Cpl. Murray, R. E., 116th; 619 Cpl. Morison, C. K., 2nd Div. Amm. Col.

[illegible] Pte. (act. L.-Cpl.) Nakamura, M., 50th; [illegible] Pte. Naughton, J. P., 75th; 760183 Sgt. Neary, C. A., and 442463 Pte. Nelson, F. W., 54th; [illegible] Cpl Nelson, S., T.M. By., 4th Div. F.A.; [illegible] Pte Nelson, T., 72nd; [illegible] Pte Neven, E., 2nd; [illegible] Sgt Newstead, W., 3rd Tun. Coy.; [illegible] Cpl. Nixon, J., and [illegible] Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Nixon, W. J., 102nd; 472567 Cpl. Norfield, A., and 474231 Cpl. Nystrom, E., 46th.

166397 Sgt. O'Connor, N., 4th Bn. Eng.; 826019 Cpl. O'Connors, S., 2nd C.M.R.; 171931 Pte Oram, F. W., 4th C.M.R.; 244 Pte. Ord, T. W., Cyclist Bn.; 331716 Bomdr. Orr, E. A., T.M. By., 5th Divl. Arty.; 318855 Sgt. Ostrom, H., 53rd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 101528 Pte. Owen, R. G., 72nd.

348304 Sgt. Panabaker, H. E., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 754769 Pte. Paquette, D., 52nd; 472236 Sgt. Parker, H. C., 46th; 643300 Pte. Parnell, H. M., 75th; 872089 Pte. Parsons, E., 1st C.M.R.; 300562 Sgt. Paterson, J., 4th D.A.C.; 670070 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Paxton, S., 5th C.M.R.; 147242 Cpl Payette, E., 78th; 410853 Pte. Pearce, T. J., 38th; 745457 Sgt. Pearsall, W. J., 116th; 103113 Pte. Pearson, A., 54th; 34517 Pte. Pelletier, I. H., 87th; 622599 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Perkins, A. R., 52nd; 1250625 Gnr. Petty, O. G., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 292035 Pte. Phillips, R. E., 46th; 805596 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Phillips, W., 75th; 425720 Cpl. Pierce, C. J., 1st C.M.R.; 15477 Sgt. Pike, P., Lord Strathcona's Horse; [illegible] Spr Pilcher, W. T., 5th C.R.T.; [illegible] Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Pilgrim, W., 54th; 901693 Pte. Pitts, S., 85th; 1009100 Pte. Plewes, A. W., 4th M.G. Bn.; 639130 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Pope, J. H., 38th; 883546 Pte. Powell, E. J., 50th; 23565 Cpl. Power, W., Cyclist Bn.; 531660 Pte. Poyntz, J., 11th Fd. Amb.; 1251275 Pte. Prentice, O. M., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 784510 Sgt. Ptolemy, D. E., 5th C.M.R.; 703530 Cpl. Purvis, A. F., 102nd; 644622 Pte. Quinlan, D., 116th.

427000 Sgt. Race A. N., 4th M.G. Bn.; 86199 Bomdr. Rait, D., 4th Bde., C.F.A., 531684 Pte Rankin, J., 11th Fd. Amb.; 439499 Cpl. Rea, J., 52nd; 910228 Pte. Reedman, A., 46th; 129267 Pte. Rennie, A., 4th M.G. Bn.; 2021366 Pte. Rich, E. W., 72nd; 690743 Pte. Richards, W. N., 116th; 111436 Cpl. Richardson, N., 5th C.M.R.; 1045810 Pte. Ridge, A. G., Cyclist Bn.; 332885 Gnr. Riley, A., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 901155 Pte. Ripley, L. W., 85th; 724567 Pte. Rhodes, A., 38th; 249143 Pte. Roberts, W. F., 102nd; 276212 Pte. Robinson, J., 1st C.M.R.; 447258 Dvr. Ross, L. G., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 474233 Sgt Ross, W. D., 72nd; [illegible] Cpl. Round, H., 5th C.M.R.; [illegible] Cpl. Rumohr, A. B., 52nd; 457451 Sgt. Russell, H. H., 5th C.M.R.; 513006 Dvr. Russell, T. C., C.A.S.C. Pool

[illegible] Pte (L.-Cpl.) Sargent, G., 46th, 767211 Pte. Savage, B. C. E., 52nd; 145655 Pte. Savard, O., 87th; 829377 Sgt. Scarrow, H. W., 44th; 334206 Pte. Schram, S., 11th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Gnr. (act. Bomdr.) Scott, J. R., 39th By., 8th Army Bde., C.F.A.; 305044 By. S.M. Scrivener, E. W., 8th Army Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. (act. L.-Cpl.) Sealy, A., 87th; 648801 Sgt. Seeley, D.C.M., R. J., 4th C.M.R.; 512370 Pte. Selby, M., C.A.S.C. Pool; 1015207 Sgt. Selkirk, T. R., 72nd; 1742 Pte. Sellen, C. W., 5th Fd. Amb.; 463561 Sgt. Service, W. J., 4th Divl Train; 102998 Cpl. Seward, W. E., 102nd; 410615 Pte. Shannessy, H., 38th; 615 Sgt Sharpe, J., 11th C.R.T.; [illegible] Pte Shaver, C. E., 50th; [illegible] Sgt (act. Coy. S.M.) Shaw, A. E., 85th; [illegible] Pte. (act. Cpl.) Shaw, F. J. A., 72nd, 707221 Coy. S.M. Shelford, A., 54th; [illegible] Pte. Shier, C. A., 12th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Gnr Shottin, J. E., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte Shrubsole, H. A., 75th; [illegible] Cpl. Sibbald, H. N., 47th; 439915 Pte. Simpson, T. A., 52nd; 86464 Cpl. Slater, W., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 910949 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Smith, A. A., 46th; 736726 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Smith, C. F., 85th; 441344 Pte. Smith, F., and 703218 Sgt. Smith, F. B. W., 102nd; 781939 Pte. Smith, G. D., 60th, 2529415 Pte. Smith, G. H., 102nd; [illegible] Pte Smith, J. R., 85th, 317025 Farr.-Sgt. Smith, M. P., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 811532 Cpl. Smith, R., 50th; 103544 Pte. Smith, T., and 911398 Cpl. Smyth, R. R., 1st C.M.R.; 412303 Cpl. Snell, R., H.Q. Corps Sig. Coy.; 9068 Sgt Spence, D.C.M., H. V., 3rd; 345884 Cpl. Spence, W. G., 38th; 148113 Pte Speirs, S., 78th; 551428 Cpl. Spiers, J. M., Corps Surv. Sect.; 222351 Cpl. Somerville, R., 85th; 505736 Sgt. Somerville, T., 4th Army Troops Coy.; 654651 Sgt. Stacey, N. P., 58th; 335878 Bomdr. (act. Cpl.) Stairs, L., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 2114851 Dvr. Staples, F. L., C.A.S.C. Pool; 690434 Pte. Steed, J. F., 52nd; 426188 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Stephens, F. T. 46th; 754893 Pte. Stevens, S., 52nd, 687997 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Steward, G., 47th; 246607 Pte. Stewart, J. C., 38th; 474156 Pte. Stewart, J. G., 72nd; 1027130 Cpl. Stewart, R. E., 54th; 703407 Cpl. Stiles, E. N., 102nd; 654850 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Stockal, P., 58th.

859535 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Tait R. B., 43rd; 127280 Sgt. Talbot, E., 44th; 163449 Pte. Taylor, C., 75th; 402518 Pte. Taylor, H. G., 102nd; 700163 Gnr. Taylor, J. M., 1st By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 1431 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Taylor, N. M., 4th Fd. Amb.; 841928 Pte. Tedford, W. S., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 243430 Pte. Therrien, A., 5th C.M.R.; 1006126 Sgt. Thompson, E. J., 6th C.R.T.; 81881 Pte. Thompson, J., 8th; 1090197 Pte. Thompson, O. B., 75th; 288717 Pte Thompson, R. H., 78th; 910853 Pte Thomson, E. E., 46th; 754890 Cpl Thorburn, G. M., 58th; 911900 Pte. Tighe, W., and 911763 Pte. Timberlake, M., 46th; 211307 Pte. Todd, J. R., 58th; 426943 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Tomlinson, D.C.M., G., 46th; 193208 Siglr. Towart, J., 11th By., 3rd Bde.; 1774 Pte. Tucker, A. J., 5th Fd. Amb.; 646062 Pte. Tucker, C., 54th; 865343 Pte. Turner, G. E., 44th; 335888 Bomdr Turner, H. J., T.M. By., 5th Divl. Arty.; 455328 Pte Tyo, G., 24th

507 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Uprichard, J., 8th; 541680 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Upshall, C. A., 4th D.S. Coy.; 83453 Cpl. Underwood, H., 13th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 703503 Pte Urseth, I., 102nd; 706775 Pte. Venn, R. T., 54th

[illegible] Cpl. Wales, R. P., 11th Bn. Eng.; 688225 Pte. Walker, P. B., 72nd, [illegible] Cpl Walker, F. L., 24th; 133274 Sgt Walker, H. F., 12th L.T.M. By.; [illegible] Spr Walker, W. H., 11th Bn. Eng., 827216 Sgt Wallace, H., 47th; 301794 Cpl Walsh, I. J., Corps Surv. Sect.; 285446 Pte. Walsh, J. I., 75th, 838769 Pte Wainwright, J. H., 4th C.M.R., 818124 Pte Ward, J. D., 75th, [illegible] Sgt Warne, E. C., 116th; 301 Cpl Warren, S. G., 2nd D.S. Coy., 84036 Dvr Watson, C., 15th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 503749 Spr. Watson, T., 11th Bn. Eng., 178307 Sgt Watt, J. D., 4th M.G. Bn., 147590 Cpl. Watts, A. S., 78th, 304 Spr Watts, J. H., 1st D.S. Coy., 701244 Cpl. Webster, P. Y., 43rd, [illegible] Pte Webster, R. P., 85th, 532747 Pte Weller, C., 13th Fd. Amb., [illegible] Sgt. Welsh, J., 116th; [illegible] Pte Welsh, J., 4th C.M.R., [illegible] Cpl West, A. C., 43rd; 90053 Bomdr Wheeler, P. W., 27th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A., [illegible] Pte Whitley, W. R., 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible] S.-Sgt. Whiston, S. E., 11th Fd. Amb., [illegible] Spr Wiley, J. H., 11th Bn. Eng.; [illegible] Dvr. Willette, M., 53rd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A., 30825 Pte. Williams, A., 10th; 862150 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Williams, E. T., 4th, [illegible] Dvr. Williams, W. D., M.M.G.M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.; 754962 Cpl. Wilson, A. D., 58th; 639820 Pte. Wilson, J. A., 38th, 642789 Pte Wilson, L. R., 75th, 624818 Pte Wilson, M., 13th Fd. Amb., 532379 Pte. Wilson, R. M., 12th Fd. Amb., 437211 Sgt. Wise, F., 4th M.G. Bn.; 1800 Pte. Wood, A., 5th Fd. Amb.; 171001 Sgt. Wood, H., 1st; [illegible] Pte Wood, S. P., Labour Pool, 663738 Pte Woodland, A. H., 4th M.G. Bn.; 172437 Sgt Wooler, A. E., 5th C.M.R., 139718 Pte (L.-Cpl.) Woodman, C. L., and [illegible] Sgt Worsley, R., 1st; 806346 Pte. Wright, C., 75th, [illegible] Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Wright, W. O., 38th; 210988 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Wyatt, G. H., 58th, 121998 Gnr. Wyatt, S. T., 24th By., 8th Army Bde.

697034 Pte. Yamamoto, O., 50th; 40326 By. S.M. Young, F., 2nd How. By 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 754981 Sgt. Young, H., 58th Bn

Canadians in Imperial Forces.

44119 Pte J. Dowie, 4th Bn., Hampshire Regt (Alberta); M2/049704 Pte J. McPherson, R.A.S.C. (Toronto)

AMENDMENTS.

The following are the correct descriptions of non-commissioned officers and men whose names have appeared in the *London Gazette* for the award of the Military Medal :—

London Gazette, dated July 16, 1918.—22164 Pte. R. S. Hunter, 8th Bn. (Gazetted as S. R. Hunter.)

London Gazette, dated October 21, 1918. E.G. 2046 Sgt. A. W. Carmichael, Can. Corps, Surv. Sec.; 15172 L.-Cpl. R. Rogers, Can. Light Horse; 15650 Pte. J. S. Wood, Can. Corps Surv. Sec.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. (*All Rights Reserved.*)

CHAPTER IX.

A Good Man Goes.

I

WHEN the Irishman awoke the afternoon sunshine was streaming in long level rays through the space between the walls amd the roof. He shifted gently, and then a sound on his right made his heart stop beating for an instant, and resume in heavy throbs, that he thought were sufficient alone to betray his presence. He heard children's voices outside laughing and shouting, and then suddenly another child spoke close beside his head, obviously urging her companions to come and do something. He wondered if Carew and Burton were awake, or had gone and left him. He felt as if his legs and feet were completely exposed.

The children crowded in through the narrow door, and the Irishman felt a brief weight upon his chest as a child climbed over the hay that covered him and flung herself down beyond. Now a thoroughly exciting game of touch developed, while the soldier lay still as a log and wondered how long before the children, scrambling across his form, would kick the hay from some portion of his body. The suspense was cruel enough.

Then there were cries, and a sudden short burst of tears just beside him, and a reproving sisterly voice scolding some culprit, and after that the game changed apparently to one in which the children sought to bury one of their number in armfuls of hay. This was very exciting, too, but the Irishman wondered how long his covering would remain. At last the children flung themselves tired and hot upon the hay, and then the thing happened. The Irishman felt a hand upon his foot. It was withdrawn with a shriek that silenced all the various noises of the others.

"Ein Fuss! Ein blosser Fuss!" cried the little girl. "I felt a man's foot!"

There was a panic and a scuffle in the doorway. Then the Irishman heard the children's voices receding in the distance, crying to each other in real terror, with an occasional shout that he judged to be for some man working nearby in the fields.

The soldier was out of the hay in a moment, and looking out between the walls and the roof. The children were barely a hundred yards away, pointing to the barn and jumping and gesticulating about three men, who appeared to be half soldiers, half farm labourers. No good that way. He sprang to the other side and gazed out, and almost caught the eye of a man armed with a pitchfork, who was approaching from the fields across the track that ran by the barn.

The Irishman knew he ought to get out of the building and keep the Germans off the track of his friends. But suddenly he felt that he couldn't be caught again, and he flung himself against the hay, striving pitiably to cover himself. He was still trying when the Germans came in and pulled him out, and as they jerked him to his feet he noticed the frightened, serious faces of the children looking through the open door.

From their mixed raiment these Germans all appeared to have been soldiers at one time or another, and one of them readily took the command. He began by striking the Irishman suddenly and heavily in the face, knocking him down; and then they all roared with laughter at the comic figure he appeared, with his broken, bloodstained feet, and the hay sticking about his hair and torn khaki. That was evidently the thing to do, so another man hit him next time, and when he lay still on the floor they used the pitch-fork to persuade him to rise.

But when they got him up they were pained to see that they could not continue their side-splitting amusement. Obviously the man couldn't stand very much more; and he was worth money—very little money, it is true, but still money—at the prison camp from which he had escaped. There might be more of them, though. These fellows nearly always travelled in pairs.

"'Raus mit dem Kameraden!" ordered the leader, raising his hand as if to strike again.

The Irishman understood well enough, and shook his head. The German shouted at him.

"Your friends, swine, where are they? We have seen them."

The soldier had himself in hand now, though his head was ringing from the blows he had received. He thought that if Carew and Burton were still lying under that hay they must be having a very anxious time, and he half-smiled. Well, he'd do his best.

"You lie! I got no friends!" he said loudly, and looked full into the German's face. His captors glanced at each other. They weren't quite sure of the words, but his tone carried a meaning clear enough. Here was rank stubbornness—defiance, almost. Something must be done at once.

Something was done, something that sounded rather like beating carpets, and ending in a horrible thud as the Irishman's head went against the wall. He lay in the corner, crumpled and broken, with the blood streaming from his face and head.

His gallant captors, pleased with their success in the fray, consulted together. They didn't really believe there were any more escaped men about, but a perfunctory search would make sure. Two men began to move the hay in huge armfuls, but there was a great deal of hay; it was too long a job, and a brighter notion struck the leader. He grasped the pitch-fork and began to cover the hay systematically, plunging the long, bright tines viciously but methodically into every square foot of surface space.

The Irishman came to, and watched him apathetically. His sick mind conjured up visions of the two men lying there motionless on their backs, staring up through the hay, and those sharp points coming down suddenly through an eye or a throat. A shudder shook his frame, but his face did not change.

Now the German had reached the back of the barn, and, bent beneath the roof, was stabbing deeply into the hay. Once his fork did not penetrate so far, and he struck again quickly, but there was no movement beneath his feet, and he went on into the corners. The Irishman felt sick.

With a curse the German finished his job, and came sliding down from the pile. They grabbed at the prisoner and hustled him outside. For a moment their heels rang on the stone track beside the barn, and then the shuffling tramp grew distant. That was the last of the Irishman. Don and Burton never knew his name.

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For ten minutes the barn was quite still. The sun shone bravely in, and except for the scattered hay, and a few bloodstains on the stone floor by the doorway, everything was as peaceful as the quiet evening of any sunny day in early October. The dust-motes danced in the sunbeams, the faint cry of some remote ploughman came through the air, and on the barn roof a bird whistled cheerfully. It was all very pleasant.

BRITISH GUNS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE AT BONN.
Photograph: Capt. A. W. Wakefield.

Suddenly there was an upheaval in the hay at the end of the barn, and Don's face appeared. It was rather a ghastly sight, for the pitchfork had taken a piece of flesh from his cheek, and he had been chewing his lips until they bled. His head bristled with hay; it was in his hair and sticking to his wounds.

He stirred up Burton, and then felt cold in his stomach, for the man did not move. But he was only stunned. One of the last jabs of the fork had grazed his skull, and in a minute Don had him sitting up and taking in the situation.

"Where's the grub, Don?" he asked. They ate recklessly, with no thought of the morrow, and felt better

"God, for a smoke!" muttered Carew, when they'd finished.

"You'll get it all right, old son, pretty damn soon, too," said Harry, cheerfully. "If we can get through a business like that we'll get through anything. Hell, but I feel rotten!" and he yawned outrageously. The yawn was catching, and they lay back in the hay again and wanted to sleep. Neither of them made any reference to the Irishman; they didn't want to think about him.

"How's your leg, Harry?" asked Don suddenly.

Burton hadn't thought about it for a long while, and he tried it carefully.

"She's jake!" he replied in pleased surprise.

"That's good," remarked his friend. "We'll do some hiking to-night. Go to sleep again, Harry, and rest all you can. I'll wake you when it's time."

Burton expostulated, but fell asleep instantly. The strain of lying there listening to the terrible business of the afternoon had tried them thoroughly. Carew had a crazy desire to run away from the barn—to place some distance between it and himself at any cost. And both the men felt soiled and ashamed for lying quiet that afternoon when their comrade was being beaten.

In the late evening the two men left the barn, and striking due north come to the outskirts of the Lüneburg forest within the hour. Carew felt greatly relieved when they got among the trees, and for an hour after the light failed they pushed on, first penetrating into the depths of the woods for some two miles, and then turning off westwards along an ancient track.

When the track ended, however, as it did suddenly, they found progress impossible between the trees in the darkness, so they camped near a small brook, and slept with the pleasant noise of running water in their ears.

The third day of the escape was the best the two men had had They found the sandy tracks too tiring, but beneath the pine-trees the ground was clear, and walking easy. Nearly twenty-five miles they covered that day, and, in addition to this, Harry brought off a remarkable success.

The food-bag was a great deal lighter than it had been when they started. This was to be expected, of course, but not to the extent that had taken place, and even the man who carried it was not optimistic over the matter. They were pushing along a pleasant green alley, Carew, as usual, in deep thought over the food problem, when he heard a warning sound from Burton, and the two faded neatly and noiselessly into the bushes.

II.

Between the trees Burton pointed out the lichened gable-end of a little wooden building, about fifty yards from the track, and to the right. Half a mile behind them they had been alarmed by evidences of recent timber cutting, the chips, according to Burton, the expert, being not more than two days old, and they wondered if there was some German equivalent to a forest-ranger in the neighbourhood.

"Betcher that's Headquarters, O.C. Lumber-camp," remarked Harry, with surprising technique. "Let's raid his hotel for grub."

Carew was pleased to see Burton becoming himself again.

"We'll take a chance," he replied.

After careful scouting it became obvious that the place was temporarily deserted after recent occupation. The door was locked, and padlocked, but it took Burton about three minutes to manipulate a window with his knife. He inserted himself without hesitation.

"Speed up, Don," he said, grinning back over his shoulder. "Rosenbaum'll be back any minute—he's left his pipe." And he pointed to a large china pipe on the table. Carew was inside before he'd finished talking, and in a moment the two were executing a silent war-dance before a cupboard full of ancient garments.

"Stuff to give 'em," remarked Burton. "Here's to the silent Navy," and he selected a peaked peasant's cap that suggested something nautical to his untrained mind.

"Oh, joy—braces!" he continued, "you take 'em, Don, you're thinner'n I am."

Carew was unresponsive. "Get on with it, Harry," he said. "Ignatz'll roll in any time." But his friend was pondering over the rival beauties of a pair of dilapidated cord breeches and some light brown trousers.

"You know they're not really my colour," he remarked, reflectively gazing at the latter. Carew solved the problem by grabbing the breeches, and Burton hurriedly put on the trousers.

"Now we're jake," he said, buttoning a shabby green shooting-coat. Don had a woollen jacket over a black shirt, and being accustomed to no woollen underclothes at all, felt loaded with garments.

They moved into the next room and raided the place for food with some success. Two-thirds of a great sausage they secured, and two loaves of black bread. A packet of cocoa substitute worried Burton for some minutes. He couldn't imagine what foodstuff it replaced.

Finally they tidied the place as much as possible, so as to postpone discovery, and wriggled out again through the window, closing it carefully. Burton was reluctant to leave.

"Say, Don," he asked, gazing regretfully over his shoulder, "couldn't we put up a sign—'Prisoner's Rest' or 'Half-way House'—it seems kind of ungrateful to go off like this."

Burton's irresponsibility always had the effect of turning Carew into the harassed commander, and he didn't even grunt. Harry followed him philosophically, and they pushed on through the forest. Further on they buried their discarded clothing in an old rabbit-warren.

That night they slept on the outskirts of the Heide, and the next afternoon they made their way southwards again, and followed the line of the Aller through the marshes. In the evening they swam the river near Rethem, and after three hours' awkward tramp reached the Weser.

Carew nearly caused a tragedy here, for he insisted on crossing the river while the darkness held, and three-quarters of the way over Burton's leg gave out. Fortunately they were pushing a log bearing the food and clothes, and this saved them, but there was a great deal of splashing and panting, and they'd both drunk large quantities of German water before the other side was reached. Then they lay and gasped. Just before dawn Burton shook his friend to his senses, and the two half-clothed men staggered a few hundred yards from the banks, collapsing in the first dry ditch they came to. There they slept, dead to the world.

Now the fugitives were within forty miles of Bremen, and Carew desired to be no closer to that busy town. The next stage was dangerous; they had to make twenty-five miles straight westwards through farming country, but as long as they could avoid conversation or questioning their clothes would help them. Neither of them quite realised what an incredible stroke of luck they had had in getting them. But Burton had lost his green coat and his cap in the river, and altogether they were such a strange-looking pair that they could not hope to walk forth boldly without raising suspicion.

So when they woke up they lay low in the ditch, for it was broad daylight and all about them was the noise of men and horses working in the fields. They did not know what an anxious day it was to be, and the bread and sausage were particularly good that morning, though somewhat damp. But when Burton cautiously lifted his head above the level of the bank he received a severe shock, and hastened to change places with Carew.

"Regular back to the land movement, Harry!" whispered Don.

Men and teams were ploughing on the right and left flanks of their position, and the nearest was not two hundred yards away. Worse still, in the large field in front of them two teams were working on the far side, and drawing nearer to the men with every completed furrow. Their presence would be perfectly obvious to the man ploughing the strip of land nearest the hiding-place. This dawned on Carew rapidly, and he gazed about him to ascertain a line of retreat along the ditch. But the situation was complete. The drain had been cut through a low ridge in the countryside, and twenty feet away on each side of him it degenerated into a gutter a foot deep and two feet wide. They had stumbled on the one hiding-place in a square mile.

Don explained the position to Harry, who insisted on taking a bearing of the situation for himself. He sat down with the sullen demeanour of a strong man hemmed in by adverse circumstances.

"What d'you say we walk out, Don," he asked, "and risk it in these clothes?"

Carew looked critically at Burton's garments and then at his own.

"Not a damn chance, Harry," he said soberly. "The place is stiff with Fritz, and even if we looked as respectable as white slavers someone'd be bound to speak to us. Then we're done. We can't both be dumb or crazy. And there's no cover in miles."

"That's a hell of a note!" remarked Burton, and, having realised the inevitableness of the situation, instantly became perfectly happy.

They lay there and waited, like Wellington, for night or Germans. The warm sun shone into their eyes, down straight into the ditch, and then on the backs of their heads. It must have been about three o'clock that one of the men behind them came and smoked a pipe, laying so close on the slope of the ridge that the tobacco fumes first made them nearly betray themselves by coughing, and then rendered them furious with desire.

The two were going to put up a fight for it, and for some time they waited, every muscle tense, for the blundering step and startled ejaculation of the labourer above them. But after a while they heard him yawn and move away.

"This is getting as bad as that barn," whispered Burton, relieving his strained muscles. "How's that ploughing getting on?"

Carew straightened himself cautiously and peered over the bank. The teams were much closer than he had thought. Burton peered over where a tuft of grass grew high on the edge.

"Will they get to us, Don?" he asked. The ploughs were turning at opposite ends of the fields now, and the men could talk.

The sun was getting low. It would be gone in a little over an hour, Carew judged. The furrows were not thirty feet away.

"Ten minutes to a furrow," he remarked. "Harry, they'll be right on top of us before sundown!"

The labourers came close, and they ducked down into the cutting. The ploughs passed each other opposite the Canadians, and that made two men to silence in case of discovery, with three more a few yards away. The odds were too high.

"Three mules and a donkey, Harry. There's hope," muttered Don, as the teams sweated by.

"God send a broken trace!" replied Burton devoutly.

Soon it began to grow dark, and the men's hearts lightened, but the next time the workmen passed Carew could see the animals without raising his head. The next twenty minutes passed like twenty hours. Each time a team drove by the lunging heave of the near animal seemed to crush the ground immediately above their heads. Detection could not be postponed long at that rate, and the two men sat, and gripped stones, and decided that they wouldn't go back to that prison-camp.

Then there was shouting from one end, and an answer, and in a minute one team only came by, but so close that the two men crouching in the ditch watched the driver's face. The strip of unploughed land had become so narrow that the teams could not pass each other.

Ten minutes more, and it grew darker in the ditch. Meanwhile, there was more shouting in the field, shouting which receded, and then a rapid jingling of harness, and the four animals passed released from the ploughs and in charge of one man.

"God, we've done it—they've quit!" said Don, and grabbed his friend's arm. Then he lifted his head and saw a man standing in the ditch ten feet away, staring at them with his jaw dropped in amazement. He met Carew's eyes, and turned and ran like a rabbit, with Don and Burton after him.

Fear lent speed to their feet, for they were desperate, and had to stop him. He went down on his face with Carew on top of him, and his one cry was muffled by the earth.

"That rock!" muttered Don, pointing. Burton used it grimly, and the body beneath Carew's knees went slack and loose. "Hell!" said Burton, and dropped the stone.

It seemed quite dark now, and they arranged the German in the deepest part of the cutting where they had been sitting, and tried to make him look as if he had tripped and fallen with his head upon the stone. It was necessary to take all possible steps to avoid a general hue and cry. Then they took the food and pushed off towards the west.

(To be continued.)

* *

Seaman Henry Young, R.N.R. (O.N. 1819 X.), of Newfoundland, has been mentioned in despatches for services in action with enemy submarines.

"The Camera with the Canadian Forestry Corps" is an attractive brochure, published by the Y.M.C.A. Overseas, containing a large number of illustrations showing the work of the C.F.C. in all its phases, and also two short articles—one by Lacey Amy, on "The Canadian Forestry Corps," and the other on "The Canadian Y.M.C.A. with the C.F.C."

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At the Investiture at Buckingham Palace on March 15, Lt. Graham T. Lyall, 102nd Bn. (of St. Catharines), was decorated with the Victoria Cross for his gallantry and skilful leadership between September 27 and October 1, 1918. At the same ceremony, Major-General Charles Harington (who is well known to many officers of the Canadian Corps) was knighted (K.C.B.).

* *

The following other Canadian officers were also decorated :—

D.S.O. and M.C. and First and Second Bars.—Major Clarence R. Young, R.A.M.C. (Guelph).

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Andrew O'Kelly, K.E.H. and Tank Corps (Winnipeg) ; Major James Basevi, C.M.G.C. ; Major Horace Barber, C.R.T. ; Major Cecil Ewart, C.R.T. ; Major Harold Savage, C.F.A. ; Lt. Frederick Taylor, Light Horse.

R.R.C. (1st Class).—Matron Inga Johnson (Winnipeg), and Nursing Sister Helen Shearer, C.A.M.C.

M.C. and Bar.—Capt. Gerald Latimer, Eng. ; Capt. Benjamin Skinner, 10th Bn.

M.C.—Major Burville Griffin (C.R.T.), Capts. Charles Aikinson (C.A.M.C.), Francis Amoss (C.R.T.), Alex. Archibald (85th Bn.), James Cockburn, Joseph Eager (C.A.M.C.), Albert Hagerman (C.A.M.C.), Gordon Jepson (C.A.M.C.), Hugh Oxenham (52nd Bn.), and Alfred Wilson (C.F.A.) ; Lts. Thomas Bell (25th Bn.), John Bourke (C.R.T.), David Carstairs, Clair Dunham (5th C.M.R.), James Ferguson, Edward Hanley (Eng.), Franklin Jackson (C.R.T.), Lawrence Lawler (C.F.A.), John Lothian, Frederick Palmer (C.R.A.), George Parker (27th Bn.), John Sutton (C.F.A.), and Harold Ward (C.R.T.).

M.M.—Nursing Sister Janet Williamson, C.A.M.C.

* *

Capt. Lord Molyneux has arrived at Ottawa to act as A.D.C. to the Governor-General.

* *

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., has this week been suffering from a mild attack of influenza.

* *

Sir George Perley acknowledged the toast of "The High Commissioners and Agents-General" at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor on Friday, March 14, as a tribute to the part played by Overseas troops in the final defeat of the enemy. Amongst others present were Lady Perley, Brig.-General Manley Sims (Ontario), Mr. F. C. Wade (British Columbia), and Mrs. Chrimes, Col. P. Pelletier (Quebec) and Mrs. Pelletier, and Mr. John Howard (Nova Scotia) and Mrs. Howard.

* *

Mr. F. W. Sumner, Agent-General for New Brunswick, has arrived in England.

* *

Capt. (A/Lt.-Col.) H. H. Gribbon, D.S.O., Hampshire Regt., attd. 2/7th Bn., has been appointed Brevet Lt.-Col. on promotion to Major, for distinguished service in connection with military operations in Mesopotamia. He is a brother of Mr. George Gribbon, of the C.P.O. Services, and a great-nephew of the founder of the Allan Line.

* *

Mr. Æmilius Jarvis, Mr. Wellington Francis (President of the Standard Bank of Canada), and Mr. W. F. Paterson (President of William Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Montreal) are in London.

* *

Among the departures to Canada have been Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring, of Montreal, per R.M.S. *Olympic*, and Mr. Edwin L. Pease, Vice-President of the Royal Bank, per R.M.S. *Aquitania*.

LT. G. T. LYALL, V.C., 102ND BN.
Decorated by the King last Saturday.

* *

Mr. C. J. Stephenson, who was one of the agents of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in New York prior to the war, has been released from military service and returned to New York.

* *

Lord Sydenham presided at a luncheon given last week by the British Empire League to Sir Edgar Bowring, the first High Commissioner for Newfoundland, and among those present were Sir George Perley, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Col. Pelletier, and Mr. F. C. Wade.

* *

Lord Lincolnshire and his daughter, Lady Nunburnholme, received the guests at a dinner given to Canadian officers at the National Liberal Club on Friday of last week. Sir Hamar Greenwood proposed the toast of "Canada," to which Sir Edward Kemp and Brig.-General J. G. Ross (Paymaster-General) replied. Brig.-Generals Hill and Hepburn were also present.

* *

Major-General G. La F. Foster, C.B., Director-General of Medical Services, has been made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

* *

Capt. W. Edgar Robinson, R.A.F., of Winnipeg, who was for 18 months a prisoner of the Turks in Tripoli, has been repatriated. He was at first reported "Missing, believed killed."

* *

Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., was satisfactorily operated upon on Monday night at Roanoke, Virginia, for appendicitis.

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, Agent General for Ontario, gave an address to the blind soldiers at St. Dunstan's on Wednesday.

* *

Senator Hewitt Bostock and Mrs. Bostock have arrived from British Columbia, and are staying with friends in Wimbledon.

* *

Col. Grant Morden has purchased the entire pack of entered and unentered hounds of the Avon Vale Hunt. He will give the hunt the opportunity of acquiring them.

* *

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, and Miss Howard entertained the following at the Royal Automobile Club last Saturday:—Mr. Mark Workman, President of the Dominion Coal and Steel Co., and the Misses Workman; Mr. E. M. Macdonald, K.C., Pictou; Miss Beatrix Martin; Col. MacIntosh Millar; Major Ross Millar, R.A.M.C.; and Capt. J. S. Ellis, ex-Speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced of Capt. Ivan Cobbold, Scots Guards, son of Mr. John Cobbold and Lady Evelyn Cobbold, of Holywells, Ipswich, to Lady Blanche Cavendish, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

* *

The engagement is announced between Major B. S. Cumberlege, R.A.S.C. (M.T.), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cumberlege, of Ealing, W., and Nursing Sister Louella L. Gillis, C.A.M.C., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gillis, of Matapedia, Quebec.

* *

The engagement is announced of Major Shirley T. Layton, M.C., Canadian Garrison Artillery, only son of the late G. Boardman Layton and of Mrs. Layton, Halifax, N.S., to Lilian Warwick, elder daughter of C. G. H. Ackland, A.M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Ackland, Cooden Drive, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

* *

On Wednesday, March 12, at St. Columba's Church, Pont Street, Evelyn, the daughter of Brig.-General and Mrs. J. G. Ross, was married to Capt. D. Sclater Lewis, C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis, of Montreal. The bridesmaid was Miss Jean Macfarlane, cousin of the bride, and Major Graham Ross, C.A.M.C., acted as best man. The Rev. Dr. Fleming officiated, and Mr. John Lowe rendered a very fine musical programme.

* *

The bride's reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring, Cleveland House, St. James' Square. Among the invited guests were Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir Edward Kemp, Lady Drummond, Sir Donald and Lady McLeod, Sir Denham and Lady Warmington, Major-General Foster, Colonel and Mrs. Regan, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Mowbray, Miss Macdonald, Matron-in-Chief, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macmaster. Many Montreal officers and ladies were also present, including Brig.-General and Mrs. Birkett, Col. J. A. Hutchison, Lt.-Col. G. M. Todd, Capt. F. Sherman, Miss Boulter, Mrs. Renaud and Miss Walker.

* *

Both Capt. and Mrs. Lewis have been continuously in France during their service overseas, with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), where both have done excellent work, and were very much esteemed by the members of their unit.

Canadian War Records

LT.-COL. J. M. ROLSTON, D.S.O., AND OFFICERS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, CANADIAN ENGINEERS AT COLOGNE.

Canadian War Records]

OFFICERS OF NO. 3 COY., 1ST MACHINE-GUN BATTALION.

[*Photograph.*

Photograph]

CANADIAN GRAVES IN SHORNCLIFFE

[illegible]

[illegible] JAMESON AND OFFICERS OF THE 260TH BATTALION, AT VICTORIA, B.C.

[Photographs.

SIGNAL OFFICERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS AND CORPS HEADQUARTERS, AT BONN

[Lambert Weston & Son.

CEMETERY, AND THE GARRISON CHURCH.

Canadian War Records] [Photograph

OFFICERS AND SISTERS OF THE 2ND CANADIAN CASUALTY CLEARING STATION, AT BONN.

H. A. Chapman.

Canadian War Records] [Photograph

LT.-COL. K. C. BEDSON, OF THE SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD, GIVING AN ADDRESS AT THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY, LONDON.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada

Killed.

Mackenzie, Lt. D., M.M., C.F.A., attd. R.A.F.

Died

McIntosh, Sister R., Nursing Service.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

LT. HERBERT E. DEER, 75th Bn., who died of broncho-pneumonia at Bramshott Military Hospital on February 7, belonged to Toronto. He came overseas with the 84th Bn., and on arrival in this country was drafted to the 75th. He went to France as a ranker in July, 1916, and subsequently received his commission. He was badly gassed last March, and being found unfit for further service in France was taken on the strength of his reserve unit at Witley. In civil life he was a traveller with the Dougall Varnish Company, of Montreal. Deceased was 36, and leaves a widow.

NURSING SISTER REBECCA MCINTOSH, C.A.M.C., who died of pneumonia on March 7 at Kinmel Park, belonged to Bridgewater, N.S., and was a graduate of the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax. Sister McIntosh came overseas in April, 1917, and prior to going to No. 9 C.G.H., Rhyl, had served with No. 10 General at Brighton. Her brother, Rev. J. T. McIntosh, is given as her next-of-kin.

Imperial Forces.

LT. DAN M. CHRISTIE, R.A.F. (died in England of pneumonia) was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. L. Christie, of Apple Hill, Ont., and was a lieutenant in the Canadian Infantry before being seconded to the R.A.F. in June, 1917. Lt. Christie had been previously wounded, and a brother, Sgt. Hugh F. Christie, died of wounds received in action.

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Also Cases of Dangerous and Serious Illness.

20 GENERAL, CAMIERS.—Capt. W. A. Livingstone, 25th (left knee, old).

PRINCE OF WALES, MARYLEBONE, N.W.—Lt. G. B. Wootten, N.B. and R.A.F.; Lt. J. E. Dorey, 27th; Lt. J. M. Dunwoody, F.G.H.; Capt. W. A. Livingstone, 25th.

CANADIAN RED CROSS, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Capt. D. S. Bankier, 1st M.G. Bn.; Lt. J. W. H. Crispin, 47th; Lt. R. Donaldson, 85th; Lt. G. H. Forster, C.F.C.; Lt. A. Kopec, 1st C.M.R.; Capt. E. MacG. Macbrayne, P.P.C.L.I.; Capt. A. MacDonald, R.C.R.; Lt. G. N. Payne, 1st C.O.R.D.; Lt. F. B. Scholey, 43rd (removed from seriously ill list); Capt E. G. A. Smart, 43rd; Lt. W V. Tobias, 54th; Lt. W. Waldrum, 1st C.O.R.D.

GRANVILLE SPECIAL, BUXTON.—Lt. O. S. Craik, 87th; Lt. E. F. Landry, 54th; Lt. J. M. McCulloch, 3rd; Maj. A. R. Sprenzer, 2nd C.E.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS, MATLOCK BATH.—Lt. E. C. Bramwell, 4th C.E.; Lt. W. A. Briggs, 4th D.A.C.; Lt. R. O. Edgar, 31st; Lt. R. England, R.C.R.; Lt. A. W. Eveleigh, 52nd; Lt. W. G. Gaunce, 102nd; Capt. G. E. Hocking, 5th; Lt. J. H. McCormick, 27th.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt R. E. G. Harstone, Man., sec. War Office; Lt. F. S. Long, Alta.; Lt. J. G. A. Thatcher, 14th; Capt. G. G. Winterbottom, E. Ont.

Other Than Wounds.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Lt. F. A. Law, Que., secd. C.R.O. (influenza and pneumonia), 17, North Audley Street, W.; Hon. Capt. and Q.-M. J. P. Scott, C.A.M.C., Gas Co. (malignant growth, stomach), 17 North Audley Street, W.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—N. S. S. A. Campbell, C.A.M.C. (influenza), 4 C.G.H., Basingstoke; H./Capt. and Q.-M. B. J. Goodswan, 87th (influenza), 8 General, Rouen; Capt. E. H. Leslie C.R.T.D. (pneumonia), 1st Western G.H., Liverpool.

REMOVED FROM DANGEROUSLY ILL LIST.—Maj. J. I. Carling, Gen. List (broncho-pneumonia), 17, North Audley Street, W.; Lt. G. Carmichael, 1st Res. (influenza and pneumonia), 14 C.G.H., Eastbourne; Maj. J. A. Hesketh, C.R.T.D. (broncho-pneumonia), 17, North Audley Street, W.

REMOVED FROM SERIOUSLY ILL LIST.—Lt. F. T. Strong, 75th Co., C.F.C. (influenza, broncho-pneumonia), 17, North Audley Street, W.

* *

SONG OF THE FALLEN.

Deep in a soil that is not ours, beneath an alien sky,
Among the shell holes and the wire, in scattered graves we lie.
The sun will gild the wheat again, the maple leaves turn red,
We shall not look on them again, we sleep among the dead.

No more our fleet canoes will cut the rippling Lake of Bays,
No more our logs go thundering down the slippery shudd'ring ways.
The flick'ring flaming Northern Lights will call to us in vain.
For we who knew and loved them well will not come back again.

No more with axe and pick we'll break the cedar scented trails.
No more we'll hunt the yellow gold midst Yukon's frozen gales.
The moose may champ the lily-pads at peace the livelong day,
For we—we sleep our last long sleep, five thousand miles away.

But though we sleep our last long sleep our spirits are at rest.
We [illegible] from Newfoundland to the West
Our kinsmen's hands will carry on the work we laid aside,
The glorious Day will dawn at last, the Day for which we died.

The Day when to a weary world a lasting peace shall come
And Canada through all her tears shall bring her Harvest home.
Purged in the fires of sacrifice, made pure by grief and pain,
Then though we shall not see it, we shall not have died in vain.

RICHARD RALEIGH.

* *

Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, told a delegation of prohibitionists on Saturday (says the *Times*) that the Government would validate by legislation the war measure of prohibition, banning the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, for one year after the official declaration of peace. He said that the Government was considering the question of then submitting the matter to a referendum.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Friday, March 14.

Died.

ARTILLERY.—Oakes, 1262011 Gnr. A. P.
NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Etchells, 68356 J.
QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Kennedy, 465117 L.-Cpl. J.; McNamara, 3080114 P. F.
WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Rennie, 406792 W.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Kay, 29166 Sgt.-Maj. J.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Wheatley, 126600 Cpl. W. J.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Perkis, 670 H. W. G.
FORESTRY CORPS.—Andrews, 297692 H. T.; Lang, 118021 Act. L.-Cpl. W. A.; Scandridge, 2498678 W. J.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Drowned, Now Reported Drowned.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Murdock 3136 Sgt. A. S.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Reported Not Missing.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Desnoyers, 3155956 J.

List of Monday, March 17.

Died.

ARTILLERY.—Dickson, 712547 Dvr. A. T.; Ellis, 303501 Gnr. W. H.; Hamilton, 340080 Gnr. A. G.; Ryan, 300377 Dvr. M. J.; Whittaker, 89381 Gnr. A. H.

SOME 300 GERMAN LORRIES HANDED OVER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE, AND PARKED IN THE ADOLFSPLATZ, BONN.

Photograph: A. W. Wakefield.

ENGINEERS.—Jenkins, 871535 Spr. H.
NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Liscomb, 877637 F. G.; Sutherland, 318644 L. G.
NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Stuart, 69922 W. J.
QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Hueston, 204778 F. A.; MacDonald, 140129 J.
CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Melville, 3036819 R. L.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Smith, 922105 W. A.; Tole, 2382731 B. T.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Coulter, 2591188 W. A.; Diss, 154535 E.; Mohn, 2115357 N.
RAILWAY TROOPS.—Fillion, 2503147 C.
FORESTRY CORPS.—Reid, 2183337 A.

Wounded.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Maheux, 69625 Sgt. F. (M.M.); O'Brien, 721632 Sgt. R.

List of Thursday, March 20.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

ARTILLERY.—Martin, 77778 Gnr. E.
SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—MacLeod, 255208 D.
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Edwards, 126746 W. B.

Accidentally Killed.

ARTILLERY.—Lalonde, 89904 Gnr. L.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Died of Wounds

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Lacey, 2527396 J. C.

Died.

ARTILLERY.—Dawson, 99 Gnr. M. J.; Gilbert, 310640 Sgt. G. S.
ENGINEERS.—Hellyer, 210427 Spr. A. H.; Munro, 541344 Spr. G. E.; Ryan 913817 Spr. J.; Venables, 115934 Spr. G. F.
NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Gallant, 712613 S. J. A.
QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Miller, 3037402 W.
CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Kerns, 663692 W. K. A.
WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Smith, 6119 D. McL.
MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Densley, 443 Cpl. C. F.; Gagnon, 439535 C. J.
BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Carroll, 2204486 J. J.; King, 1048257 F.
MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Gates, 118015 H.; Pochuck, 2004643 J. P.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Forster, 35409 Dvr. F.
FORESTRY CORPS.—McKenzie, 297681 J.
RAILWAY TROOPS.—Valentine, 1081006 W.

Wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Robertson, 1241864 Gnr. C.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—O'Neill, 788877 L. B.

Released Prisoner of War from Germany Arrived in England.

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Parker, 27528 S. E.

* *

Marked success, says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, is attending the Government's soldier settlement scheme. Only those qualified for farm life are accepted. Altogether 1,200 men have been assisted with loans averaging $1,400.

Swords of Honour are to be presented, with the Freedom of the City of London, to Admiral the Rt. Hon. Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, Admiral Sir David Beatty, Field-Marshal Viscount French of Ypres, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and General Sir Edmund H. H. Allenby. Each sword will be 18ct. gold, richly jewelled, and with ornamentation in enamel and relief work specially relating to the City of London and the war services of the various recipients. The order for the five swords has been entrusted to the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W.1.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL.

Great Task Before the Nation.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY NEEDED ALL ROUND.

How Pelmanism is Helping Thousands to Succeed

No one can read the Prime Minister's speeches without feeling that, always provided that the people of this country rise to the height of the opportunities now opening before them, the business and industrial future of the nation ought to be even more brilliant and successful than its past has been.

The war has left behind it many burdens. These burdens, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "bear heavily upon all purses and upon all industries." But "the world has not been supplied during the last four or five years with some of the essential ingredients of work for the countries which constitute our markets. In railways, textiles, ships, in furniture, in building, there are great arrears." And "all these have got to be made up." So, as the Prime Minister pointed out, "there is no danger of unemployment if certain essential conditions of employment are adhered to."

THE NEED OF THE DAY.

Every reader will agree that one of the most essential of these conditions is increased efficiency. Increased efficiency is the vital need of the moment. Everywhere more efficiency is needed; in our businesses, in our industries, in our commercial undertakings, and in our public services. We need more efficiency in Parliament, and more efficiency amongst the members of the public. We want more efficiency in order to cast off the burdens which will otherwise handicap us, and we want more efficiency in order to reconstruct a finer world than that which the war has tumbled into ruins.

In every trade, in every business, in every profession, in every occupation, thousands are finding the need for greater personal efficiency if they are to make the best of their opportunities now and in the future. And thousands, too, as the letters printed on this page show, are finding that by Pelmanising their minds they are securing that increased efficiency which they so greatly need, and which is helping them to increase their incomes and to widen their opportunities of advancement.

Pelmanism is helping thousands to succeed. It will help those who read these columns to succeed also if they accept the opportunity which is given them to-day.

THE GREATEST BUSINESS ASSET.

A Pelmanist's Resolve.

Higher Pay, Rapid Promotion, and Bigger Profits through Pelmanism.

Here is a letter which has just been received by the Pelman Institute:—

In sending completed lesson-sheet of the last lesson of the Course, I wish to place on record my appreciation of the Training I have received during the past nine months.

I am glad to think that the Course has been taken up at this stage of my life when but a youth, for it has imbued me with a realisation of the great part I have to play in the next few years towards building up a new England after the ravages of the war. (H. 12425.)

That is the spirit which is going to pull us through all our difficulties. And if Pelmanism did no more than to produce this spirit of Optimism and Determination in the minds of those who followed it, it would still be performing a great national service.

PELMANISM IN BUSINESS.

But Pelmanism does far more than this. During the war Pelmanism helped hundreds of thousands of officers and men to use their minds efficiently, and by doing so they became better soldiers, and secured, in innumerable cases, rapid promotion and advancement, and now that the war is over Pelmanism is helping thousands of men and women in business and industry to secure higher positions, and to double and treble their income-earning power.

The following are taken from a recent post bag:—

"I may say that this week my firm offered me the position of Assistant Secretary, after being an assistant in clerical work for nearly fourteen years, and I venture to think that this is the result of my improved capabilities (due to your system) having come under the notice of the management." (D.16296.)

(I have secured) "a decidedly improved memory, a wider range of ideas . . . as regards the working of the mind—a more hopeful outlook, and a much greater faith in myself; last, but not least, **two rises in twelve months.**" (B10113.)

In the first example we have the case of one who has worked for nearly fourteen years without apparently much recognition of his services. He takes a course of Pelmanism, improves his capabilities, and immediately attracts the notice of the management, and secures promotion. The other writer—a woman—gains from her course a greater faith in herself, and, this being reflected in her work, she is given two rises in a year—and doubtless others will follow.

DOUBLED INCOMES.

Letters are pouring in in thousands from Business and Professional men and women testifying to the immense value Pelmanism has been to them as a means of securing higher pay, rapid promotion, and bigger profits.

Hundreds state that they have actually doubled their incomes as a result of practising Pelmanism. Others report an increase in earning power of 200 per cent., and at least one case could be reported of a Pelmanist who had received an increase of 600 per cent. since adopting this wonderful system.

HIGH POST SECURED.

After taking up Pelmanism for about three months," writes a Departmental Manager, "and working through about four lessons, I was offered a very high post in the firm in which I am employed. This necessitated me devoting the whole of my energies to starting and systematising a new department, so that my time has been fully occupied.

"**This advancement, which incidentally doubled my salary** (which was not inconsiderable before), **I attribute entirely to Pelmanism.**"

Letters such as these come not only from employees in every conceivable business and industry, but also from employers, who find Pelmanism of the utmost help in increasing their business efficiency, and thereby adding to their profits.

"The Pelman Course is by far the best investment I ever made," writes a merchant. "The Course is so very interesting from beginning to end, and I would have no hesitation in recommending it as a sure cure for mind-wandering and forgetfulness. It has improved my self-confidence greatly, and made me much more observant. **No business man should be without the Pelman Course.**"

Convinced of the value of Pelmanism in business, many important firms have recently enrolled their entire staffs for courses of Pelman Training, knowing that the cost of the fees would be repaid them over and over again in the increased efficiency of their employees.

AN INTELLECTUAL TONIC.

But Pelmanism is not only adopted by those who wish to win Business, Professional, or Social Success. It is not only an Income-increaser, it is an intellectual tonic.

Hundreds of people practise Pelmanism because it widens and enlarges their minds, sharpens their perceptions, makes them happier.

"My health has considerably improved," writes a lady. "The Pelman Course has given me a new start in life after a most serious illness. It has helped me to regain confidence in my mental and physical nature, and I have now a happy outlook on life and no fears for the future. Before taking up the Course I feared my memory and powers of concentration were much disturbed, but under right training they are quite normal. The system has also helped me to know my true self, my possibilities and weaknesses, and knowing the latter and the cause, I am eradicating them." (D.12330.)

THE TRIUMPH OF PELMANISTS.

Easy and delightful to follow, involving no hard work itself, but making all work easier and more interesting, helping thousands to success and brightening the lives of thousands of others, Pelmanism is advancing by leaps and bounds amongst all classes of the community. Pelmanists are everywhere—and wherever you find Pelmanists there you find men and women confident of their powers, sure of their aim, and advancing speedily and sometimes rapidly towards whatever goal they have set before them.

Full particulars of the Pelman Course are given in "Mind and Memory," which also contains a complete descriptive Synopsis of the twelve lessons. A copy of this interesting booklet, together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course at a reduced fee, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of Canada *who applies (by postcard) to The Pelman Institute, 21, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.*

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Children need food.
Please help them in these times of
High Food Prices

THE HOMES ARE CARING
FOR TOMMY'S BAIRNS.

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Children admitted since War broke out.

10,715 Barnardo Boys
have fought for you.

Will you help to feed one
of their brothers or sisters?

10/-
will pay for the food for one child for
ten days.

Grants from Canteen Fund
Committees will be appreciated.

Cheques payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Bill Fund," and crossed, may be addressed to the **Honorary Director**, William Baker, Esq., M.A., LL.B., 18 to 26, **Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.** Please mention *Canada*, March 22, 1919, when remitting.

BANK AND CANADIAN CHEQUES.

Paymaster-General's Successful Action.

In the King's Bench Division last week, Mr. Justice Bailhache heard an action by Brig.-General J. G. Ross, Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., against the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd., for damages for alleged conversion of 32 cheques.

The cheques (says the *Morning Post* report) were payable to the officer in charge of the administration of estates of deceased Canadian soldiers, Lt.-Col. Struan Gordon Robertson, and were intended to be forwarded to the Paymaster-General. They found their way, however, into the account of Sergt.-Major Paul de Volpi, of the Canadian Forces, at the Herne Hill branch of the defendants' bank. De Volpi was afterwards convicted at the Central Criminal Court and sentenced to three years' penal servitude for larceny in respect of all or some of the cheques. The defendants contended that they acted in good faith and without negligence.

His Lordship said he had come to the conclusion that there had been negligence, both at the Herne Hill and the Berners Street branch of the bank. There must be judgment for the plaintiff for £8,906 8s. 4d., with costs.

* *

CANADIAN AIRMEN TO FLY THE ATLANTIC.

Lt.-Col. Raymond Collishaw, who is visiting Winnipeg, says he will attempt to fly across the Atlantic on May 1 next (says the *Daily Record*).

The flight will be from Newfoundland to Ireland—a distance of 1,800 miles—and the officer expects to cover the distance in 20 hours. He will use a Handley-Page aeroplane, which he will bring over from England.

The aviator's companions on the trip will be Major R. Lockie, of Toronto; Major McKeever, of Listowel; and Capt. J. Sinclair, of Toronto.

* *

OBITUARY

At Quebec, Mr. Thos. Arthur Owen, Professor of Classics at Quebec High School; Mr. Louis Andre Valles (67), chief engineer of railways in the Province of Quebec. At Ottawa, Mr. Edward Seybold (69), Mr. Richard Haycock (77). At Chatham, Ont., Mr. W. H. Morley (70), father of Major P. K. Morley

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Millinery.

For Early
Spring Wear.

Adapted from the latest Paris models, and made in our own workrooms by highly skilled milliners.

NEW DEEP MUSHROOM HAT in black taffeta, lined pale pink or lilac georgette, finished with cotton suede ribbon and posy to match.

PRICE
3 gns.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA
GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE
IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038.256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166.259
Coal	11,460 000	7,524.913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 $4,072,608.
Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918 $636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

CANADIAN RED CROSS FINANCE.

Col. Noel Marshall, the President, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto, reported that the total number of branches now in Canada is 1,103, an increase of 442 over the previous year.

Early in 1918 a Budget was prepared calling for $4,360,000 from the people of Canada, and the amount received at the executive offices had exceeded that amount, $4,507,787 being received. The total receipts for the period of the war were $8,371,902, which did not include money sent direct to the London office from all over Canada. "I have no hesitation in saying," the President stated, "that when these figures are completed, the amount of cash handled will be considerably over $10,000,000."

CONDITIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir Edgar Bowring on the Island's Present and Future.

Lord Sydenham, presiding, on Thursday of last week, at a luncheon given by the British Empire League to Sir Edgar Bowring, the first High Commissioner for Newfoundland, said nobody was better fitted for the post, as for twenty years Sir Edgar had been a member of the Legislative Council, and had played a prominent part in her public life.

Sir Edgar Bowring, in reply, said that it was not so necessary now as it used to be to state exactly where Newfoundland was. The prevailing idea used to be that it was in the neighbourhood of the North Pole; as a matter of fact it was in the same latitude as France. The people of Newfoundland enjoyed all the necessaries of life, most of its comforts, and many of its luxuries. As regards its climate, there was a general belief that it suffered from fogs. He had lived there nearly all his life, and he could tell them that most fogs did not come within 100 miles of the coast. Fifty miles inland fogs were unknown.

Land for Settlement.

Newfoundland's contribution to the war, he continued, was no doubt small, because its population was small, but they were particularly well pleased with what their men had done. Now that they were returning to their native country, arrangements were being made to settle them on the land. They would try to make them as comfortable as possible after their strenuous work on the battlefield. The Government was ready to consider sympathetically any application that might be made by a British soldier who wished to settle in the Colony. There was a great deal of land suitable for settlement within easy reach of the railroad. Anybody coming to settle there must be prepared to tide over the first two years during the unproductive time, because the land required clearing and fertilising. But they could expect a remunerative return after the third year of residence. There were chances for a hard-working man with little capital to do exceedingly well.

The development of Newfoundland's water power was worthy of notice. One-third of the island was under water, and there were numerous falls from which power could be had. Not only St. John's, but the smaller towns, were now being lit by electric light. It was by no means uncommon to find a fisherman's hut lit by electric light, at a rate of 30 cents per light per month. In their fisheries the old-time methods were disappearing. The oars and the sails were being done away with and the motor engine was taking their place. The result was that fishing was becoming more certain and the men were returning to it. Their policy was to get people back to the sea rather than back to the land, because they knew they had an immense quantity of fish, which was there for the taking. In Newfoundland co-operation was much more common than in any country he knew of. Half of the fish a fisherman caught went to himself and half to the employer. It was a great mistake to think that poverty existed to any extent in the island. Its people were very well off. It rejoiced at the present time in great prosperity, and could look forward with hope to a brilliant future.

CANADA'S WAR TROPHIES.

Vast Collection Awaiting Shipment.

Dr. A. G. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, has arrived in Ottawa after a visit of some months overseas (says the *Daily Record*). He states that he has a vast collection of trophies, records, pictures and historical papers awaiting shipment to Canada, and that it will require a great building to house them.

Among the collection are 20 aeroplanes, 5,000 rifles, 1,000 machine-guns, and shells of all calibres, ranging between 9½ in. in diameter to a giant projectile 12 ft. high. Dr. Doughty adds that the Canadian collection of war trophies and records will be one of the most complete in the world.

Speaking in the House of Commons last week, Major-General Mewburn said there were 600 tons of war records. Their value was inestimable, and suitable accommodation must be secured.

A committee, consisting of Sir Edmund Walker and General Cruikshank, is now considering the question of securing a suitable building to house these paintings and trophies. It is hoped that many of the trophies will be distributed in various parts of the Dominion.

* *

SHAKESPEARE FOR SOLDIERS.

At the special performance of "Henry VIII." at the Beaver Hut Theatre on Monday evening, before an appreciative khaki "house," the preliminary talk by Mr. S. R. Littlewood, the Shakespearean scholar and critic, was almost more interesting and educative to the audience than the play itself. Mr. Littlewood argued that in this, the last great tragedy to be produced at the old Globe Theatre, the moral was as applicable to-day as it was in Shakespeare's time, namely, that there was no use in the greatness of power unless it was bound up with the welfare of the people.

The well-chosen cast gave an admirable interpretation. Mr. Acton Bond, of Toronto (as Cardinal Wolsey), Miss Eve M. Donne (Catharine of Aragon), Mr. Bellenden Clarke (Henry VIII.), and Mr. Eugene Wellesley (Duke of Buckingham) sustained the principal rôles.

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise were present at the performance, at which Lt.-Col. Gerald Birks made the interesting announcement that for nearly two years the Canadians have had a dramatic school in France, where "trench" theatrical parties are trained.

The company, which is under the auspices of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. and the direction of Mr. Acton Bond, have this week crossed to France for a six weeks' tour of the Canadian camps.

* *

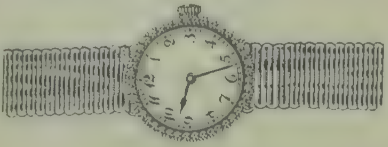
The Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, has issued a handbook giving information regarding land settlement, agricultural training, and loans for returned soldiers, in accordance with the Government's extended policy.

The Duchess of Devonshire, accompanied by Lady Perley, visited the Canadian Red Cross Headquarters, the I.O.D.E. Club for Canadian nurses, the Maple Leaf clubs and huts at Grosvenor Gardens, and the Beaver Hut on Monday afternoon, and expressed herself as very much pleased with the work being done by the different organisations

Photograph] 27TH BATTALION "SOCCER" TEAM: WINNERS OF CANADIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP. [*E. Hilton.*

The 27th (City of Winnipeg) Bn. Association team on Tuesday last won the Championship of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. As Corps champions, they had to meet the 3rd C.C.D. (Seaford), who were the winners of the O.M.F.C. (British Isles) championship. The teams played three games. The first of these the 27th won by 2—1, the second was a draw of one goal each, and the final game also went to the 27th by 2—1.

Back row (left to right): Sgt. Chamberlain, Cpl. S. Davidson, Pte. J. Milne, Sgt. A. Simpson, Pte. W. Simpson, L.-Cpl. H. H. Wakeman, Lt. W. Wayne, Pte. Joe. Rivett (Saskatoon), Pte. S. Howell, Pte. A. S. McLean. *Front row*: Pte. J. Nicholson, Pte. F. Sturch (Toronto), Pte. S. Gillies (Brandon), Cpl R. McInnes, and Pte. A. Crabtree (Brandon). Eleven of the players and officials seen in the photograph belong to Winnipeg.



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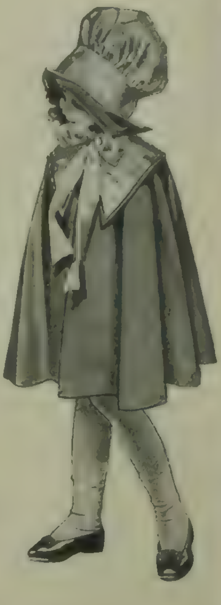

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Personal Staff.—A.D.C.—Temp. Lt. H. Y. Hicking, Sask. Regt. (Jan. 2).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capt. Temp. Lt. D'A. C. Higgins, Can. Art. (January 12). Staff Capt., Hdqr. O.M.F.C.—Hon. Capt. H. V. N Duggan, 1st C. Ont. Regt. (February 1). Staff Lt., 1st Cl.—Temp. Lt. R. E. Mathews, Que. Regt. (December 2, 1918).

Special Appointments.—Asst. Dir. of Postal Servs.—Temp. Maj. B. McG Caldwell, M.B.E., Can. Army Postal Corps, and to be act. Lt.-Col. while so empld. (October 18, 1918). Asst. Emb. Offr.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) D. Drummond, Gen. List, relinquishes his appt. and ceases to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 22 (February 6). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. R. Mortimore, Can. Army Pay Corps, ceases to be Comd. Paymr., Bordon Area (February 6). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 22. Temp. Maj. E. M. Watts, 1st C. Ont. Regt. (April 16, 1918). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 12.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) D. Hillman D.S.O., C.O.R.C.C., while empld. as Rly. Constrctnl. Engr. (April 17, 1918). Temp. Maj. J. G Cline, Can. M.G. Corps, ceases to be graded for pay under S.P., Cl. 30, and ceases to be secd. (January 1, 1918). The following cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. on vacating appts. as P.B. Offrs. :—Temp. Maj. E. W. Mermagen, Man. Regt. (January 31); temp. Maj. C. Moss, Sask. Regt.; temp. Maj. W. T. Brown, Can. Cav.; temp. Maj. S. K. Bennett, 1st C. Ont. Regt.; temp. Capt. F. J. Bloxam, 2nd C. Ont. Regt. (February 2); temp. Maj. H. B. King, B.C. Regt.; temp. Capt. J. Verth, 1st C. Ont. Regt.; temp. Capt. J. S. Lambert, Can. Cav. (February 3); temp. Maj. A. T. Marshall, Sask. Regt. (February 4).

OFFICERS WITH DECORATIONS, HEADQUARTERS, SEAFORD.

Back row (left to right): Capt. E. Bowler, D.C.M., Sen. Vet. Officer (Ottawa); Maj. D. H. Barnett, M.C., D.A.Q.M.G. (Vancouver); Maj. J. C. MacDonald, M.C., late G.S.O.3. (Vancouver); Maj. C. F. C. Porteous, M.C., D.A.A.G. (Montreal). *Front row*: Lt.-Col. A. G. Turner, M.C., G.S.O.1. (Ottawa); Lt.-Col. A. E. Taylor, D.S.O., late A.A. & Q.M.G. (Toronto); Maj. D. Adams, M.C., late G.S.O.2. (Toronto).

Photograph: E. Hilton.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. C. MacLaughlin ceases to be secd. for any duty with the R.A.F. (February 20). Temp. Lt. W. C. Thackray to be Adjt. to Labour Comdt. Can. Corps to fill estabt.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. R. St. C. Henderson, from Man., to be temp. Lt. Temp. Lt. C. U. Hebden to be act. Capt. while comd. a Co.

Canadian Tank Corps—Temp. Lt. W. M. Logan to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Co.

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. Thornely to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. J. A. Ferguson to be Adjt., vice temp. Lt. H. D. Serpell. Temp. Lt. H. S. Cooper relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., and ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.E. (January 16).

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. R. Hill is secd. for duty with the Can. Y.M.C.A.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. H. Kemmis-Betty, D.S.O., retires in the British Isles.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. N. Lyon retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. E. M. Amphlett, M.C., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt J. C Stewart, M.C., ceased to be secd. as a P.B. Officer, Can. Corps.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. A. G. Pearson, D.C.M., to be act. Maj.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. F. K. Prouse, M.C., to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. A. A. Gray, M.C. Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—C. E. McRae, M.C., J. C. D. D'Esterre. Temp. Lt. J. E. G Robinson to be act. Capt. Temp. Majs. to be act. Lt.-Cols. while spec. empld. :—J. Handley; C. A. V. McCormack. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while comdg. a Co. :—C. E. Stevenson, M.C., G. Sawley, M.M. Temp. Capt. F. R. Duminy is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial (January 10, 1919). Temp. Lt. T. M. P. Potts ceased to be secd. for duty with the Int. Corps.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. W. Morgan to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt. J. F. White ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 25).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. McBride ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 25). Temp. Lt. R. C. Sheridan is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial (February 27, 1919).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. Cox to be act. Capt. while secd. for duty with Khaki University of Canada. Temp. Lt. H. Metzler relinquishes the act rank of Capt. Temp. Capt. H. W Jones to take rank and precedence in his Bn and in the Army as if his appt. as temp. Capt. bore date February 23, 1916.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. H. Snell to be secd. for duty as Comdt. while spec. empld. (February 22, 1918, to January 7, 1919). Temp Lt. W. Martin to be act. Capt. while secd. for duty with Khaki University of Canada. Temp. Lt. A. Gibson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 19). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. P. French, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col. while spec. empld. Temp. Lt. J. A. Jenkyns to be act. Capt. while empld as Adjt. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. E. Colman, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp Lt. A. I. Wilkinson to be act. Capt. while empld. as Asst. Embkn. Officer, Havre. Temp. Lt. E. Dudley retires in the British Isles.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Maj. B. J. Saunders ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of National Service. (December 15). Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—Temp. Maj. G. P. Howe and temp. Lt. E. Cropper (February 23). Temp. Lt. W. Langtry, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office (February 20). Temp. Capt. J. C. Macquarrie ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions (February 23). Temp. Lt. N. F. McKela ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 24).

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. :—F. McGraw (February 23), E. N. Baillon (February 25). Temp. Lt. R. S. P. Lanaway to be act. Capt. while employ. as Adjt. Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles :—B. R. Bechtel, F. M. Tordiffe, M.C.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Maj. Le R. F. Grant to comd a Bn. Temp. Lt. D. D. MacCrimmon, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., on ceasing to be empld. as Asst. Light Rly. Engr. Temp. Capt A. C. Murray is secd. for duty with the War Office (February 14).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) B. C. Lewis to be temp. Capt.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt.-Col. K. H. McDougall, D.S.O., to comd. a Dist. The *Gazette* notifications on August 20 and September 28, concerning temp. Lt. R. C. Finnie, are cancelled. Temp. Lt. H. E. Rosborough ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (February 2).

C.A.D.C.—Temp. Lt. A. Kennedy, from 2nd C. Ont. Regt., and to be temp. Capt.

Imperial Forces.

Royal Canadian Navy.—Lt. G. N. Hinbard is apptd. to *Calliope*.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Capt. J. L. Gordon, D.F.C., to be act Maj. whilst empld. as Maj. (S.). Sec. Lt. F. I. Livingstone (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) is confirmed in his rank as Sec. Lt., Observer Officer. The following are transferred to Unempld. List :—Capt. J. H. Keens, Lt. (act Capt.) D. Sutherland, Lts. E. B. Crickmore and H. F. Hazell, Sec. Lts. W. Barlow, A. Cooper, J. Davidson, N. H. Haylock, G. M. Hughey, and R. L. Rogers Administrative Branch.—Lt. B. R. Perry to be Lt., from (A.). Lt. A. A. Frew is transferred to Unempld. List. Sec. Lts. to be Sec. Lts. from (A.) :—(Hon. Lt.) E. Cropper, R. C. Rogers. Sec. Lt. T. Temple (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) is confirmed in his rank as Sec. Lt.

7th Hussars.—Lt. L. P. Payne-Gallwey to be Capt.

R.A.M.C.—Capt. (Hon. Lt.-Col.) D. J. Armour, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., to be act. Maj. Temp. Capt. G. S. Clancy, M.D., relinquishes his commn. and retains the rank of Capt.

R.A.S.C.—Lt W. A. R. Holmes à Court relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds, and retains the rank of Lt.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Lt. R. W. Mollison to be Adjt., and to be act. Capt. (with pay and allces. as Lt.) whilst so empld., vice Lt. E. A. Hawke, T.F

R.F.A., Gen. Res. of Offrs.—Lt. P. E. Durnford, late R.F.A., to be Lt. Sec. Lt. J. W McKee, late R.F.A., to be Sec. Lt.

R.G.A.—Capt. E. P. Johnston, Can. Art., to be act. Maj. whilst comdg a Siege Batt.

London Regiment, 8th Bn (T.F.).—Sec. Lt. J. Gurney to be Lt.

* *

RETURNING SOLDIERS' EFFECTS.

Admitted to Canada Free of Duty.

As we continue to receive enquiries relating to furniture, etc., being taken back to Canada by soldiers and their families. we may repeat the statement that the Dominion Department of Customs has ruled that members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who have been serving abroad, on returning to Canada with furniture or other household effects, will be treated as original settlers, and come under the regulations as set forth in Tariff Item 705. This states that the following articles will be admitted free of duty :—

Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons, or other highway vehicles, agricultural implements, live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Provided that any dutiable article entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

* *

Since the war began in 1914, the Canadian Government Railways have carried a total of 767,400 troops on 1,279 trains (says the *Record*). In addition, many soldiers were carried on the regular trains between Montreal and Halifax.

Initial steps to organise welcomes to soldiers disembarking at Quebec this summer have been taken by a joint committee representing practically all Roman Catholic and Protestant societies in the city.

The exhibition of Canadian war photographs in colour was opened in the Royal Scottish Academy last week by Major-General Sir E. A. Fanshawe, K.C.B., commanding the Forth Garrison.

Any reader possessing spare copies of "Canada" for July 20, 1918, *and February* 22, 1919, *are requested to communicate with the Publishers, Craven House,* 113, *Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*

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BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

British Government Negotiates Contracts.

The negotiations which have been in progress between the Timber Controller, Sir James Ball, and the British Columbia Government for the last six months were satisfactorily concluded on Monday last, when a contract was entered into between the Controller and the Agent-General for the purchase of large quantities of railway sleeper-crossing timber and merchantable timber.

"This order," said Mr. F. C. Wade to a representative of *Canada*, "comes at a time when it will be particularly acceptable to our Province, as after the sudden termination of the spruce contracts at the close of the war 3,000 men, mostly with dependents, were thrown out of employment. There is now a great demand for labour in all the coast cities, particularly in the sawmills. We have 750,000 acres of standing timber and about 450 sawmills, which, owing to lack of orders, were about closing down, but this order will set all the wheels in motion and restore confidence in all branches of business."

Speaking of the recent negotiations, Mr. Wade said they were commenced months ago by Mr. Beale, the Timber Commissioner for British Columbia, who returned to Canada last month to take up the appointment of British Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg. "I am naturally gratified," said Mr. Wade, "at the result, and am indebted to Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, and to Sir George Perley, the High Commissioner, for their assistance in bringing about the result. Sir James Ball, the British Timber Commissioner, who was assisted by Mr. Meyer, has, I believe, concluded a very advantageous bargain, and during the negotiations showed much patience and courtesy and great knowledge of the resources of our Province and the importance of securing its timber for home consumption."

* *

QUEBEC EXEMPTIONS

Official figures for the Quebec military district show that out of 45,000 men of military age more than 30,000 were exempted from service by tribunals, 8,700 reported for service, and 6,011 failed to report (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Ottawa has instructed the military authorities to prosecute all deserters. Of those who reported for service only 6,000 have seen service in Canada, England, or France, the others having been given leave of absence by the military authorities.

* *

Brig.-General Smart, formerly commandant at Shorncliffe, speaking in the Quebec Legislative Assembly last week, severely criticised Canadian Overseas military administration.

Sir Edward Kemp, speaking at the National Liberal Club on Friday of last week, referred to the Kinmel Park disturbances. He did not contend, he said, that the Canadian Army was composed entirely of angels, but from what one read in the newspapers a stranger would take the view that they were barbarians. The discipline in the Canadian Army had been as good as the discipline in the best units of the Imperial Army.

CANADIAN-SPORTS IN BRUSSELS.

King Albert's Interest in Boxing.

Brussels, which has already been entertained in so many ways by the Canadians, on Saturday enjoyed a grand sports meeting organised by the Fourth Canadian Division. It included a boxing championship competition, the chief event of which was an international match between Attwood, the Canadian welter-weight champion, and Hickey, the British Second Army champion.

King Albert had announced that he would preside over the meeting, and the box allotted to him was draped with British and Belgian flags. The King arrived shortly after four o'clock, accompanied by General Rawlinson and Lt.-General Arthur Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces Overseas. The party was received by the Earl of Athlone, who conducted them to his box. All the soldiers in the hall gave three cheers for the King, who was apparently much moved by the cordiality of his reception.

On the finals of the bouts being proceeded with, the following were declared winners on points:—Feather-weight, Sergt. Macdonald; light-weight, Sergt.-Major Humphreys; welter-weight, Finlay; light heavy-weight, Burrows; while in the heavy-weight competition Williams knocked out Anderson in the first round.

The international contest between Attwood and Hickey was one of the most interesting, and provided a finished exhibition of the art of boxing. Attwood, taking advantage of his height and weight, had the better of the exchanges from the beginning. In the fourth round the referee gave the verdict to Attwood. In the interval Carpentier gave an exhibition of three rounds in his best style.

At the conclusion of the contests the King entered the ring and distributed the prizes and cups, afterwards retiring amid the renewed applause of the spectators.

The general impression (says Reuter's correspondent) is that Saturday's sports meeting constituted the finest propaganda that Great Britain could undertake in Belgium, and one which is very much appreciated. Belgian sportsmen in particular are delighted, because they feel in the presence of King Albert at such a gathering a definite recognition of the claims of boxing.

* *

LONDON TAILORING AND CANADIANS.

Canadians visiting this country, and especially those who have been engaged in the war, need no reminder that British tailors excel in the making of high-class suits for civilian and sporting purposes as well as uniforms for active service. Bernard Weatherill, of 55, Conduit Street, London, W., for instance, has gained a great reputation during the war for the excellence of the work done by his establishment, often under most trying and urgent conditions. As an expert in riding breeches before the war, he gained as many as 12 highest awards. It is no wonder, therefore, that during the war the number of pairs of breeches made by Mr. Weatherill for officers was very great, and it may be expected that now, in peace, the breeches and sporting suits turned out by his establishment will be distinguished by the same excellence of quality, cut and style.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, April 2.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Mar. 26.	Thurs., Mar. 27.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week has been on a meagre scale, and quotations have moved narrowly and undecidedly with a downward tendency predominating.

Canadian securities have been quiet. There has been little movement among the gilt-edged securities. The 4½ per cents. hold steady at 96, and the fours at 84. The 3½ per cents. rule steady at 75, the previous quotation. The municipal group has also been hard without net variation on the week. Montreal 4½ per cents. at 86, and Toronto 4½ per cents at 84, have met quiet support.

In the railroad group Canadian securities hold steady around 175. Grand Trunk junior stocks have further fallen 1 to 1½, and the 2nd Pref. at 39½ is 2 down, but the 1st Pref at 54, and the Guaranteed Stock at 52, are both about 2 better, having become oversold. The market is still awaiting the impending meeting. The bad annual statement and the passing of all dividends for the past year on the Guaranteed and Preference stocks had little perceptible effect. The company's January statement was a poor one, showing net earnings £16,800 down. Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. Debs. have further fallen 2 to 55½, and Canadian Northern Income Debs. at 47½ are 1 down.

Hudson's Bays in the land group have settled back a little to 8½.

Industrials have been quiet and checkered. Dominion Steels at 62 have fallen 2½. Canadian Cars hold at 59, but the Pref. at 104 has lost a point. Canada Cement Pref. has risen ½ to 101, but the Common has not varied. Cockshutt Plow Pref. marked at about 94, and the Common at 24. Lake Superiors have gained 1 at 21. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 79½ hold its previous good advance. There has been a continuance of moderate activity in some of the out-of-the-way shares as chronicled in our securities table.

Brazilian Tractions keep around 55. Mexico Trams bonds have dropped 1½ to 62½.

There has been revived support for Canadian silver mining specialities, and Mining Corp. of Canada has jumped 2s. to 14s. 6d. Casey Cobalts are about the same, but Kirkland Lake Props. have stiffened.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 7.

The market improvement which I noticed in my last letter continued and gained strength in the latter part of February, which, as a result, was the best month since last summer for Stock Exchange business. A good many notable increases in value were recorded as a result of the month's trading, some of the most substantial gains being made in the pulp and paper and textile groups. Thus Laurentide advanced 13¾ points during the month; Abitibi rose 15½; Price Bros., 27; Spanish River Pref., 9, and Common, 2½; and Riordon, 4½. Among the textiles Penmans rose 12½ points, and Dominion Textile, Montreal Cottons, and Wabasso also rose substantially. The power group, led by Montreal Power, which gained 4¾, also came in for considerable attention, and at the end of the month the markets both in Montreal and Toronto were active, with trading well distributed and covering a much wider range of securities than has been usual of recent months. Steamships were naturally favourably affected by the report issued towards the end of February, which shows that the company did even better last year than in 1917

The general improvement has continued throughout this first week of March. Interest in the textile group was stimulated by the excellent reports issued by Penmans and Montreal Cottons, and Dominion Textile and Canadian Cottons, from which it is expected that highly satisfactory financial statements will soon be forthcoming, prominently shared in the attention. In Montreal Ames-Holden Pref. advanced 4 points on a sudden demand. In Toronto considerable activity in the stocks of National Steel Car ensued on the announcement of the purchase of that undertaking by the American Car and Foundry Company. A spurt in Brazilian Traction seems to have been due to the generally improved feeling.

Riordon's report for last year shows net profits equalling 18 per cent. on the Common stock after payment of Preferred dividends, which, though this is less than the abnormally high rate of profit earned in 1917, can only be regarded as very satisfactory. Ticerondoga Pulp and Paper, the American subsidiary of Riordon, shows last year profits equalling 56.2 on the Common stock after allowing for all deductions except the Government war tax. Last year this company exhibited profits at the startling rate of 156.4 on its Common stock, while in 1916 the rate shown was 126.5.

In the last day or two the textiles and paper stocks have paused a little in their advance, but the general strength has been well maintained, and Montreal Power, Spanish River Pref., Montreal Cottons, Wabasso, Smelters, Shawinigan and Riordon, of which the two first have been the most active, have continued to show gains. Talk of a merger between Laurentide and Laurentide Power continues, but without further apparent effect upon Laurentide stock, though the Power shares have advanced. In Toronto, Dominion Canners, which had previously advanced, fell back 1½ owing to disappointment at no dividend announcement being made at the annual meeting on Wednesday.

In the bond markets the steady buying has continued. Yesterday's transactions in bonds in Toronto created a record, the activity centreing upon the bonds of the old War Loans and the Victory Loans. No doubt the approach of a new Budget date stimulates realisation by those with money to invest of the fact that the Victory Loans are immune from income tax.

(*Continued on page* 386.)

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government and Provincial Stocks.

Canada.—3½ p.c., 1914-19, 100⅛; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 96¼; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 81⅞; 3½ p.c., 1930-60, 74¼; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 85⅛; 2½ p.c., 60; 3 p.c., 1938, 73⅞.

Alberta. 4½ p.c., 1934, 84.

British Columbia. 4½ p.c., 1941, 88½; 3 p.c. Reg., 67½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 76.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 82½; 4 p.c., 1895, 84½; 3½ p.c., 1906, 73½.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c., 80⅜.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 71½; 4 p.c. Reg., 78¼; 4½ p.c., 84½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 88½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 85¾; 3 p.c., 72.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 93; 4 p.c., 1949, 76½; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 100¼.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 86.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-53, 94; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 87; 4½ p.c., 1918-51, 86.

Hamilton.—4 p.c., 1930-40, 82.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 85; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76⅜; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86½.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 72.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 72.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 68¾; 4 p.c., 1923, 92½.

Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1941-61, 72.

South Vancouver.—5 p.c., 78¾.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-48, 75; 4 p.c., 1922-28, 91½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 85¼.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-61-2, 71; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 71; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 94¼; Van. and Dist. Joint Sewers, 80.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 75.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 75¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 82½.

Railways.

Alberta & G.W.—5 p.c. Bds., 84½.

Algoma Cent. & H.—5 p.c. (stamped), 57½; Term 5 p.c. Bds. (stamped), 66; Eastern 5 p.c. Bds., 63½.

Atlantic & N.-W.—5 p.c. Bds., 91¼; Atlantic & St. Lawrence 6 p.c., 107½.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. Deb., 73¼.

Can. Atlantic.—1st Bds., 62.

Can. N. Ontario.—3½ p.c. Deb., 1961, 71½.

Can. N. Pacific.—4 p.c., 70½.

C.N.R.—4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 66¼; 4 p.c. Deb. Bds., 80¼; 1st Mor. Deb. Bds., 83; 4 p.c. Guar. Deb., 83⅛; 3 p.c. Deb., 62¾; 3½ p.c. Dom. Guar. Deb., 69¼; 4 p.c. Alberta Deb., 75; 4 p.c. Sask. Deb., 74; 4 p.c. Man. Deb., 83; 4 p.c. Ont. Div. Deb., 83; 5 p.c. Land Mort. Deb., 92¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 46½; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes B., 98⅞.

C.P.R.—175; Pref., 74½; 4 p.c. Deb., 81; Special Invest. Fund 6 p.c. Note, 104½; Dominion Atlantic 2nd Deb., 73½; Duluth Winnipeg & Pac., 4 p.c. Deb., 68½.

G.T.P.—3 p.c. Bds., 64⅜; 4 p.c. Bds. Prairie sec., 56½; 4 p.c. Mountain sec., 56; 4 p.c. Deb., 55⅛; Branch Lines, 1939, 74; 4 p.c. (L. Superior), 69½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 91½; G.T. West. 1st Mort. Bds., 61½; Dollar Bds., 66; G.T.R. Con., 9; 4 p.c. Guar., 50¼; 1st Pref., 54¼; 2nd Pref., 40½; 3rd Pref., 19¼; 4 p.c. Perp Deb., 63¾; 5½ p.c. Notes, 1920, 96¾; 6 p.c. Notes Rep. Oct. 21, 98⅜.

Manitoba & S.-W.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. Bds., 89½.

Ont. & Quebec.—5 p.c. Deb., 93.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. Debs., 82.

Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c. 1st Mort., 64.

St. Lawrence & Ottawa.—4 p.c. Deb., 69.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—69.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Can. Finance.—4/3.

Anglo-Newfoundland Devt.—1st Deb., 95.

B.C. Fruit Lands.—2/1½.

Bank of Montreal.—44¼.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—44.

Can. Land & Irr.—8/8; 18/- pd., 6/4½; 6 p.c. Debs., 60.

Hudson's Bay.—8½; Pref., 90/7½.

N. Coast Lands.—Debs., 31.

San Antonio Land.—1st Mt., 24½.

S. Winnipeg Land.—Deb., 22½.

Trust & Loan of Can.—£3 pd., 88/9; Deb., 72½

West. Can. Land.—2/9; 5 p.c. Deb., 63½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—72; 1st Mt., 74½.

Can. Vickers.—1st Deb., 102¼.

Lake Superior.—1st Mt., 75

Nova Scotia Steel.—1st Mt., 81½.

Tramways, Light and Power.

B.C. Electric.—Prefd., 43; Prefce., 60; Defd., 40; 4½ p.c. Deb., 61.

Brazilian Traction.—54¾; Pf., 89.

Can. Marconi.—15/-.

Elect. Dev. of Ont.—Gold Bds., 92¾.

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Deb., 2nd issue, 96; Light & Power, 92½; Water & Power Bonds, 76½.

Shawinigan Water & Power.—123; 4½ p.c. Cons. Debs., 82½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Deb., 81.

Miscellaneous.

Belding, Paul, Corticelli Silk.—Debs., 80

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Gold Bds., 46.

Bells United Asbestos.—42/-.

Can. Cement.—Pf., 100.

Can. Car.—Pf., 102½

Can. Pacific Lumber.—1st Mt., 30.

Can. W. Lumber.—2/-; Pf., 12/1½; Debs., 46½; Inc. Deb., 16½; Defd. Int. Wts., 16½.

Cockshutt Plow.—24; Pf., 93¾

Can. S.S. Lines.—1st Mt., 84; Voting Certs., 59¾

Dom. Canners.—Bds., 92¾.

Dom. Glass.—Pref., 90⅜.

Forest Mills of B.C.—3/-; Inc. Deb., 17; 5 p.c. Debs., 37½.

Furness Withy.—71/-; Pf., 8⅜.

Imp. Tob. of Canada.—24/6 xd.; Pf., 18/9

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Pref., 107¾.

Ontario Pulp & Paper.—Gold Bds., 80½.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills.—Pf., 79⅝; 6 p.c. Bds., 89; Debs., 87½.

Mining.

Burnside.—11/3.

Casey Cobalt.—4/-.

Kirkland Lake Props.—48/1½.

Mining Corp. of Can.—14/9.

Mond Nickel.—79/4½; Pf., 23/-; Non Cum. Pf., 22/-.

Rossland Kootenay.—1/7.

Tough Oakes.—13/9.

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RESERVE FUND	226 027
TOTAL ASSETS	837,162

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Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital	-	£308,219 3 7
Reserve Fund	-	£328 767 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,457,192.

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Guaranteed Trust investments.

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A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.

Bankers:—
Bank of Scotland. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—During 1918 a total of 79,074 immigrants entered Canada, of whom 71,314 came from the United States. The highest immigration recorded was in 1913, when 402,432 persons entered the Dominion, of whom 150,542 were British and 139,900 United States citizens.

——Certificates of naturalisation and of re-admission to British citizenship were granted to 9,029 persons during the year ended March 31, 1918. This number included 471 "Austrians," 48 Germans, 240 French, 170 Belgians, 107 Japanese, 406 Norwegians, 1,163 Russians, and 5,192 Americans.

——Savings bank deposits in the Canadian banks increased by $31,500,000 during January, bringing the total deposits to $999,000,000. The record was in September last, when the deposits totalled $1,039,000,000.

TORONTO.—The Premier, Sir William Hearst, states that the Government is studying the question of establishing an aerial patrol in Ontario forests.

——The *Toronto News* has been purchased on behalf of a company, of which Mr. C. W. McDiarmid is the general manager.

——Immediate action, providing for railway extension in Northern Ontario, is indicated in the Budget presented by the Provincial Treasurer, the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, who stated that survey parties will be placed in the field as soon as possible with a view to the construction of the railway into Golconda and the extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from its present terminus at Cochrane to James Bay.

——The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hastings, has reported to the local Board of Health that 5,000 new houses are needed in the city.

WELLAND.—Mr. L. B. Duff, Industrial Commissioner here, reports a gain in population of 10.6 per cent. in 1918; the total assessment is $7,638,110, an increase of more than a million dollars over the previous year. The value of Welland's industrial production for the war totalled $28,765,000.

GUELPH.—Flax Spinners, Ltd., commenced operations on February 17, and is producing wet spun linen yarns as sixty lea. The plant will eventually spin up to eighty lea. These yarns are being spun from Canadian flax and are the first wet spun yarns produced in Canada. When the balance of the equipment manufactured in Belfast and Leeds is installed, the plant will have a capacity of approximately 1,000,000 pounds of finished yarn per annum. This company is a subsidiary of Dominion Linens, Ltd.

TIMMINS.—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway are to extend the Porcupine branch to Mattagami River, and are constructing docks and warehouses at that point.

BRIDGEBURG.—The *War Leveret*, the first standard ship to be built here, has been successfully launched from the yard of the Allis Chambers Co.

BRANTFORD.—On Dalhousie Street a new theatre is to be erected, to cost $250,000.

INGERSOLL.—Voting on an industrial by-law, by an overwhelming majority gives to the town two large industries—the Ingersoll File Co., formerly the Port Hope File Works, and the T. E. Bissell Co., of Elora, manufacturers of farming implements. The by-law empowers the Council to lease from the John Morrow Screw and Nut Co. the large plant of the Noxon Co., which they acquired recently, and to sub-lease it for manufacturing purposes, granting exemption from taxation for a period of ten years.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. The Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Mines and Fisheries, states that in 1918 the total value of mineral production reached $18,572,593, as against $16,189,179 in 1917. Asbestos led with $9,000,000.

——During a discussion on the Bill to provide grants of land to returned soldiers, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labour, said that the lots would run about 100 acres each, ranging in value from $500 to $800. Men taking land will have to work it.

——Mr. W. S. Bullock, M.P.P. for Shefford, has been appointed Liberal Whip.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Arthur J. Hodgson, of Westmount, has established two scholarships at McGill University in memory of his son, Sydney J. Hodgson, killed in action.

——The price of the *Star* was advanced to two cents a copy on March 17.

——Mr. John Torrance has been elected to succeed the late Mr. Andrew A. Allan as President of the Shipping Federation of Canada.

THREE RIVERS.—The local shipyards claim to have set up a record in building the complete frame of a wooden vessel within four working days of nine hours each. The vessel is one of ten being built here for the French Government.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—At the opening of the third session of the Provincial Legislature the Speech from the Throne promised a measure "to attract as many soldiers as possible to New Brunswick and to provide them with land specially adapted to agriculture." Dr. J. E. Hetherington was elected Speaker in succession to Mr. William Currie, resigned.

——Premier Foster informed a temperance delegation that there would be no increase in the percentage of alcohol in beer before a referendum, which would not be submitted to the electorate until the soldiers had returned home.

ST. JOHN.—Mayor R. T. Hayes and Mr. T. H. Bullock, Commissioner of the Harbour, have been at Ottawa in connection with the nationalisation of this port. The city wants the Government to pay for all improvements and to undertake a bond issue totalling $2,250,000. The Government is offering to take care of a bond issue for $1,350,000. It is proposed to place the harbour under a Federal Commission, as in the case of Montreal.

PETITCODIAC.—Almost the entire business section of this town has been destroyed by fire; estimated damage, $150,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—At Stellarton 280 cases of whisky were seized concealed in a car of hay.

——In 1918 2,814 new motor vehicles were registered, making a total of 9,996 since the Motor Vehicle Act first came into force. The number of chauffeurs registered during the fiscal year was 1,727.

PARRSBORO.—On March 4 Capt. J. E. Pettis launched at Spencer's Island a tern schooner named *Minas Prince*. This is of 457 tons, fitted with hoisting power.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Moratorium Act is not to be altered during the present session of the Legislature.

—Compulsory investigation of working conditions, including wages, cost of living, housing and capital, is the part of a special Board appointed by the Provincial Government.

——After sitting since January 23, the fourth session of the Provincial Legislature was prorogued last week.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Plans in connection with soldier settlement in this Province were arranged at a conference between Commissioner Maher, of Ottawa, and Major R. J. Shore, Western Director of the Board, with representatives of the Provincial Government and the G.W.V.A. Tenders will be called for suitable agricultural land, from which intending soldier settlers can select a farm, subject to a valuation by the Board.

(*Continued on page 387.*)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

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THE BANK HAS 418 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

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Ontario after the War—WATER POWER.

The whole industrial success of Ontario may be said to depend upon the development of its water power.

The water power of Ontario is cheapened and made generally available by Government control and operation, and nearly every city and town in Ontario has already been provided with hydro-electric power both for lighting and manufacturing purposes.

The importance of this phase of development may be realised from the fact that Ontario to-day has 16,000 factories depending upon water power, with an annual output amounting to $579,000,000.

The enormous reserve of Ontario's water power may be realised from the fact that, of the many millions of horse-power available, only about 10 per cent. has, up to now, been brought under control.

ONTARIO

For full particulars apply to—

Brig.-Gen. R. MANLEY-SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,630,000.

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Paid-up Capital - - - £2,000,000
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Deposits - - - - - £29,202,380

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Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.
Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.
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Reserve Fund.. .. .. 7,000,000.00
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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

"CANADA" is the only newspaper which has always published each week since the outbreak of war the full official lists of rank and file casualties, without any mutilation or curtailment.

"CANADA'S" biographical notes on officers are by far the most complete that are published, and its records of Canadians serving in Imperial units are a unique feature.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $19,075,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,901,613.

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FULLY PAID ... $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND $1,000,000

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000. Reserve Funds, $15,500,000. Aggregate Assets, $427,500,000

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Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,437,973. Total Deposits (January 1919), $132,000,000. Total Assets (January 1919), $162,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *Managing Director.*
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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
292 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain: THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

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NEWFOUNDLAND The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated.
Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest, in fin, fur, and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of $50 (£10) and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of $10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining, Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and **Iron Mines** in active operation

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established

For information respecting SPORT, apply to Mr John C. STONE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, N.F.; respecting LANDS, to the Hon. J. A. CLIFT, K.C., Minister of Agriculture and Mines, St. John's, N.F.; and otherwise to the—

Hon. W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.

A number of [illegible] by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for [illegible]

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(Continued from page 382.)

SASKATCHEWAN—*(continued)* :

REGINA.—Saskatchewan now ranks third in Canada in respect to the number of bank branches, with 482. Ontario has 1,183 and Quebec 837, Alberta 300, and Manitoba 244.

SASKATOON.—A reduction in the city assessment of $946,724, an increase in wages to city employees of nearly $50,000 per annum, and a surplus carried from 1918 of $33,207 are features of the Budget presented to the new City Council by Commissioner Yorath. Among the capital expenditures proposed for 1919 are:—A park and pleasure grounds along the river bank as part of the city's memorial to the Saskatoon soldiers who died at the Front.

At Delisle last week fire destroyed the east side and threatened the destruction of the hotel and railway station. Help was sent from here.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Provincial Legislature has chosen this city as the location of the co-operative stockyards.

That the Dominion Government should open up the country to the north of here by constructing a railway through to the Beaver Lake district, where extensive mining claims are awaiting development, was the gist of a resolution passed by the City Council.

KINDERSLEY.—Walter Linwood, a returned soldier, last year secured a homestead of 160 acres here, and borrowed $1,000 from the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board. After harvesting his first crop and paying all expenses he has repaid the entire loan.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The gross earnings of the Provincial Government telephones during 1918 were $1,393,513 and net earnings $619,918.

——"There are now eight drills actually at work in the Peace River oilfield, and there will be eleven more in the spring if present plans do not miscarry," states Mr. C. W. Frederick, editor of the *Peace River Record* and President of the Board of Trade of that town.

CALGARY.—Increases in every department of the schools are shown by the annual reports. The average daily attendance increased from 7,746 in 1917 to 8,241 in 1918, and the teaching staff from 238 members in 1917 to 254 in 1918. The actual registration increased from 11,093 to 12,156.

MEDICINE HAT.—Work will soon start on the continuation of the Canadian National Railways branch from Red Deer River to this city, states the president, Mr. Hanna.

VIKING.—There are good chances of getting commercial gasoline from the gas at Viking, according to D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, who made a series of tests in the field in September. Three of the wells were examined, including the original Edmonton well, where the first drilling was done. This well and No. 4 both gave promise, Mr. Dowling reports, of producing a good quality of gasoline.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The total salmon pack of this Province last year totalled 1,616,157 cases, an increase of 58,672 over 1917.

——The Hon. John Hart, Provincial Minister of Finance, announces a surplus of $1,019,000 for the first nine months of the fiscal year.

——Canada's sawmills now produce annually nearly 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber, half of which comes from this Province.

—Under agreements that wages should be adjusted according to the cost of living, the wages in the British Columbia shipyards and contract shops have been reduced by one cent per hour.

VANCOUVER.—The keel was laid last week of one of the four 8,100-ton steel steamers building for the Dominion Government at Coughlan yards. The yard has completed building six 8,800-ton freighters for the British Government.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway will add another pier to the harbour here and extend their passenger and freight service on the Pacific.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Customs receipts for 1918 totalled $238,084. The halibut catch amounted to 15,206,700 lbs.; salmon, 86,934,500 lbs.; cod, 2,218,900 lbs.; herring, 2,390,400 lbs.; flat fish, 1,539,000 lbs. Building permits for 1918 presented a total expenditure of $106,301, of which $55,400 was spent on the extension of warehouses and wharf buildings along the waterfront.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Grand Trunk in 1918. This week brings the preliminary annual revenue statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, which, as could only be expected, is not a very cheerful document. For the benefit of our readers and for purposes of reference, we set out in tabular form the results for the year 1918, together with the comparative figures for 1917:

	1918.	1917.	
Gross Receipts...	£12.655.200	£9.957,100	£2,698100 inc.
Working Expenses	10,980,000	8,065,100	2,914,900 inc.
Net Receipts	1,675,200	1,892,000	216,800 dec.
Balance of Income from Rentals and Hire of Equipment	181,900	88,700	93,200 inc.
Total Net Revenue ...	1,857,100	1,980,700	123,600 dec.
Net Revenue Charges, less Credits	1,518,500	1,411,500	107,000 inc.
Balance	338,600	569,200	230,600 dec.
Estimated Deficit on Account of Lines under United States Government control ...	336,800	542,900	206,100 dec.
Surplus	£1,800	£26,300	£24,500 dec.

The outstanding fact is that the net balance, which was £569,200 a year ago, has shrunk to £338,600, and that the company has consequently been unable to earn anything in the way of dividends for either the Guaranteed or Preference shareholders, the two increases in rates sanctioned by the Railway Commission having been utterly inadequate to meet the abnormal conditions arising out of the war. It is interesting to note the very different results which attended the operations of the lines which have been under the control of the United States Government. The estimated deficit on these was, for 1917 £542,900, and for 1918 only £336,800, an improvement of £206,100, as against a balance on the wrong side in the case of the Canadian mileage of £230,600. In *Canada* we have dealt with the latest developments in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific system and the heavy slump in the stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway itself. Next week, as the result of Mr. Smithers' speech on Friday, which is being eagerly awaited in financial circles, we should be in a position to throw some light on the steps which led up to the present unfortunate position in the relations of the Ottawa Government and Mr. Smithers and his colleagues with regard to the negotiations for the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway Co.'s system and the appointment of a Receiver for its unfortunate subsidiary. Meanwhile, we may note that the latest developments have aroused much alarm in the minds of the holders of securities of both the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, and considerable hostile criticism in financial circles and in the Press with regard to the attitude of the Canadian Government.

* * *

A Market Estimate of Hudson's Bays. Holders of Hudson's Bays and intending purchasers will be glad to read an estimate by a financial firm well informed on Canadian land values as to the intrinsic worth of this security. The authority in question offers the following conservative estimate of what may be called the breaking-up value of Canada's premier land security:—

Invested in the Store—fur, general trading and cash ..	£4,000 000
Town sites, estimated value	4,000 000
Instalments due on land already sold	3,000.000
	£11,000,000
Deduct preference capital	£2,000 000
Balance	£9,000.000

(Equal to £9 per share.)

The valuation of the town sites is based on the assessable value for 1915 for taxation purposes—£4,500,000. To be added to this estimated net valuation of £9,000,000 is, of course, the 3,500,000 acres of unsold farm lands, which are considered as worth quite £3 10s. per acre—equal to £12,250,000, or £12 per share. On this basis the purchaser of Hudson's Bays at £9 or under acquires an interest in Canada of 3½ acres of land free of cost, the administration of which is in most able hands, and which is likely to eventually prove to be worth much more than the moderate valuation of £3 10s. put upon it by the Stock Exchange firm responsible for this interesting estimate. Whilst Hudson's Bays are, of course, not such a bargain now as they were in the early days of the war, when for a short time the market allowed them to remain in the region of a five-pound note, and when, it will be remembered, we persistently pointed out the absurdity of such a quotation, they are still not unduly appraised at their present price, and should undoubtedly see £10 within the next twelve months.

**

In our note last week entitled "A Shaking of the Dry Bones" it was stated by a typographical error that Rossland-Kootenay shares had recently been up to nearly 7s. This should, of course, have been 2s.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

Cadet L. H. W. (Ripon).—The speech you quote fully explains your position.

H. O. A. (Seaford). — The award is announced in this issue.

M. W. (Rye).—The information has been forwarded.

C. M. B. (Etaples).—We cannot say. Apply to your Paymaster.

G. T. (Orpington).—The gratuity dates from enlistment to discharge.

F. E. (Bournemouth).—Apply to the Director of Graves Registration, Winchester House, St. James's Square, London.

C. T. G. (Ripon).—Cadets are not entitled to wear the Sam Browne belt until they receive their commission.

Doubtful (Seaford).—We understand that the entire period of your service will count as overseas service in respect of the gratuity.

J. A. M. (Matlock Bath).—Apply through your O.C., who will forward the application to Headquarters.

P. S. (Shorncliffe).—It is entirely a matter of accomodation; and we think married men are under no great hardship.

T. J. B. (Stockbridge).—(1) It depends on the amount of your gratuity from the R.A.F. (2) Yes.. (3) We know of no such decoration.

R. G. K. (Basingstoke).—We have forwarded your inquiry to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

P. H. D. (Toronto).—The fault lies with the authorities who compiled the lists of awards; we merely followed the particulars given in the official *London Gazette.*

N. B. F. (Records).—(1) See reply to "W. A. R.," Yatesbury. (2) Questions of pension are decided only on medical examination at time of discharge.

In Doubt (Ripon).—Write to Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Canuck (Ripon).—You are not entitled to wear the Italian service ribbon until such time as authorisation is given through the medium of a Routine Order.

Fort Garry's Wife. — Your furniture would come under the description of settler's effects, and would be admitted duty-free (see text of Customs regulations on page 379.

W. T. J. (London).—If your Imperial gratuity exceeds what you would have received from the O.M.F.C., you will receive nothing from the latter.

J. S. A. (Bramshott).—(1) You will be entitled to the full gratuity, based on your rank at date of discharge. (2) Ottawa will possess duplicates of your original attestation papers, which can, if necessary, be referred to if your claim is questioned.

Mex (Eastbourne) and C. I. B. D. (France).—We prefer to disclaim any responsibility in fixing the amount of your gratuity. The Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., will do this.

C. N. G. (Maida Vale). — A lieutenant's gratuity (without separation allowance), based on three years' service, is £112 13s. 2d. Under the present policy your flying pay does not enter into the argument.

E. J. (Basingstoke).—(1, 2, and 3) Apply to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11, Charing Cross. W.C. (4) Apply Major Kippen, Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 6, Hanover Square, W.1.

M. E. M. (London, N.).—(1) No limit has been announced to the duration of the offer of a free passage. (2) A matter of arrangement at the time, depending on shipping accommodation.

C. A. I. (Kinmel Park).—Write to Lt.-Col. K. C. Bedson, Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W., for information as to grants of land to returned soldiers.

W. L. P. (Ripon).—Your case is too complicated for us to give an interpretation. You can only wait until your discharge, when the Paymaster of your dispersal area will settle the matter for you.

S. J. T. (France).—You can get your discharge in England if you fulfil the requirements laid down. It will not affect your gratuity. We are forwarding the particulars you request.

J. Y. H. (Orpington).—Write to Officer i/c Repatriation Records, Winchester, for free return passage for himself and family, and the refund of his own passage to England. The refund will be made by the Imperial Government.

V. J. Q. (Manchester).—(1) Apply to the Canadian Pay Office, 7, Millbank, London. S.W., for Form P.880 (provided you served at the Front). (2) You do not lose the right to participate in the Government land settlement scheme.

Pinniweg (Epsom).—(1) $480, and allowances for children. (2) There is no "sure sign" of a pension. The decision will rest with the medical board at the time of your examination on discharge. (3) Secretary-Treasurer, G.W.V.A., Room 85. 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Applications for membership are received only from those who have already received their discharge.

W. A. R. (Yatesbury).—The Order-in-Council governing the O.M.F.C. gratuity provides that:—"Officers and men discharged from the C.E.F. for the purpose of joining the Imperial Forces will be entitled to a gratuity for the period of their service, *less* the amount of any gratuity paid by the Imperial Government." You cannot be a regular reader, or you would have seen this reply before.

A. F. C. (Kinmel Park).—Recruits for the Hong Kong Police Force must fulfil the following requirements:—Unmarried (this is essential) and of good character, age between 18 and 25, height (minimum) of 5 ft. 8 ins., with chest measurement (minimum) of 33 ins. If you satisfy these demands, and are available for demobilisation, write to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. Particulars of the Shanghai Force are not available.

W. A. (France).—Of the original 1st and 2nd Bns. of C.M.R. which went to South Africa, the 1st Bn. was subsequently converted into the R.C.D. and the 2nd Bn. became the 1st C.M.R. Another 2nd C.M.R. was subsequently organised under Col. Evans, who had previously commanded the 1st Bn. All the foregoing were in action. The 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th C.M.R. arrived at Cape Town a day or two before Peace was declared, and, therefore, saw no fighting.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 381.)

Among current prices Dominion Steel is 59⅝; Steel of Canada, 60; Canadian Car, 32, Pref., 87; Cement, 68⅞, Pref., 99; Canadian Gen. Electric, 105½; Canadian Locomotive, 63, Pref., 90; Steamships, 43¾, Pref., 78; Abitibi, 66½; Brompton, 58; Laurentide, 205¾; Riordon, 121, Pref., 95; Spanish River, 20½, Pref., 78; Wayagamack, 50; Canadian Cottons, 70¾, Pref., 77; Montreal Cottons, 61½; Dominion Textile, 107½; Penmans, 90; Wabasso, 68; Ames-Holden, 28½, Pref., 77; Montreal Power, 91⅛; Shawinigan, 116; Laurentide Power, 68⅜; Smelters, 25⅞; Hillcrest, 44; Lake of the Woods, 158; Maple Leaf Pref., 100; Dominion Canners, 35½, Pref., 84¾; Brazilian, 52; Quebec Railway, 19.

Mr. F. G. Wallace has been elected president of the Canadian Locomotive Company in succession to the late Mr. J. J. Harty, and Mr. J. L. Whiting, K.C., succeeds Mr. Wallace in the vice-presidency. The company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred and 1½ per cent. on the Common stocks

* *

Nipissing Mines. — A dividend has been declared of 12 cents per share, less tax, payable March 21. Last year the dividend was 25 cents per share.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The directors have declared regular semi-annual dividend (No. 14) of 3 per cent. on preference, payable March 31. Interim dividend (No. 32) of 1½ per cent. on ordinary has also been declared, payable March 28.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1950.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Stock will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 30th April, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants, payable 1st May, 1919.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.3, March 17, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 689 March 22, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

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TIMBER IMPORT RESTRICTIONS REVOKED.

The Board of Trade, by a notice dated March 5, under the Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1918, have cancelled as from March 31 all the Orders relating to the purchase of imported timber abroad and also withdrawn the maximum prices both for imported and home-grown timber supplies other than pitwood. As regards importation, no licences will now be required for the importation of hewn, sawn, planed, or dressed timber of all kinds, including hardwoods and sleepers; this does not include pitwood and manufactured or semi-manufactured goods, such as boxboards, for which licences will still be required unless they are produced in and imported from parts of the British Empire. The stocks of timber belonging to the Government will be disposed of after March 31, at prevailing market prices. A further announcement regarding pitwood will be made later.

* *

Bank of Montreal. — Branches have been opened at Leamington and Ingersoll, Ont., and Killam and Lougheed, Alta.

Ogilvie Flour Mills. — A dividend is announced of 3 per cent. ($3 per share), less tax, on common stock for quarter, payable April 1.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada. — Dividends of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred and 1¼ per cent. on the Common shares have been declared for quarter ending 31st inst., payable on April 15, to holders of record 1st prox.

Union Bank of Canada. — Branches have been opened at Bentley and Clive, Alta.; McNutt and Mantario, Sask.; Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, and Oakburn, Man. The following branches have been re-opened: — Major, Netherhill and Salvador, Sask., and Clairmont, Alta.

Manitoba Stock.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce notify that the transfer books of the Province of Manitoba 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1950, will be closed from April 10 to 30, inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants, payable May 1.

Canada Permanent Mortgage. — The annual report for 1918 shows net profits of $824,532 after deducting interest, expenses of management and all charges and losses, together with war taxes and contributions to patriotic funds. This, with the balance at credit of profit and loss at end of 1917, made a total of $1,022,509 available for distribution. Of this amount dividends amounting to 10 per cent. absorbed $600,000; $250.000 was placed to reserve, and the balance, $172,509, is carried forward at credit of profit and loss account. Reserve fund now stands at $5,500,000. Total assets amount to $31,461.387.

Penmans Ltd.—The annual report for 1918 fully maintains the fine record which the company has set for itself in recent years, and amply justifies the recent increase in the dividend. Sales during the year totalled $8,648.382, or $1,751,986 in excess of those for 1917. Profits at $1,358,331 were $122,589 better than 1917. In the net earnings remaining after deducting bond interest and depreciation the proportionate increase was even greater, as at $1,137,171 they exceeded the corresponding figures for 1917 by $221,653, representing an increase of over 24 per cent. After deducting Preferred dividends, patriotic subscriptions and war taxes the balance represented nearly 33 per cent. on the common stock. This is slightly below the percentage of 34.5 shown in 1917, but this is much more than accounted for by an increase of $263,356 in the war taxes paid by the company. Dividends and bonuses amounting to 7½ per cent. were paid during the year, $500,000 was placed to reserve, and $42,300 was added to the previous surplus, making the total surplus carried forward $850.167. Reserve now stands at $2,500.000, or $500,000 more than the amount of the bonds outstanding. Reserve and surplus total $3,350.167. The balance-sheet shows total current assets of $5.043,883, and total current liabilities $1,889,648. The surplus of liquid assets over liabilities was increased by $504,673 during the year, the active surplus now amounting to $3,154,235.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended March 7.

Canadian Northern, $771,000; inc. $105,300. Canadian Pacific, $2,469,000; dec., $148,000. Grand Trunk, £251,587; inc., £80,065. G.T.P., Prairie Section, £18,481; dec., £1,842.

* *

C.P.R. AND DOMINION EXPRESS.

The Dominion Express Company announces the appointment of Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., formerly European Agent, as European General Manager; and of Mr. F. W. Mottley as Superintendent for Europe.

The following changes of titles of C.P.R. officials in Europe became effective on March 1:—Mr. T. J. Smith, formerly General Freight Manager; Mr. H. G. Dring, formerly General Passenger Agent, now European Passenger Manager. Major M. L. Duffy has been appointed C.P.R. Agent in Glasgow, succeeding the late Mr. Thomas Russell.

* *

MONTREAL REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The conditions prevailing in the real estate market during the year 1918 (report the Cradock Simpson Co., Montreal) were far from encouraging excepting that there was a continued better renting demand for dwelling houses, heated flats and apartments, and in the latter part of the year an improved inquiry for special business premises and factory properties. The results in all other branches of the real estate business were not satisfactory. During 1912 there were 6,035 sales recorded of real estate in the City of Montreal amounting to $25,838,308.

As regards the immediate future, it is stated, the prospects are encouraging.

* *

Canada Steamships.—The annual statement for 1918 shows that the company's total revenue for the year amounted to $14,094,393. Net earnings, after paying operating expenses, were $4,338,079. After deduction of bond, debenture, and other interest, special bonus to employees, reserves for depreciation and doubtful debts and claims, directors' fees, and reserve for business profits war tax, net profits on operations for the year were $2,324,093, which was increased to $3,600,234 by profits on sales of certain fixed assets. After payment of preferred dividends for the year and charging off the balance of organisation expenses, the company added the sum of $2,634,877 to its profit and lass surplus, which, standing now at $5,009,623, equals 42 per cent. on the Common stock. The company thus in 1918 enjoyed even more success than in 1917, which itself was far in advance of the successful year of 1916.

* *

The Cunard Co. have placed an order at Wallsend for a passenger steamer 600 ft. in length, with displacement of 25,000 and deadweight capacity of 12,500 tons.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, speaking at Toronto, suggested the construction of blast furnaces in which Canadian raw material could be developed, instead of being shipped to the United States.

It is announced from Montreal that Mr. Jos. H. Copeman, who has for the past seven years been financial editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, has joined the investment house of Greenshields & Co., of Montreal. Mr. Copeman is a graduate of McGill University, and has been with the *Gazette* for fourteen years.

Mr. Charles J. Doran, Vice-President of the Dominion Suspender Company and the Niagara Neckwear Company, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, has arrived in London on a business mission. He is proceeding to the Scandinavian countries, with which his firm has large business connections, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, France, Italy and Belgium.

The Confederation Life Association of Toronto has issued an artistic calendar for the current year commencing at March. The arrival of the consignment at the London office had been delayed pending the obtaining of the necessary import licence. The calendar shows one of the large converted camouflaged United States passenger steamers convoyed by a flotilla of British destroyers and aeroplanes.

MARCH MAGAZINES

Englishwoman (1s.).—"Equal Pay for Equal Value," C. L. Brown; "Equal Pay for Equal Work," Mary Stocks; "Empire-Building: British Columbia," H. Glynn-Ward; "Domestic Service," M. Lowndes; "'Women's Place,'" A. B. Targett.

Imperial Colonist (2d.).—"The Present Position," "After the War," "Women's Service Guild," "Emigration Notices."

Nineteenth Century and After (4s.).—"Our Army of the Future," Lt.-Gen. Sir H. M. Lawson; "The Leagues and the Covenant," Sir H. Stephen; "Belgium, Luxembourg, and Limbourg," G. W. T. Omand; "Some Problems of Coal," Sydney Brooks; "Could the Fleet Have Forced the Straits?" Major-Gen. Sir C. Callwell; "The Policing of Asia," Lt.-Col. A. C. Yate; "Dr. Johnson as the Original of Pickwick," E. R. Thompson; "Nurse Cavell," G. Hostelet.

Strand (1s.).—"Capt. Bairnsfather and 'The Better 'Ole,'" Isabel Ramsay; "Life after Death" (Interview with Sir A. Conan Doyle), Hayden Church; "At That Moment the Torpedo Hit Us!" (Torpedoing of the *Laconia*), F. P. Gibbons; stories by H. de Vere Stacpoole, etc.

World's Work (1s. 6d.).—"America Awakened"; "The New Map of Europe," I. J. Paderewski, H. Morgenthau, W. R. Thayer, P. Bigelow, C. D. Hazen, G. MacAdam; "Miracles of Naval Salvage," D. Masters; "Facing the Flax Famine," A. Moore; "Clothing the Community," F. A. Talbot.

Reveille (February; 2s 6d.) "Spirit and Letter," John Galsworthy; "Picket: July, 1916," H. Granville Barker; "The Loser," Hilaire Belloc; "The Why of the King's Fund," Rt Hon John Hodge, M.P.; "Pensions and Parliaments," Lt.-Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P.; "The Progress of Training," Major R. Mitchell; "Australia and Canada," H. A. Kennedy, Dr. Tory, etc.; "The Ex-Officer Problem," H. B. C. Polland; "Land Settlement and the Disabled," R. Graves, C. Massie, and Dr. F. Fox.

* *

NEW THEATRE.

"The Chinese Puzzle" continues to form the appetising fare at the New Theatre. It is a fascinating play, with more than the average amount of wit. Ethel Irving and Lilian Braithwaite are among the actresses taking leading parts, and Mr. Leon M. Lion has this week made a welcome reappearance, after his illness, in the part of the Marquess Chi Lung.

* *

GLOBE THEATRE

"Nurse Benson," which has had a long and successful run at the Globe Theatre, under the management of Miss Marie Löhr, is being withdrawn this week. On Wednesday, at 7.30, and on subsequent evenings at 8, Miss Löhr will produce "Victory," a three-act play founded on Mr. Joseph Conrad's novel.

* *

Among the articles in the February *By-Water Magazine* (Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal; 10c.) are "The Material of Canada's Army," by C. L. Sibley; "The Wild Life of the Lower St. Lawrence," by E. T. D. Chambers; "The Coming Industrial Expansion of the World"; "Trawler and Drifter Construction in Canada."

The *Anglo-French Review* (2s. 6d.) is a new monthly which should supply a felt want. Edited by Henry D. Davray and J. Lewis May, it contains a number of articles and poems—some in French, some in English—dealing with politics, literature, the arts, science, and economics of common interest on both sides of the Channel. It is published by J. M. Dent & Sons, London and Paris.

The contents of the *University Magazine* (Montreal) for February include "Federation of the Empire," by A. E. Darby; "O Pip!" by J. A. Holland; "A Visit to Arras," by W. G. Peterson; "Self Catechism," by C. W. Stanley; "Henry Jones." by A. F. Bruce Clark; "The Recent History of Greece," by Maurice Hutton; "The Price of Paper," by Archibald Macmechan; "Canadian Forests as an Imperial Asset," by Robson Black; and "A Last Will and Testament," by W. Peterson.

The *Canadian Magazine* (25c.) for February contains "Educational Preparedness," by Professor Ira A. Mackay; "Canada's Natural Resources," by the Hon. Arthur Meighen (Royal Geographical Society address); "E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R.," by Jas. Grant; "Sir Edmund Walker's Collection of Art," by Newton MacTavish; "The Great Canadian Telescope," by J. S. Plaskett; "Reminiscences: A Letter and a Mystery," by Sir John Willison; "Bolshevism," by W. A. Willison.

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Aitken, F. Jean, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—34a, Eccleston Square.
Allinson, C. A., Cochrane, Alta.—Monifieth, Scotland.

B

Banbery, Capt. A. D. (R.G.A.), Vancouver—37, Bedford Place.
Banting, Capt. A. D., Vancouver—37, Bedford Place, W.C.
Barkley, Capt. R. E., Westholme—Eastney Barracks.
Bell, Katharine, Rothesay, N.B.—Can. Fld. Comf. Commission, R.E. Barracks, Shorncliffe.
Birkett, T. G., Ottawa—care of Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross.
Bostock, Senator Hewitt, and Mrs., Ottawa—care of Mrs. Cave Browne, Southside, Wimbledon Common.
Bothamley, C. S., Bridgetown, N.S.—Arundel Hotel
Brady, F (R.N.-W.M.P.), Lethbridge—30, Ellerslie Road, Clapham Park, S.W.4.
Brander, Lt. L. S. (R.A.F.), Westmount—Imperial Hotel.
Buchanan, Mrs. A. W. P., Montreal—care of Capt. Peto, Sunningdale, Berks.
Byam, Lt. E. V., Toronto—care of Cox and Co., 110, St. Martin's Lane.
Byrnes, N./S. K., Ottawa—No. 16 C.G.H., Orpington.

C

Caron, Capt. E. C. (R.N.), Nakusp—Copse Hill, Ewhurst.
Carpenter, W. J., Montreal—Bromley.
Cassels, Miss Agatha, Toronto—66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Church, E. C., and Mrs., Moosomin, Sask.—Birch, Colchester.
Clark, Brig.-Gen. J. A., and Mrs., Vancouver—Seaford.
Colbourne, Mrs. C. K., Victoria—Welbeck Palace Hotel.

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Courtenay, Capt. F. A., St. John—C.F.C., Sunningdale.
Cox, Capt. W. J., Esquimalt—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

D

Dickson, Vera W. Johnston (V.A.D.), Ottawa—R.A.F. Officers' Hospital, Hampstead.
Drouing, Dr. A., Ottawa—Regent Palace Hotel.
Dubuc, Lt.-Col. A. E., Montreal—Queen's Hospital, Sidcup.
Dufour, Georgette (V.A.D.), Ottawa—Military Hospital, Eastbourne.

E

Ellis, Major M. (R.E.), Shawinigan—Irvine, Ayrshire.
Everett, A. B. (C.F.C.), Woodstock, N.B.—217 Euston Road.

F

Farrer, G. E., Toronto—South Kensington Hotel, Queen's Gate.
Faulds, J. E., London, Ont.—Maple Leaf Club, 11, Charles Street, W.
Flayter, Capt. J. Howard, Halifax—Dunsford
Forster, Capt. R. P. (Tank Corps), Edmonton—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

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5/6

Freeman-Smith, Lt. H. E., Calgary—Fakenham, Norfolk

G

Gagnon, Major H. A. Royal (14th Bn.), Montreal—National Hotel.
Gardner, Lt.-Col. W. A., and Mrs., Winnipeg—30, Craven Hill Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
Gartshore, W. M., Hamilton—Gatewick, Esher, Surrey.
Gaviller, Miss Olive, Toronto—66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W
Gilbert, G. G. (late R.A.S.C.), Rothesay—care of New Brunswick Office.
Gillespie, Nellie M., Charlottetown—66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Glover, George, Montreal—care of Van Somner & Chilcote, 9, Arundel Street.
Godfrey, Lt. E. A. C. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver—H.M.S. *Hermione*, Southampton.
Good, Capt. G. A. (28th Bn.), Fredericton—17, North Audley Street.
Gooderham, G., Toronto—Langham Hotel.
Goodman, Lt. F. L., Nelson—39, FitzGeorge Avenue, Kensington.
Goodwin, H. E. (late R.A.S.C.), St. John—care of New Brunswick Office.
Grassby, G., Victoria—Harpenden, Herts

H

Hay, A. Wilmot, Woodstock, N.B.—Thackeray Hotel.
Hill, Major A. P., and Mrs., Quebec—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Hind, Oliver W., Falmouth, N.S.—Nottingham.
Holmes, Capt. A. C., Battleford, Sask.—care of Canadian Emigration Office.
Howard, Lt. R. D. V., Edmonton—11, Welbeck Street, W.
Hungerford, H. B., Belleville—Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

J

Jefferson, Eng.-Lt. F. H. (R.C.N.), Halifax—H.M.S. *Scout*.
Johnston, Sec. Lt. G. A. (R.A.F.), Edmonton—3 Trewartha Terrace, Penzance.
Jones, Lt. A. E. (R.N.V.R.), Toronto—H.M.S. *Hermione*, Southampton.
Jones, Major L. Faunt, London, Ont.—C.A.M.C. Depôt, Shorncliffe.

K

Kitson, Lt. J. F. B. (R.N.V.R.), Walhachin—66, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington.

L

Laing, Mrs. P. A. (V.A.D.), Toronto—Devonshire House, Piccadilly.
Lavington, T. H., Windermere, B.C.—Sigglethorne, Marlborough.

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le Maistre, W. de V., Vancouver—Holmwood, Harpenden, Herts.
Lester, Major A. M. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—70, Boileau Road, Ealing.
Lyndon, Major W. A. (Alta., Secd. Imp. G.H.Q.), Calgary—Endsleigh Palace Hospital.

Mac., Mc.

Macaulay, C., Vancouver—87, Eaton Square.
Macdonald, E. M., Pictou, N.S.—Ritz Hotel.
MacFarlane, Lt. J. D. (R.A.F.), Saskatoon—Church Farm, Tunstall, Suffolk.
Mackinnon, Lt. A. A., Caledonia, Ont.—11, Redesdale Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Maclaren, Winifred (V.A.D.), Buckingham, P.Q.—11, Porchester Terrace, W.

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McKay, Capt. J. A., Winnipeg—Prince of Wales' Hospital.
McKenna, Mrs. F. M. and Miss Yvette, Montreal—St. Leonards.
McKenzie, Lt. C. Russell, North Sydney, N.S—Strand Palace Hotel.

M

Meredith, Thomas, Vancouver—Prince of Wales' Hospital.
Millen, Lt. A. H. (C.G.A.), Ottawa—Prince of Wales' Hospital.
Milne-Milner, Miss Grace, Cupar, Sask.—Wardell Hospital.
Mitchell, Sgt. J. M., Victoria—Grafton Hotel.
Moffat, Sec. Lt. K. G. (R.A.F.), Victoria—14, St. Albans Mansions, Kensington, W.
Moncrieff, G. E., Petrolea—Regent Palace Hotel.
Morrison, T. E., Victoria—103, Swinderley Park, Wembley.
Morrison, Lt. S. D. (R.A.F.), Canso, N.S.—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury.
Mulhern, Gnr. W. E., London, Ont.—Grafton Hotel.

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N

Nicholl, C. A., Saskatoon—51, St. George's Road, Peckham.

O

Offord, Margaret (V.A.D.), Toronto—R.A.F. Officers' Hospital, Hampstead.

P

Panet, Lt. L. T., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Panter, Major G. A. E., Barrière Valley—Depôt, E. Surrey Regt., Kingston.
Phelp, Lt. B. S. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—24, Lowman Road, N.
Picher, Lt. C. O., and Mrs., Montreal—Kingsley Hotel.
Pope, Capt. Eric, Westmount—care of Bank of Montreal
Pringle, Lt. J. E., Hamilton—Prince of Wales' Hospital

R

Rainier, J. I., Vancouver—31, New Cross Road, S.E.
Reason, Lt.-Col. C. H., D.S.O., London, Ont.—C.A.M.C. Depôt, Shorncliffe.
Redpath, J. H., Montreal—Constitutional Club
Reilly, Capt. W. J., Calgary—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury.
Renauld, J. A., Quebec—First Avenue Hotel, Holborn.
Robinson, Harry Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Rose, S. P., Procter, B.C.—30, Addison Road, W.

S

Schofield, Capt. W. S., Nakusp—Sandhall, Howden, Yorks.
Scroggie, J. G., Montreal—Queen's Hotel.
Smith, Lt. P. H. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Soper, Sgt. F. (P.P.C.L.I.), Skeleton Lake, Alta.—36, Studley Road, Clapham, S.W.
Sterry, Capt. F. M., 150-Mile House—96, Piccadilly.
Stevenson, Mrs. Helen, Vancouver—St. Andrew's Lodge, Sudbury.
Stewart, Lt. A. G., Toronto—Repatriation Camp, Winchester

T

Taché, Guy, Quebec—Russell Square.
Taylor, F. V., Aurora, Ont.—12, Wellington Square, King's Road, Chelsea.
Taylor, Mrs. Hilliard, Winnipeg—8, Grenville Place, S.W.
Trench, C. L., Cowichan Bay—Constitutional Club
Turner, Mrs. E. Mackay, Gananoque—20, Kensington Gardens.
Twining, Maj.-Gen. P. G. (Staff, W.O.), Halifax—74, Campden Hill Road, Kensington.

U

Uglow, Mrs. W., Ottawa—15, Leinster Gardens, W

V

Veronneau, L. H., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Vineberg, Lt. H. A., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

W

Webster, A. E. (R.C.N.), Chilliwack—19, Forestside, nr. Emsworth, Hants.
White, W. A., Ottawa—Waverley Hotel, W.C.
Wiggett, Stephen H., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Williams, Lt. C. (R.G.A.), Prince Rupert—37, Bedford Place.
Wilson, Violet H. (V.A.D.), Edmonton—22, Granville Place.
Witton, C. A., Texada Island—195, Hillingdon Street, S.E.

Y

Yared, Alexander, Montreal—Gower Hotel.
Young, Mrs. Lawrence, Edmonton—22, Redcliffe Street, S.W.

Among the callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Hotel York, Berners Street, W., have been :—Lt. G. W. Greves, Lt. M. J. Brown, Major G. L. Jennings, Capt. J. F. Chisholm, Capt. H. G. Murton, Capt. C. W. West, Lt. Walter T. Smith, Lt. H. E. Bates, Lt. Andrew Sheldon, Capt C. N. Church, Lt S. C. Anderson, Capt. D. Brimet, Lt. H. B Bill, Lt J R. Keast, Lt G. C. Harcourt, Capt. C W. Henry, Capt. L. B. Rochester Lt. R. G. Davidson, Lt. E. W. Anderson, Lt. H. W. Pepper, Lt. C. E. Lind, Lt. B. Mignault, Lt. R. G. Lebeau, Lt. M. T. Burke, Lt. Donald F. Cantley, Major L. A. Wilmot, Capt. A. J. Slade, Lt. R. R. Stevenson, Lt. W. B. Caldwell, Capt. H. I. Kennedy.

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Tuesday, March 25—*Scotian.*
Friday, March 28—*Melita.*
Wednesday, April 2—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, April 9—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, April 11—*Grampian.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, March 26—*Lapland.*
Saturday, April 5—*Belgic.*
Wednesday, April 9—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, April 16—*Celtic.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Saturday, March 22—*Canada.*
Saturday, March 29—*Megantic.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, March 22—*Orduna.*
Saturday, March 29—*Caronia.*
Saturday, April 5—*Carmania.*
Thursday, April 10—*Manchester Brigade.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Thursday, March 27—*Manchester Hero.*

Saturday, April 12—*Royal George.*
Thursday, April 3—*Manchester Division.*

N.B.—The first direct sailing to Quebec and Montreal will be the R.M.S. *Corsican*, leaving Liverpool April 17.

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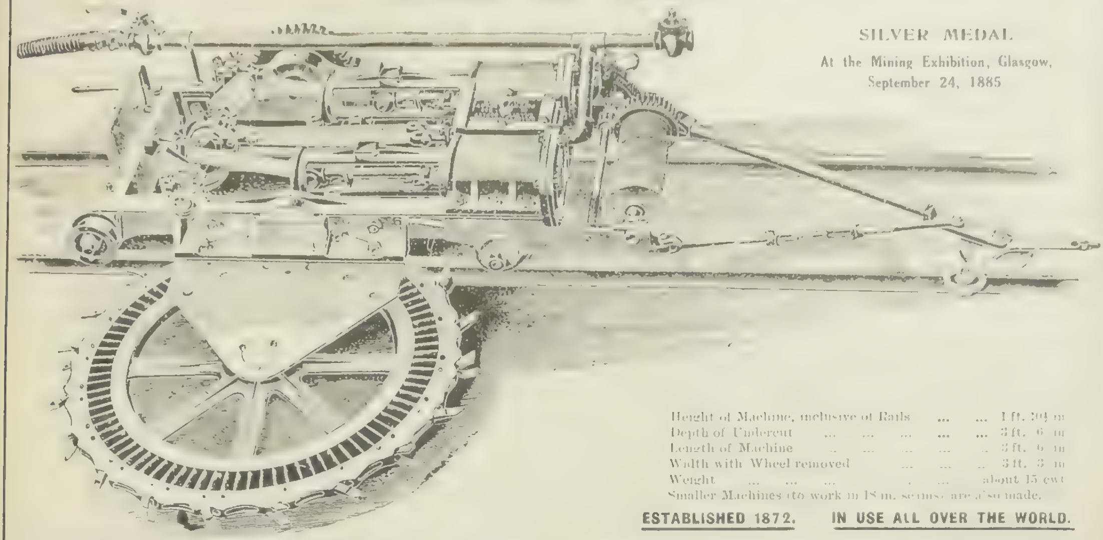
("GILLOTT AND COPLEY.")

SILVER MEDAL
At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow,
September 24, 1885



Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails	1 ft. 10½ in
Depth of Undercut	3 ft. 6 in
Length of Machine	3 ft. 6 in
Width with Wheel removed	3 ft. 3 in
Weight	about 15 cwt

Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also made.

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INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN. ASK FOR CIRCULAR "B."

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England

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Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE—

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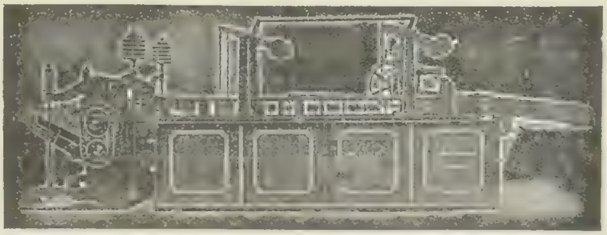

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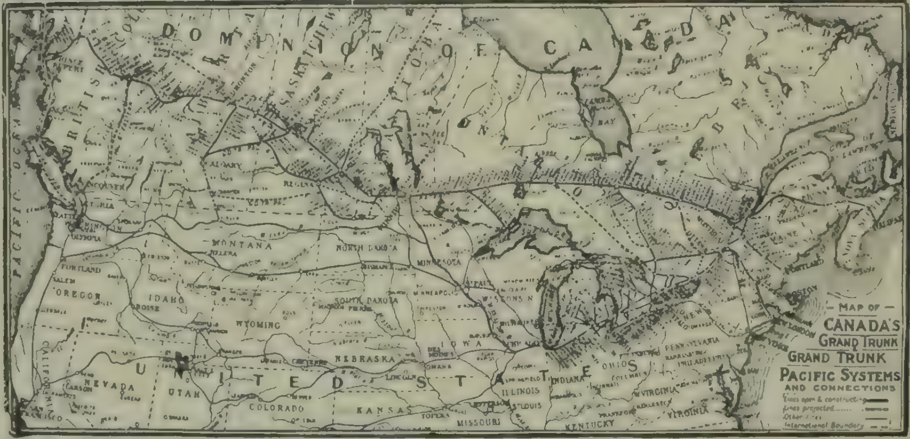
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MANITOBA
ONTARIO
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LIVERPOOL: 20, Water Street.
GLASGOW: 75, Union Street.
PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon.
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"CANADA," WEEKLY, ILLUSTRATED.

For Subscription Rates and Form for Application see page ii.

For Advertisement Rates see page v.

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THE BRITISH OAK
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Office: Coleman St. House, London, E.C. 2.
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Authorised Capital - - -	£1,000,000
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VIMY RIDGE FOR CANADA.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 690. Vol. LIII.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919.
Price 9d
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or Local Agents everywhere.

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LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC and MONTREAL.

METAGAMA ... Wednesday, April 23 | TUNISIAN .. Friday, April 25

LONDON to MONTREAL.

BATSFORD ... Saturday, April 19 | MOTTISFONT ... Thursday, April 24

GLASGOW to MONTREAL.

MONTEZUMA ... Tuesday, May 6 | HOLBROOK ... Tuesday, May 13

AVONMOUTH to MONTREAL.

MONMOUTH ... Friday, April 25 | SARDINIAN ... Wednesday, April 30

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All sailings subject to change.

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Hon. W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

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LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND, Me.
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BRISTOL to PORTLAND, Me.
TURCOMAN .... Saturday, May 10

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GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038.256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460.000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335.000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 **$4,072,608.**

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918, **$636,654,107.**

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To all other Countries	,,	51.75	29.50	15.00

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Under personal supervision of Mr. Foresti.
Designer of the famous Foresti horizontally-opposed 4-cyl. Engine.
Specialist in Repairs to Itala and all makes of Cars.
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Safety Razor

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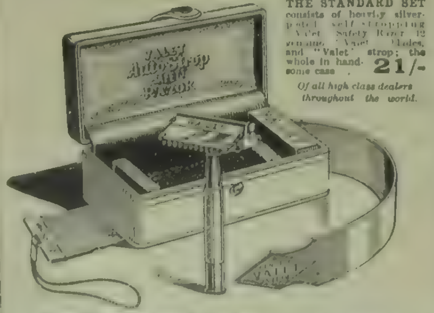

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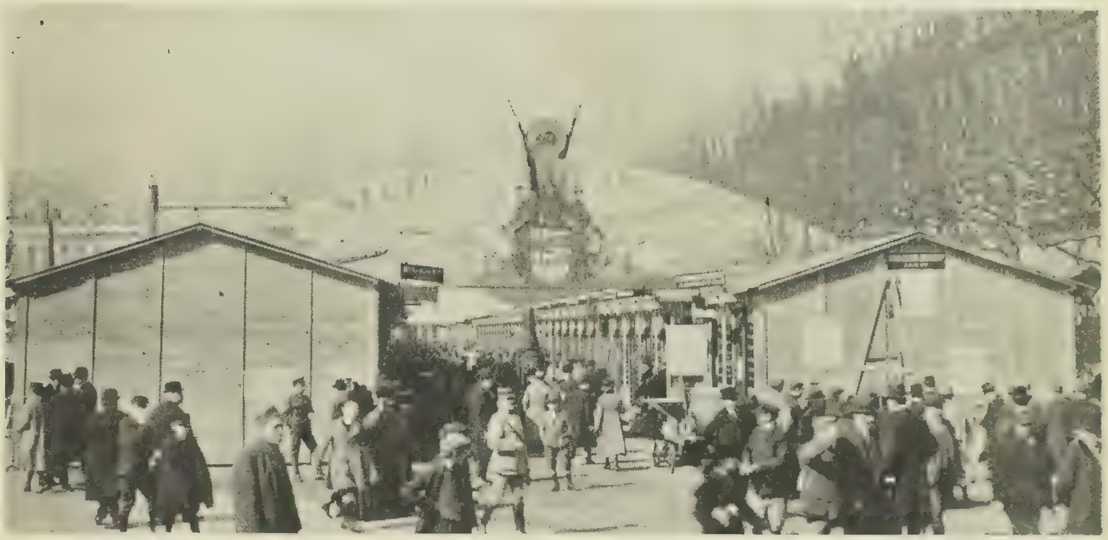
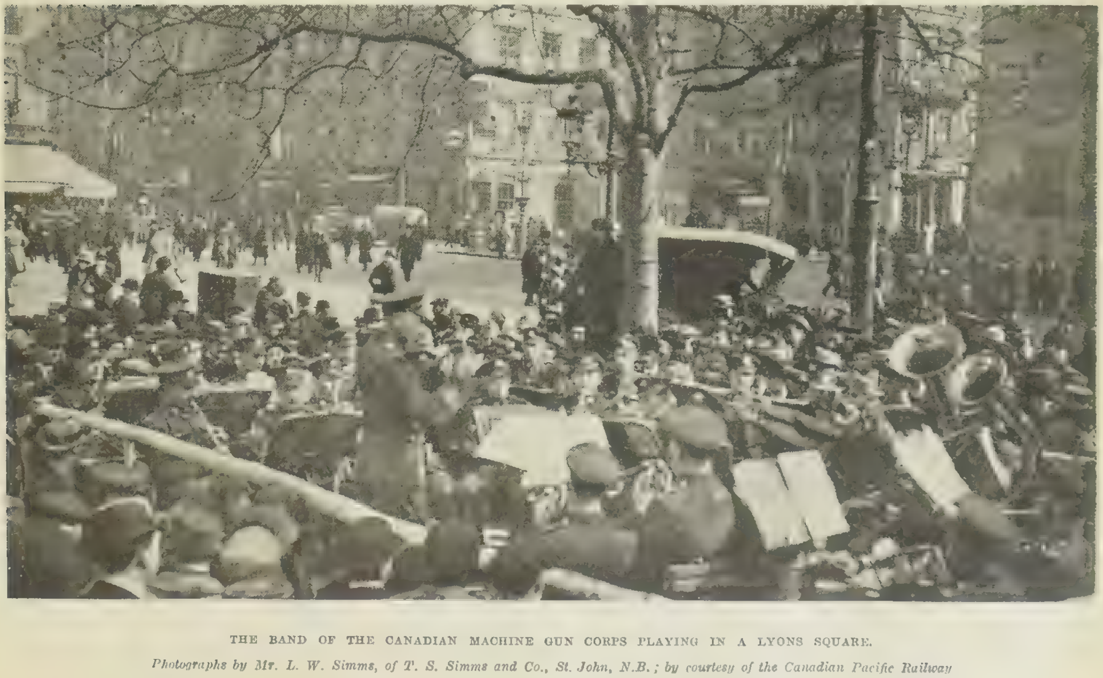
CANADA

No. 690 SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919. Vol. LIII. 9D. WEEKLY

CANADA AT LYONS.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE FAIR, ON THE PLACE BELLECOURT.



THE BAND OF THE CANADIAN MACHINE GUN CORPS PLAYING IN A LYONS SQUARE.

Photographs by Mr. L. W. Simms, of T. S. Simms and Co., St. John, N.B.; by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway

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OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

IT is understood that a Bill will be introduced during the current session, at Westminster, under the auspices of the Colonial Office, to regularise, and in some measure control, emigration. At present all the proposals are tentative, and except for the fact that the subject is being discussed with the High Commissioners, Agents-General, and those bodies who in the past have been largely concerned with directing and assisting emigration from these shores, there are as yet no indications to show whether the Government is prepared to introduce a Bill on broad Imperial lines.

From discussions that have already taken place, it appears that there is a strong sentiment in favour of displacing the word "emigration," where any part of the Empire is concerned, in favour of the term "overseas settlement." It is well that migration within the Empire should be differentiated from emigration to foreign lands, therefore the adoption of the phrase "overseas settlement" is an evidence of a new feeling.

Both Lord Milner and Col. Amery are fully in accord with the view that it is the duty of the Mother Country at least to make some effort to encourage and direct British citizens who leave these shores to remain under the Flag, and we hear on all sides that Col. Amery has most favourably impressed those Dominion representatives who have met him to discuss the new Bill. Naturally, the Dominions would like to see the Mother Country give some direct encouragement in the form of financial aid towards overseas settlement. This point, we believe, is most strongly urged by the Australasian representatives on account of their remoteness and the present almost prohibitive cost of travel. It is hardly likely, however, that the British taxpayer will be willing to add to his already crushing burdens by paying to reduce the population, even though it might lead to the social and financial improvement of the individual. Furthermore, in regard to any such legislation, the difficulty of Ireland might cause hesitation. While the British Government can hardly be asked to bonus overseas settlement, there are many ways in which, at small cost, it can encourage settlement within the Empire. We refer more especially to Government supervision of emigration agents, a working agreement with the Dominions concerning mail steamers and the All-Red route, and a far more effective and useful method of Empire education in the primary schools.

There are a number of smaller points to which the attention of the Government has now been directed, such as granting discharge to British soldiers serving in the East, and giving a free passage to the Dominion of their choice, instead of returning them automatically to the Mother Country. This would entail no greater expense on the British taxpayer, and would assist overseas settlement.

The well-known disproportion of the sexes in the various parts of the Empire certainly calls for adjustment, and how this can be best met is no doubt engaging the careful attention of those responsible for the Bill. Out of some 180,000 war widows in the United Kingdom a very great majority—approaching three-quarters of this number—have been accustomed to domestic service. Many of them during the war also acquired a good knowledge of some trade; so they are eminently fitted to make successful settlers overseas. It is estimated also that there are some 114,000 children orphaned through the war. Many of them could advantageously accompany their mothers overseas, and find scope and opportunity greater than exist to-day in their native land.

It cannot be denied that there is a much larger interest in overseas settlement than ever existed before, and there is a far better knowledge and appreciation of the conditions of life in the various Dominions, owing to the presence of so many Dominion troops in the Imperial Armies. There is here a great opportunity for statesmanship which will assist and encourage overseas settlement on broad and generous lines.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Ypres and Vimy Ridge. The intimation of the intention of the French Government to present Vimy Ridge to Canada, and of the Belgian Government to set apart a piece of land in Ypres for a Canadian memorial, will be received with satisfaction by Canadians. Each is in its own way a unique link with the epic fighting in which the Canadians were for so long engaged in Flanders.

It was in the Ypres Salient in the spring of 1915 that the First Canadian Contingent had its earliest experience of war. At the Second Battle of Ypres it had to face, unprepared, the terrible ordeal of the Huns' poison gas. Festubert, Givenchy, St. Eloi, Zillebeke, Hooge, Sanctuary Wood, Hill 60, and Passchendaele are also among the names in that district which will for ever be emblazoned on the battle colours of Canada. Vimy Ridge, taken with such brilliancy on Easter Monday, 1917, was the key position in the great British victory won north and south of Arras, and the prelude to a series of further notable successes on the part of the Canadians. In the Ypres Salient and on and around Vimy Ridge rest thousands of Canadians who gave up their lives for the Cause, making these spots for Canada among the most holy places of the war.

* * *

Tariff Demands. In the course of last week the tariff demands of the Westerners were forced to the front at Ottawa, and the Government, faced by a somewhat awkward dilemma, had to come to a decision probably earlier than they had intended. In the course of the debate on the Address, something in the nature of an ultimatum was presented by Mr. J. A. Maharg, the President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, who declared that while the West had been prepared to support the Union Government during the progress of the war, and to place the tariff issue on one side, it was now determined to secure concessions. These demands will no doubt be more definitely formulated when the Council of Agriculture meets at Winnipeg on Tuesday, but they are well known to embrace Free Trade with the Mother Country for five years, and reciprocity with the United States, as well as a radical reduction in duties.

As a result of Mr. Maharg's challenge, the Government were faced with either antagonising the Westerners by failing to meet their demands, or alienating the Eastern Unionists by giving way to them. A solution was sought by the holding of a Government caucus, and it appears to have been found in the adoption of a middle course. Certain tariff reductions are to be made this session, and a general revision is promised as soon as conditions become normal. A preliminary to this step will be the holding of a series of conferences with conflicting interests by Sir Thomas White and several of his Eastern and Western colleagues.

* * *

The Point of View. One of our Toronto contemporaries was far from flattered at the rumour which appeared in the Press that Sir Robert Borden had been offered the post of British Ambassador at Washington. The opinion was vehemently expressed that this would be a form of promotion backwards. We would reason gently with our contemporary over this point of view.

Whatever grounds there may have been in the rumour, no question of "promotion" could possibly arise, but merely an opportunity for service. Sir Robert Borden is the chosen representative of the Canadian people, and both in his domestic policy and in the Imperial Conference represents the interests of some eight million members of the British Empire. Should he become Ambassador at Washington, he would become the direct link and representative of some four hundred million people, with the other great English-speaking democracy of one hundred millions.

Now, as regards opportunity for service, surely the latter post is greater than the former, and with all due deference to our esteemed contemporary, it must raise the prestige of Canada's representative at Paris in the eyes of all the Allied representatives there assembled, when it was merely rumoured that the Premier of Canada might become the representative of the whole British Empire at the Capital of the great American Republic. Titular prestige does not always connote scope for influence, and a man of marked ability and wide views might well exchange the leadership of a small nation to become the Ambassador of a great Empire.

* * *

The Soldiers' Land Policy. Every section of the Press in Canada appears to regard the land settlement programme of the Soldier Settlement Board with warm approval. It seems to be definitely decided that no encouragement is to be given to men to take up farming unless there are fair grounds to anticipate success in their new calling. All applicants for the Government loan to purchase land must satisfy the Qualification Committee of the Province in which they seek to locate. A complete survey is now being made of all suitable land, and no land will be expropriated from private owners which is further than 8 miles from the railway.

When shipping permits overseas settlement, we anticipate a very great stream of men from the Old Country, whose war service entitles them to benefit by the generous land settlement scheme of the Canadian Government.

* * *

Canada's Population. All prophecies regarding the growth of the population of Canada have been knocked on the head by the war, which, on the one hand, put a stop to immigration, and on the other, exacted a heavy toll of the best manhood of the Dominion. It is, however, satisfactory to know, from a statement made in Parliament by the Minister of the Interior, that there has been an estimated growth of 1,028,357 since the taking of the census of 1911, the present-day population being estimated at 8,835,000.

The progressive growth of the Dominion since the taking of the first census in 1871 is interesting. In that year the population was returned as 3,689,257, in 1881 as 4,324,810, in 1891 as 4,833,239, in 1901 as 5,371,315, and in 1911 as 7,206,643. While, therefore, the last census showed an increase of nearly 100 per cent. on that of 1871, the present estimate shows an increase of more than that figure on the census of 1881. In spite of the heavy immigration immediately before the war, so large a percentage was hardly expected.

* * *

The Flow of Immigration. During the years of war, of course, the inflow of settlers has been chiefly from the United States. The highest point in immigration was reached in 1913, when 402,432 persons entered Canada— approximately the same number, be it noted, as that of the troops who came overseas. In 1914, the arrivals amounted to 384,878, in 1915 to 144,789, in 1916 to 48,537, and in 1917 to 75,374. The change in the character of the immigration may be seen from the fact that of the total in 1913, 150,542 were British citizens and 139,009 from the United States; while in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918—the figures are only now available—71,314 settlers came from the United States and only 7,760 arrived by ocean ports.

Practically all of these new-comers from the United States have had experience of farm work, and therefore make exceedingly desirable settlers; but it may be noted that by the time the next decennial census is taken the stream of British immigrants will have been resumed. The next few years, it is safe to say, will see it set in steadily. That there will be abundant room for them for many years to come may be realised from the fact that at the 1911 census the population of the Dominion per square mile was only 1.93.

* * *

Rank and Discipline. Among our various letters this week was one from a "Disgusted Husband," complaining very strongly that even if his wife could return in a cabin berth, he—as a private—could not, though he was just as good as any of the officers, and could afford to pay for the better accommodation. "We are practically through with the Army," he writes, "and when we get back to Canada commissioned officers won't be better than a full-blown buck private."

Just so, but until he is discharged and reverts to a civilian, he is a soldier, and discipline and rank must be observed. This is all part of the surrender of self made by all who donned khaki for the great cause. It is irritating to smoke fags when you prefer Coronas, and can afford to pay for them, but "other ranks" have to be contented with worse accommodation on the transports than is provided for commissioned ranks, just as they had to put up with more discomforts in the Field. It is a disagreeable but necessary part of the soldier's lot. If all ranks could demand saloon accommodation on production of the price, the Army would not get back to Canada for years.

* * *

Grand Trunk Affairs. The refusal of the Canadian Government to extend further assistance to the Grand Trunk Pacific, unless the Grand Trunk accepted the terms of purchase offered by the Government, made it necessary for the directors to call a meeting, and put the whole matter before the shareholders. Put briefly, the Government's offer would eliminate the third preference and the ordinary shares, and such terms are strongly resisted by the shareholders and directors as unduly harsh, when contrasted with the liberal assistance given by the Government to the C.P.R. and C.N.R. The Grand Trunk is itself quite capable of carrying on, and in time earning small dividends on its Common stock, were it not for its liabilities in connection with the G.T.P. As this line has passed into the hands of a receiver, who can call on the parent company to carry out its obligations, the shareholders of the Grand Trunk are in an unfortunate position.

The Government are, of course, largely guided by public opinion. One section of the Press in Canada urges Government acquisition on the best terms, i.e., the worst terms for the shareholders. Another section of the Press is of opinion that Government ownership means loss and inefficiency, and urges that it will be cheaper and better for the country to lend the money to the Grand Trunk for it to carry on than to attempt nationalisation. Mr. Smithers, the Chairman of the Grand Trunk, put the case for his company very fairly and fully before the meeting of shareholders. We trust that steps have been taken to publish his speech in Canada, so that the company's case can be fully understood and contrasted with the Government's answer when it is given. There are also some 200,000 Canadians here and in France, who should have the opportunity of hearing both sides of a controversy in which they are so directly interested.

* * *

Canada and the West Indies. The fact that the Governments of Canada and Jamaica are in communication with reference to a reciprocity treaty, and the establishment of improved steamship communication, is directing renewed attention to the question of more intimate union between the British West Indies, as a whole, and the Dominion. As to the advantages of commercial union between the islands and Canada, there is little difference of opinion, but some of the difficulties in the way of political union have been recently pointed out by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, who is President of the Canadian West Indian League. Mr. Macaulay says: "On account of the great distance of the islands from Canada, and the mutual lack of knowledge of the other's needs, it would be unwise that either should attempt to control the Government of the other. The idea that a Canadian Federal election should turn on the vote of the British West Indies would be equally as ridiculous as the controlling of West Indian affairs by a Canadian majority."

On the other hand, Mr. H. J. Crowe, of Toronto, the prominent advocate of political as well as commercial union, in an energetic protest against Mr. Macaulay's views, says: "History has proved the instability of reciprocity treaties, particularly with the West Indies and Canada, or Canada and the United States, since they are subject to change by each succeeding Parliament."

* * *

Commercial Considerations. Sir George Foster has long held the belief that more intimate relations between Canada and the West India Islands are practicable, and in a recent communication the Minister of Trade and Commerce said: "I have great hope that with the adjustment which will take place on the cessation of the war a further step in advance may be taken either along the line of more intimate economic relations, or the broader lines of a constitutional unity. To neither of these do I see any insuperable objection, provided the good-will and desire of the West India Island peoples tend in that direction, and I think they do."

The increasing success of the improved steamship communication between Canada and certain West Indian ports, inaugurated at the instigation of Sir George Foster, by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the increased business done by Canadian banks which have branches there, afford clear evidence that the time is ripe for statesmen to create a more intimate and definite bond of union between the British West Indies and Canada. The United States has a large semi-tropical region within its own borders, besides Porto Rico. The British West Indies would be Canada's sole tropical storehouse. Mr. Macaulay also pointed out that the West Indies, if neglected, would come more and more under the commercial sway of the United States, which already has very large business interests there, and Canada's opportunity of securing a commercial foothold in the tropics would eventually be lost for ever.

**

Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault is retaining possession of the P.P.C.L.I. colours following the demobilisation of the unit (says the *Daily Record*). When the regiment is reorganised as part of the Canadian Permanent Force the colours will be placed in the keeping of the new command.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS.

Large Increase in Dominion Estimates.

The main Estimates were laid on the table of the House of Commons at Ottawa on Wednesday, March 19, by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance.

The Estimates (says the *Times*) total $487,000,000, an increase of nearly $138,000,000. These do not include the Vote for the Army this year, which will be brought down later. The chief increases are due to the Government's reconstruction plans, which include $35,000,000 for railway equipment, $25,000,000 for housing, $30,000,000 for shipbuilding, and $20,000,000 for highways. Pensions, soldiers' settlement, military hospitals, and re-educational schools require some $37,000,000.

The sum of $25,000 is asked for a monument to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Notice has since been given of a demand for a war appropriation of $350,000,000 to meet expenditure on demobilisation and for the promotion of trade and transport facilities.

**

CANADA'S INDEMNITY CLAIM.

Statement by Sir Thomas White

In the Dominion House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. du Tremblay, the member for Laurier-Outremont, moved a resolution that Sir Robert Borden be instructed to take steps to claim from Germany an indemnity corresponding to Canada's war expenditure, or to claim the said amount from any indemnity that Great Britain might receive from Germany.

Sir Thomas White, in reply, said that Canada's claims to an indemnity and reparation would be forwarded to Sir Robert Borden, and he was certain that they would be pressed at the Peace Conference like those of the other parts of the Empire, but he considered it inadvisable that the Prime Minister's hands should be fettered by any resolution adopted by Parliament. "I am sure," he added, "that Great Britain will desire, as she always has, to act in this matter, as in others, with the most scrupulous sense of justice and even generosity."

The resolution (says *Reuter*) was ultimately withdrawn.

Canadian claims against individuals and corporations for indebtedness and property held in enemy countries, as reported to the Enemy Debts Committee, total $1,525,000 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Record*). Claims against enemy Governments for damages due to illegal methods of warfare total $30,000,000. Canadians owe the enemy nations $1,660,000, and enemy property held in Canada has a total value of $38,000,000.

**

Sir Thomas White, speaking in the Dominion House of Commons, said he did not know of any civilian who had rendered more valuable war-time service than Sir George Perley, whose services had been simply invaluable to the country.

Col. Harry Cockshutt, with Major Whitmore, started to fly to Paris last Sunday, but owing to unfavourable weather conditions they were forced to put back after reaching the coast, and returned to Hounslow. Col. Cockshutt is looking forward to making the trip at an early date.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Bullock-Webster.—On March 18, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Maj. L. Bullock-Webster of a son.

Cæsar.—On March 5, to the Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Cæsar, 65, Church Street, Toronto, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Forster—Taylor.—On February 4, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, B.C., by the Rev. H. G. King, Capt. Kivas Burton Forster, D.F.C., 27th Manitoba Bn., attd. Royal Air Force, youngest son of Maj.-Gen. J. B. Forster, C.B., Colonel, The Royal Irish Regiment, to Dorothy A., only daughter of Mrs. and the late Capt. Allan Taylor, British Service, Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Gay—Collie.—On Saturday, March 15, at St. George's Church, Forest Hill, by the Rev. Wesley-Kayne, Vicar of the Parish, Gerald Leigh Gay, C.F.A., youngest son of the late Mr. Gay and Mrs. Gay, of Westcliff, to Hira Kathleen, only daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Collie, S.M.S. (retired), and Mrs. Collie.

Harrington—Burton.—On March 8, at St. George's Church, Battersea, by the Rev. C. C. Davis, Cpl. G. W. H. Harrington, eldest son of George Harrington, Crosby, Ontario, to Esther May Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James Burton, of Wimbledon, Surrey.

Virgo—Wilson.—On March 12, at Buxton, Derbyshire, by the Rev. Major Alex. Gordon, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. Gordon Richard Virgo, of Montreal, formerly of Sydney, Australia, eldest son of John J. Virgo, Esq., of Sydney, N.S.W., to Muriel Jessie Wilson, daughter of the late Daniel Wilson, of Collingwood, Ontario.

DEATHS.

Cawthra.—On February 27, at Yeadon Hall, Toronto, Anna Colista Cawthra, widow of Henry Cawthra, in her 82nd year.

Davis.—On March 18, at The Deanery, London, Canada, the Very Rev. Evans Davis, Dean of Huron.

Gibbon.—On March 19, at Hathaway Cottage, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, after three months' illness, Sir William Duff Gibbon, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Gibbon, D.D., Lonmay, Aberdeenshire, aged 81.

Moffatt.—On Monday, March 17, at 3, Lavington Road, Ealing, W.13, Louisa, widow of Col. J. W. S. Moffatt, 96th and 15th (East Yorkshire) Regiments, youngest daughter of the late James Holbrook, Esq., of Fredericton, N.B.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

Enthusiastic Reception in Canada—First Division Units in England.

SOME 100,000 Canadians have left for Canada since the signing of the Armistice.

During last week-end nearly 5,000 sailed from Liverpool by the *Regina* and the *Empress of Britain*. The former, which left on Saturday, had on board 36 officers and 1,792 other ranks from Kinmel, 2 officers and 22 other ranks from Bramshott, 34 other ranks from Buxton, and 80 R.A.F. Cadets. The *Empress of Britain*, which left on Sunday, carried 8 Nursing Sisters, 89 officers and 2,784 other ranks, all the last-named and 66 of the officers being from Kinmel. Major C. Shergold, M.C., M.M., was in charge of the troops.

The departure of the *Empress of Britain* was specially interesting on account of its being her first sailing since her release from Government requisition. She has now returned to her regular service with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and will prove a fine addition to her Atlantic fleet.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Col. J. Ritchie) visited the ship previous to her departure, and lunched on board. He was welcomed by Mr. J. A. Martin, assistant manager of the C.P.O.S., and Capt. G. S. Webster, the commander of the ship. Mr. Martin mentioned that the *Empress of Britain* had carried 120,000 troops from overseas in the course of the war.

AT THE FOURTH DIVISION BOXING TOURNAMENT AT BRUSSELS.
Left to right: Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Mr. B. Bennison, Georges Carpentier, Major-Gen. Sir David Watson.

At the outbreak of war she was engaged for about six or eight months as an armed cruiser, and since that time she had been employed in the conveyance of Canadians, and had also carried a large number of troops to Gallipoli, and in the Mediterranean, and to Mesopotamia and India.

More troops sailed by the *Canada* on Monday and the *Scotian* on Tuesday.

Up to March 24, inclusive, no fewer than 32,454 Canadian troops of all ranks have been repatriated to Canada this month, including approximately 15,000 from Kinmel Park.

Only 56,000 Canadian troops now remain in France, and their numbers are being daily decreased.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

On their arrival at their dispersal station, the units are being rapidly demobilised, the men being "cleared" within twenty-four hours.

An enthusiastic reception was given to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry when they arrived in Ottawa. The battalion was reviewed by the Governor-General, and officially welcomed by the Mayor and Aldermen. In the course of his speech, the Duke of Devonshire said :—"You return to-day in the sure and certain knowledge that your reputation has been gloriously maintained, and the fame of which you are all so proud will be handed down to future generations as one of Canada's most valued possessions. We welcome you back with pride and gratitude, but our thoughts also turn to your gallant comrades who will never return, but whose memory will always be cherished with affection and respect."

Everywhere similar scenes of enthusiasm have marked the arrival home of the battalions.

FIRST DIVISION UNITS IN ENGLAND.

The following units of the First Division, in addition to those mentioned in our last issue, have arrived in England, the Artillery being at Witley and the other branches at Bramshott. The dispersal stations of the various units named are given in parenthesis :—

1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters: 2nd Bn. (Kingston); 3rd Bn. (Toronto); 4th Bn. (Toronto); 15th Bn. (Toronto). 1st and 2nd Brigade Headquarters, C.F.A.; 1st and 2nd Batteries C.F.A. (Ottawa); 3rd and 4th Batteries (Kingston); 5th and 7th Batteries (Montreal); 6th Battery (Halifax); 48th Battery (Vancouver). 1st Divisional Ammunition Column (Toronto); 1st Divisional Train (Toronto); 1st Divisional M.T. Company (Toronto); and 1st Field Ambulance (Kingston).

The 1st, 8th and 16th Bns. (Infantry), the 3rd Infantry Brigade H.Q., the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Engineer Bns., the 1st Divisional Signal Company, the 1st Machine Gun Bn., and Nos. 2 and 3 Field Ambulance are the other units of the First Division not yet arrived.

* *

THE CANADIAN PERMANENT FORCE.

The Canadian Permanent Force is to be reorganised on a peace basis with a force of 5,000 of all ranks. As reconstituted, it will consist as follows :—

CAVALRY.—The Royal Canadian Dragoons, with headquarters and two squadrons (Toronto); the Lord Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadians), headquarters and two squadrons (Calgary).

ARTILLERY.—Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, brigade headquarters and three batteries (Kingston); Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, regimental headquarters and five companies, with four coast defence companies and one heavy battery (Halifax, Quebec, and Victoria).

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS.—Two companies (Halifax and Victoria).

INFANTRY.—Royal Canadian Regiment, regimental headquarters and five companies (Halifax); Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, regimental headquarters and four companies (Toronto).

In addition to these there will be the regular departmental services, with headquarters at Ottawa.

* *

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

("*London Gazette*" *Supplement, March 22.*)
For Services in Connection with the War.

C.B.E.—Hon. Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Lawrence Adam Dowie, O.B.E., Gen. List (substituted for the notice in the *London Gazette*, January 1); Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) James Reid Hyde, C.F.A.; Lt.-Col. Duncan Gordon Macpherson, Fort Garry Horse; Hon. Lt.-Col. Wolston Thomas Workman, O.B.E., Chap. Services (substituted for the notice in the *London Gazette*, January 1).

M.B.E.—Maj. Herbert Rutton Alley, 3rd Bn.; Capt. Abner Kingman and Maj. Walter Miller.

O.B.E.—Major James MacK. Bell, Que. (For services in connection with the military operations in North Russia.)

M.B.E.—Lt. George W. Cripps, 13th Bn., C.R.T. (For services in connection with military operations in France and Flanders.)

* *

THE VICTORIA LEAGUE CLUBS.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, last Saturday presented illuminated souvenirs to voluntary workers at the King George and Queen Mary Victoria League Clubs.

The club at 82, Charing Cross Road, which was opened on July 28, 1916, was closed to the men on March 17, 1919. The total number of meals served in the club was 451,733, and the total number of beds occupied was 145,635. Money deposited for safe keeping by the men amounted to £70,011 13s., in addition to personal treasures of all kinds, including almost every type of military order and medal. A Victoria Cross was brought straight by its owner from Buckingham Palace, where he had received it from the King.

The League's small canteen at 103, Hatton Garden, for men of the Canadian Record Office was opened on September 20, 1916, and closed on October 19, 1918, when changes in the *personnel* of the Record Office made it no longer necessary. The number of meals served in this club was 61,802.

The King George and Queen Mary Victoria League Club at 1A, Dover Street, Piccadilly, will remain open, it is hoped, till the Oversea troops no longer need clubs. The League's clubs in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee will also be kept open at present.

The King George and Queen Mary Victoria League Clubs in London alone served 1,127,413 meals up to January 31, while 254,992 beds were occupied.

The Victoria League proposes to raise a fund for establishing a centre in London in which the traditions of the clubs maintained specially for men of the Overseas Forces during the war can be carried on, and, if possible, to provide a general centre for hospitality to Overseas visitors to London.

* *

The Montreal Board of Trade (grain market) is installing wireless telephones to enable brokers to talk to Kingston, Ottawa, and Quebec, says a Montreal telegram.

In reply to a question in the Dominion House of Commons, Sir Thomas White said he could assure the House that there was no truth in the statement that Sir George Perley was resigning the High Commissionership.

VIMY RIDGE FOR CANADA.

Grant of War Memorial Site in Ypres.

It is understood that it is the intention of the French Government to present Vimy Ridge to Canada.

The Belgian Government have intimated their desire of awarding Canada a grant of land in the city of Ypres for the purpose of erecting a memorial museum and shrine for Canadian pilgrims to the battlefields of the famous Ypres salient.

* *

MEMORIAL SERVICE ON GOOD FRIDAY

For Canadians Who Fell in the Ypres Salient.

The total number of officers and men of the British, Canadian and Australian Forces who during the war gave their lives to defend the vital strip of ground known as the Ypres Salient was no fewer than 258,837. As is well known, Canadian blood was offered freely on that historic battleground, more particularly during the epic fights of St. Julien (April, 1915), Sanctuary Wood (June, 1916), and Passchendaele (November, 1917).

In connection with those sacrifices, Canadians in London are asked to observe Good Friday (April 18) as a special day of prayer. The Y.M.C.A. have now in hand for Good Friday arrangements for special services which are to be held in the Beaver Hut Theatre.

At 11 a.m. on Good Friday there will be a men's service, and at seven o'clock in the evening of the same day a solemn memorial service. At the latter Major (Rev. Dr.) Gordon ("Ralph Connor") will give an address, and it is probable that Lady Patricia Ramsay (Princess Patricia) will, as Colonel-in-Chief of the P.P.C.L.I., be present, whilst the British Regular and Territorial Forces, as well as the Australians, will also be represented.

* *

VIMY RIDGE.

What chivalry lies sleeping at thy breast!
And gallant loves, brave hopes and deeds of might,
Poured out as wine from altars of the West.
Strong prairie sons and proud Columbia's best
Who died for Empire, Liberty and Right,
And so inspired achieved the final height
Of sacrifice upon thy tortured crest.
Their deeds shall shine through years undreamed, to light
The steeper ways of men as yet unborn,
When passions cool—and peace comes with the morn.
They loved deep woods, far skies, and sweet wide plains.
Vast mountain peaks and cities newly grown.
For these they died and bore the sacred pains
Of sacrifice at Freedom's crimson throne.
Let spruce and pine that knew the Western sun
Stand sentinel where heroes fell rose-crowned
At last with deathless honours dearly won
To guard with jealous branch that holy ground.

Stanley Harrison.

Flanders.

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Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. announces that wireless telephone communication was last week established between Ireland and Canada.

The General Committee of the National Liberal Club have passed a resolution expressing their deep regret at the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, an honorary member of the club.

The Imperial Tobacco Co., in recognition of the valour of Pte. W. F. Young, V.C., who left their employ to enlist in the 87th Bn., presented him with a $1,000 Victory Bond (says the *Record*).

The entry of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish immigrants into Canada is forbidden, except by special permission of the Minister of Immigration, says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent.

In view of the uncertainty of the oversea mails, and having received representations from Australia that the time allowed to competitors is not sufficient, it has been decided to extend the time for sending in the essays for the Royal Colonial Institute's competition for the current year from May 31 to July 31 for all competitors.

An interesting war souvenir has been published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., in the shape of a facsimile (1s.) of the *Berliner Tageblatt* of Armistice Day, November 11, containing Germany's acceptance of the Entente's terms, a description of "Revolution Sunday in Berlin," and the announcement of the flight of the ex-Kaiser and ex-Kaiserin. It is accompanied by a translation by an expert.

The average wage paid to farm help shows a substantial increase during 1918, being the highest yet recorded, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average for males throughout the Dominion in the summer months was $70 a month, as against $64 in 1917, and the average wage for females was $38, as compared with $34 in the previous year. The total value of live stock on Canadian farms was $1,326,766,000, showing an increase over 1917 of $124,000,000.

CANADA'S 1919 BISLEY TEAM.

Well-known Montreal Officer as Organiser.

Canada will have a representative team at the Bisley meeting in July.

The Canadian Government recently gave the Dominion Rifle Association necessary authorisation for such a team, but the number of the *personnel* has been left to the Canadian General Staff.

This week the matter has been advanced another step by the appointment of an organiser. The position has been given to Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., a Montreal officer who has been on active service since August, 1914. He came overseas as second in command of the 14th Bn. (R.M.R.), and for ten months commanded that unit in the Field. Latterly Col. Burland has been G.S.O.2 with the 9th Corps of the Imperial Army, which did such fine work at Kemmel Hill a year ago.

Col. Burland is well fitted for his new appointment, as he was Adjutant of the Canadian Bisley team in 1911 (the Coronation year). The 1919 team will be entirely selected from Canadian marksmen who have served in the war. The strength of the team has in past years been 20 shots, exclusive of the Commandant and Adjutant, but no decision has yet been reached as to the number which will comprise this year's contingent.

The preliminary work of selection will in all probability follow the lines suggested in *Canada* of March 1. "There will," says Col. Burland, "be a big 'try-out' at the ranges adjacent to the several big camps in England. Men will be matched in preliminary heats, and these elimination tests will be carried on until a small number of expert riflemen are found from whom the final selection can be made."

These rifle meetings will be inaugurated as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made at the various camps. It is possible that crack shots will also be selected from the returned units of the Third Division, who will subsequently be given an opportunity of testing their skill against the best the other Divisions can furnish.

Added interest is given to the forthcoming Bisley meeting by the fact that Lt.-Col. J. W. Woods, Ottawa, a member of the Executive Committee of the D.R.A., is now in England. It is also understood that the permanent pavilion at Bisley, to which additions were made in 1914, is in an excellent state of repair, although it has been utilised during the war by the military authorities.

* *

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURE.

At the Investiture at Buckingham Palace, on March 20, Capt. Angus Richardson (Engrs.) received the O.B.E., Military Division. Other decorations included :—

R.R.C. (1st Class).—Nursing Sisters Marion Ruddick and Catherine Scoble, C.A.M.C.

M.C. and Bar.—Capt. Alex. Logie, 5th C.M.R.; Capt. Arthur Pritchard, 47th Bn.; Lt. Joseph Knight, 72nd Bn.

M.C.—Major William Ewing (C.A.M.C.), Capts. Alfred Briggs (C.A.M.C.), Robert Cameron (Cyclists), Walter Curtis (31st Bn.), Roy Jenkins (C.A.M.C.), Thomas Marling (2nd Bn.), Oliver McCuaig (Engrs.), Ernest McKague (Cyclists), and Bernard McDaniel (10th Bn.); Lts. Alfred Bowke (C.M.G.C.), Frank Brown, John Cutting (87th Bn.), Ezra Savage (Engrs.), and James Wilson (Cyclists).

R.R.C. (2nd Class).—Nursing Sisters Elizabeth Cameron, Annie Mitchell, and Katherine Reid, C.A.M.C.

On March 22 the following were decorated :—

C.M.G.—Col. Arthur Snell, Col. Hugh Chisholm, and Col. Robert Wright, C.A.M.C.

Bar to D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. William Walker, C.M.M.G.C.

D.S.O. and M.C.—Major George Bond.

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Harry Meurling, C.M.G.C.; Major Alfred Buttenshaw, Ord. Corps.

O.B.E. (Military Division).—Major Austin Gillies, C.F.A.; Major William Robinson, C.A.S.C.; Major William Thomson, C.A.P.C.

R.R.C. (First Class).—Matrons Jean Urquhart and Evelyn Wilson, C.A.M.C.

M.C.—Major Harold Buck (C.A.M.C.), Major Hercules LeFebvre (10th Bn.), Capts. Albert Cavanagh (Eng.), Edward Coke (8th Bn.), Albert Fleming (C.A.M.C.), John McKay (Y.M.C.A.), Herbert Mogg (Eng.), and Wm. Townsley (Art.); Lts. William Beaver (52nd Bn.), Harry Bunting (Eng.), Morrison Jordan, Richard Lister (C.F.A.), John Mackenzie (Art.), Arthur Moore (50th Bn.), and William Tobias (54th Bn.); C.S.M. James Hillerby.

R.R.C. (Second Class).—Matron Sadie MacIsaac and Nursing Sisters Margaret MacDonald and Alexandra Nelson, C.A.M.C.

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Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds unveiled a tablet in St. Stephen's Church, Montreal, last month, in memory of Capt. John C. Carson, M.C., Grenadier Guards and 14th Royal Montreal Regt., the son of Brig.-Gen. Sir John Carson.

In connection with the forthcoming attempts to fly the Atlantic experiments are to be made by the Canadian Pacific steamship *Montcalm*, which has sailed this week, in order to obtain meteorological data. Lt. Guy Harris, R.A.F., is in charge.

GREAT CANADIAN AIRMEN.

Major WILLIAM GEORGE BARKER, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., etc.

By ARTHUR BEVERLEY BAXTER.

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IF anyone were asked to name a great Canadian airman, his first instinctive reply would be "Bishop."

Yet Bishop, great airman as he was, is only one of a group of Canadians whose names were dreaded in every aerodrome behind the German lines, but who are returning to Canada almost unknown to their own people.

Who are the great Canadian airmen?

A few remember young McLeod, whose winning of the V.C. beggars description, and who was destined to die of sickness on his return to Western Canada. A certain number recall that an airman named Barker won the V.C., in a fight against sixty. There the memory of Canada stops—and yet in Collishaw, Barker, McLeod, Bishop, Mulock, Claxton, MacLaren, McKeevor and Carter (the list could extend to many more) Canada has produced air fighters unequalled by any other nation.

I am not indulging in empty phrases; this group of men, fearless, skilful, determined, are the cream of Canadian airmen, and it is an acknowledged fact that the Canadians made the outstanding pilots of the war.

MAJOR W. G. BARKER, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., ETC.

It was in the closing days of the war that the news was flashed to the whole of the Empire that an airman named Barker had fought sixty Huns until, badly wounded and having fainted twice, he crashed behind our lines. He was awarded the V.C., but no one expected that he would live to have it presented to him.

It was discovered that he was a Canadian, and "Major Barker" was the toast of Canadian messes for a day. A few wise ones said "Lucky beggar—gets into one scrap and wins the V.C.," etc.

One scrap?

A Fine Row of Ribbons.

A few weeks ago I met Major Barker in the Air Force Offices at Canadian Headquarters, London. He was on crutches, and a badly smashed arm was encased in a plethora of bandages.

He is rather tall, and perhaps his wounds give him a slowness of movement that suggests the philosopher rather than the fighter. His voice was soft, but it was obvious that he was still very weak, and that any effort told on him. He is twenty-five years of age, although I would have thought him two or three years older.

And decorations!

"Would you mind, Major," I said, "just telling me what those ribbons are?"

He looked down at his breast. It wasn't swank—it would take a considerable feat of memory to recite the list.

"V.C.," he said, without any mock modesty and certainly no attempt at braggadocio. He knew I intended it for Canadian publicity, and he looked upon it as a job to get finished without any nonsense—probably one of the characteristics he used in fighting. "D.S.O. and Bar——"

"Two Bars," said Capt. Lott, the Air Force representative, who was sitting in a swivel chair in the office. The Major looked worried.

"Are there two, Lott?" he said.

"Absolutely," said the worthy Captain, delving into a book. "I've got it here, officially."

"D.S.O., and two Bars," I said, making a note of it; "and then?"

"M.C.," said Major Barker.

"And two Bars," chanted Lott; and the Major nodded.

"That's right," he went on. "Croix de Guerre, French Legion of Honour, Italian Military Medal—would you like the Italian name?"

I thanked him, but declined.

"Well, that's all," said Major Barker, with an air of relief.

"And three mentions," said Lott, who lets very little get away from him.

I made a note that he had been mentioned in despatches three times.

"What is your record of Hun machines brought down?" I went on.

"Between forty-five and fifty," said the airman.

"Fifty confirmed," said Lott, who has a passion for exactness.

Major Barker enlisted in Winnipeg in 1914 with the 1st C.M.R.s., and was with them in France until December, 1915, when he transferred to the Air Force. A great deal of his work consisted of contact patrol, artillery observation, photography, reconnaissance, day and night bombing, etc. All these things are vitally important, but do not show in an airman's record.

"I used to do some spy dropping in Italy," said the Major. "I left an Italian count once at his château, and gave him a supply of pigeons. By the way, I did a lot of work with Major Wedgewood-Benn, the English M.P., who was my observer. He was a fine chap."

His V.C. Exploit.

We did not mention his V.C. exploit, because it was obvious that the strain of that classic battle had not left him. But the bare official record is as thrilling as the most expressive wording could make it.

It tells of his fight on October 27 with an enemy two-seater, when he was attacked by a Fokker bi-plane as well, which, although he was wounded in the right thigh, he managed to shoot down in flames. Then he was surrounded by a large formation of Fokkers, and was wounded in his left thigh, but sent two Huns down in a spin.

Losing consciousness, he let his machine get out of control, but recovered, only to find a still larger formation attacking him from every side.

This Canadian of twenty-five years then singled out one machine and deliberately charged it. It meant almost certain death for both, but he cleared once more as the Hun went down in flames.

With his left elbow shattered, he again fainted, but once more he came out of death's mists, and, turning on the nearest Hun, sent him down in flames.

At last, weak to the point of absolute exhaustion, he dived for the British lines, but was met by another enemy formation, which attacked him. Somehow—the men on the ground couldn't believe their eyes—he fought the new machines, broke up their formation, and, reaching our lines, crashed.

Tennyson sang of Sir Richard Greville's fight of the one and the fifty-three. Turn over the pages of heroism (and this war has filled so many), but where can anything finer be found than the fight of the one against sixty?

Canada is a young country, but she starts rich in heroic tradition. Major Barker's last fight will rank with the epic battles of all history.

Lt. Arthur Beverley Baxter, who is writing this series of articles on "Great Canadian Airmen" for *Canada* and the Canadian Associated Press, is not only widely known in the Dominion for his work in *MacLean's Magazine*, but has come rapidly to the front among the writers in England. Stories from his pen are now appearing in *Chambers's Journal*, and that firm is bringing out in the autumn a volume of them entitled "The Blower of Bubbles." His novel, "The Parts Men Play," has also been accepted for publication in America and England, and it will appear shortly after the first book of stories.

* *

The Canadian Y.M.C.A. (Social Department) announce that the 16th Bn. Concert Party, composed of 18 members, will appear at the Beaver Hut Theatre on April 7, 8 and 9.

The decorations won by Canadians in the Field include:—Victoria Cross, 61; Distinguished Service Order, 605; Military Cross, 2,312; Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1,453; Military Medal, 7,785.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, received a cable on Tuesday from the Premier at Victoria stating that ships have been allotted for the executing of the big timber order received by the Province, and start loading on March 29.

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Agent-General for Ontario, within the past few days has found a purchaser in this country for 8,000 tons of cottonseed and linseed meal, of which the Ontario Department of Agriculture desired to dispose. The transaction involved about £90,000.

OVERSEAS MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

Notes for Officers and Men.

The camping season will start, weather permitting, as from the present week. Routine Orders state that, as tents are available, as many troops as possible will be withdrawn from billets and hired buildings and placed under canvas.

Bramshott and Witley to Amalgamate.

We understand that the big camps at Bramshott and Witley are to be amalgamated, and that they will be administered as a single Area and will be under one command. The object is to enable all troops repatriated from France to be centralised, thus facilitating repatriation to Canada. Up to the present only the Bramshott Area has been available for the reception of Overseas troops, and there has never been room enough for more than one Division. Because of this, certain Corps troops have necessarily been quartered elsewhere, as at Knotty Ash, near Liverpool.

With the amalgamation of Bramshott and Witley, room will be found for another 20,000 Overseas troops, and it is expected that the first of the Second Division units will commence to arrive in England on or about April 1.

The numbers of men at the Seaford and Ripon Areas having been proportionately reduced by the increased speed in repatriation, those Areas will be utilised to absorb the reserve units now at Witley.

Comfort of Returning Soldiers.

In view of the repeated allegations of negligence and discomfort made respecting the conditions under which Canadian troops travel home in troopships, the Overseas Minister has appointed a Board of Survey, which will ensure satisfactory accommodation. The duties of the Board will be to ensure that all ships provided by the British Admiralty for the repatriation of Canadian troops shall be in every way suitable for the purpose. Special care is to be taken with respect to the sanitation, sleeping, messing, and hospital accommodation.

Appointments.

Lt.-Col. J. F. McParland, D.S.O., C.F.A., has been appointed Commandant of the Canadian Reserve Artillery. Hon. Lt. G. W. Gragg, D.C.M., has been appointed Adjutant, H.Q., O.M.F.C., with the rank of acting Captain. Lt.-Col. Joe Glenn has relinquished the appointment of acting O.C., Base Depôt, C.F.C., which has been given to Lt.-Col. J. E. Swinburne, O.B.E., formerly O.C., 53 District. Capt. (A/Major) J. E. McCuaig has taken over the command of 53 District. Nursing Sister Mary Cummings, C.A.M.C., retires in the British Isles.

Lt. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E. (of Royal Military College, Kingston), has been transferred from the 9th Bn. H.Q. (Third Division) Staff to be staff captain at 12th Inf. Bn. H.Q. (Fourth Division).

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QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AND CANADIANS.

On Monday afternoon the Queen of Roumania graciously attended a Canadian reception given by the High Commissioner and Lady Perley at the Ritz Hotel, at which were present the Overseas Minister, and many officers and nurses, as well as Red Cross and other war workers. Her Majesty shook hands with and said a few words to each one of those present, and she asked Sir George Perley to send a message to Canada expressing her admiration for the bravery of the Canadian troops and her thanks for their splendid assistance. The Queen said that the Roumanians were especially grateful for the help given by the Canadian Red Cross Society, which had come at the time of her country's greatest need, and she expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries might become closer in the years to come.

The Queen of Roumania was to pay a visit of inspection to the Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut in the Strand between 4 and 5 yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

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CANADIAN LIEUTENANT KILLED.

It is reported from Dinant that, owing to the stoppage of the motor, a British aeroplane, on postal service between Cologne and Calais, fell from a great height in the neighbourhood of Anhée, a few miles west of Dinant (says Reuter's Brussels correspondent). A Canadian lieutenant, who was a passenger, had his skull fractured, and died while being conveyed to hospital. The pilot, however, received only a slight injury to his wrist.

* *

FOR PROSPECTIVE CANADIAN SETTLERS.

A series of demonstrations on "Bottling and Canning of Fruit and Vegetables" is being given in London on Saturday afternoons, with a view to assisting women who are contemplating settling in Canada. Similar demonstrations are also being given at the Seaford and Witley Camps. Application should be made to the Department of Home Economics, Khaki University of Canada, 49, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

"I have found your paper very helpful with useful information, especially your Answers to Correspondents, and wish you every success."—A Fort Garry's Wife.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Famous Force to Enlarge its Activities.

The fear that the Royal North-West Military Police would be disbanded, in view of the formation of Provincial Police in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, was recently proved to be ungrounded, to the great satisfaction of all Canadians.

By an Order in Council the Canadian Government has guaranteed the permanency of this famous police unit, which will shortly enlarge its sphere of work in the West. At the outbreak of war a number of the highly-trained *personnel* were British Army reservists, and as such were immediately called to the Colours.

The Force was retained in Canada, it being considered imperative, in view of the conditions in the West, to refuse them permission to join overseas units. A large number of men, however, on being time-expired, did so. Following the decision of the Government to mobilise a section of the force as an overseas cavalry draft, the former high physical standards demanded of recruits was temporarily lowered. The permanency of the force being now assured, the old standards of physique have again been put in force. No recruits in Canada are now accepted unless the requirements as to height (5 ft. 8 in.) and age (over 20) are fulfilled. In addition, recruits must be physically fit in all respects, and of British or Canadian parentage, and have some knowledge of riding and care of horses.

Ex-members of the force who are in Canadian or Imperial units, and who desire to re-engage for further service, can be facilitated in this by applying to Major (Inspector) G. L. Jennings, of Edmonton, who has established for this purpose an office at Oxford Circus House. New recruits, however well qualified in other respects, require long training for the highly specialised work which falls to the "Mounties." On the other hand, ex-members will not require training, and can, therefore, at once take their former positions in the force. If such ex-members, who are serving in the Imperial Army, desire to re-engage in the R.N.-W.M.P., they can, on application to Major Jennings, be classified as pivotal men, and thus secure immediate release from the Army.

It may be stated that the conditions of service remain as before, except that the pay of "other ranks" has been increased from $1.00 to $1.50 a day. This means that a constable starts at approximately 6s. a day, with all found. The equipment provided is second to none. Major Jennings will remain in London for a few weeks.

On the return of the R.N.-W.M.P. *personnel* to Canada—one squadron has already reached home—the present work of the force will be enlarged to take in the four Western Provinces, as well as Western portions of Ontario. The Mounted Police will not in any way interfere with the work of the Provincial police bodies, who administer the Criminal Code under the provisions of the British North America Act.

The R.N.-W.M.P. squadron in Siberia, under Major (Supt.) E. H. Worsley, Regina, is also being sent back to Canada to resume its regular duties.

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BUSY FACTORIES TO BEAT BOLSHEVISM.

Mr. Lloyd Harris on the Aim of the Canadian Mission.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, speaking at Leeds on Monday, said no logic against Bolshevism was half so effective as a busy factory. Europe's primary need now was to get back to work. The sooner we could get idle wheels going throughout Europe and employ idle hands, which are proverbially mischievous, the quicker would we get real peace both internationally and industrially. "As I see it," said Mr. Lloyd Harris, "Europe cries out now for practical things—for bread, for work, for raw materials for industry, for the healing operations of trade. The more swiftly trade can be set free from its present paralysis and restrictions to get on with the actual job of restoration, the safer Europe will be."

Mr. Lloyd Harris gave striking figures to prove that Canada must no longer be thought of simply in terms of prairies, but in terms of factories. The economic effect of the war upon Canada had been to change her within a short period of four years from a primarily agricultural to a predominantly industrial country. With one-thirteenth of the population of the United States the value of the exports of Canada had been one-sixth as great as those from the United States during the last two years, in spite of the heavy drain upon the man-power of the country. The Canadian Government had established a precedent, Mr. Lloyd Harris explained, by sending to London a Trade Mission composed of what he called business ambassadors. Their aim was to create a larger interflow of trade between all parts of the Empire.

* *

The Colonial and Continental Church Society are appealing for teachers for their Canadian prairie schools. Teachers must hold at least a certificate of either Oxford or Cambridge Local, the King's Scholarship, or London Matriculation, and be between 20 and 30 years of age.

THE SINKING OF THE "MISSANABIE."

(By a Canadian Officer in the R.A.F. who was on Board.)

IT was with light hearts that the passengers of the *Missanabie* boarded her in the Mersey in September, 1917. There were only 68 passengers on board, so that every comfort was obtainable, and everyone was soon acquainted with his fellow-passengers. We lay in the river for two days waiting for our convoy to make up. Finally, about 11 o'clock of the second day we weighed anchor and steamed out of the Mersey to pick up our escort.

The convoy and escort formed a " V "-shaped formation, the *Missanabie* being the rear starboard boat. Our escort was outside the " V," forming really another " V." Both American and British destroyers and sloops, as well as two gunboats, formed our escort.

We had a wonderful time on board. The food was great; we had white bread for the first time in months, and as we were a hungry lot, we generally had two portions of the turkey, etc.

We had been given lifeboat drill, which detailed us to certain lifeboats, also the order to carry our life-preserver at all times. It was very amusing to watch some of the people with their belts at meal-times, because they held them on their laps or just by their feet, making the dining saloon appear like a laundry.

THE C.P.O.S. S.S. "MISSANABIE."

She was of 64 feet beam, and made her maiden voyage from Liverpool to Montreal in October, 1914.

The second day at sea came with a little shock to some people, because they did not appear at breakfast. I guess they slept too well to get up, or else could not make the grade. However, about 10 o'clock in the morning nearly everyone was on deck, either walking about or playing deck games. I played quoits, and was having an interesting time, when I remembered that I had left my wallet, with my Bank of Montreal draft in it, down in my state-room, so I excused myself and went down for it. After getting my wallet I strolled into the lavatory to wash for lunch, and was wiping my hands when two sharp thuds shook the ship. At first I thought that one of the other boats had bumped alongside, but I only thought so for a second, as the syren blew and blew, and then the lights went out. I rushed up on deck to get my lifebelt, which I had left near the place where I was playing. It was gone. I ran all round the ship, and finally found another in a box. I sure felt relieved, because I did not feel any too good to be thrown overboard on my own, as I had had my appendix removed three weeks previously.

Lowering the Lifeboats.

I ran to my lifeboat and found everyone there, cool, and not thinking about being out on the sea in a few minutes. Capt. Weir, of Montreal, and Lt. Anderson, R.A.F., of London, Ont., were the other officers in my boat. There were also about 20 Americans, who were being returned medically unfit. The ship's crew came rushing up, and soon had the lifeboats free from their davits and lowered. When the boats reached the level of our deck we told the Yanks to get aboard, and by the time it reached the water half the Americans were aboard. Anderson, who had his leg in a steel splint, was next lowered, and then the remainder of the Yanks followed him.

Débris, lifeboats, rafts, ropes, and all sorts of things started to fall overboard now, as the torpedoes had struck us in the rear starboard side, causing the boat to list heavily and sink in the rear. Capt. Weir shouted to our boat to pull off as far as possible. Just then about 100 deck chairs, which were piled on deck, slipped in behind us and knocked us down. Our boat had got away now, and, extracting ourselves, we sprang to the rail and got ready to jump. Capt. Weir shouted "Good luck, laddie," and we both jumped together.

On the way down I thought it might be possible that I should come up under some wreckage, so decided to come up with my hands above my head. I thought that I would never reach the water, but I soon felt wet and cold, and knew that it was the sea. My nose and mouth were filled with salt water, and I was still going down. Two sharp explosions came, and I thought it must be the boilers bursting, so I began to fight with hand and foot to get to the surface to prevent the suction drawing me down. Unfortunately, however, I came up underneath a lifeboat, my hands undoubtedly saving my life. I managed to get my hands around the keel, and came to the surface.

Reaching out, I grasped the rope that encircles the gunwale of the lifeboats, and hung on. The boat was heavily laden, and the oarsmen were trying to get away from the wreck, so I just lay still. Suddenly a large wave hit my boat, and over it went, throwing all the passengers out. My friend Anderson, with his gamey leg, was in it, too. As it brought me out on top, I thought it quite a joke to change places with these people, and everything then appeared rosy; but as the boat was built only to float right side up it soon threw me off, and I struck out for some wreckage a little way off.

I found an empty lifeboat, but was too weak to pull myself in. I could swim, but with my arms out of the water I was helpless. This was no good, so I swam to another boat which was empty, too, and, hanging on to the ropes, I had a rest. The boat rocked on the waves, and I thought how similar it was to a roller coaster, going up and down so smoothly, and not costing a nickle, either.

Trying to Get on Board.

A sloop soon appeared, and my mind was made up to get to her at all costs. I came across two boats together, one sitting on top of the other. The bottom boat was full of water, which made it very low in the water. This was just the thing for me as I managed to climb into the top boat from the lower one. As I was too weak to row such a clumsy craft I sat still and rested. A big black nigger soon hove in sight, and, believe me, he was cold—he was almost white. I helped him in, and he rested also. Then a stoker came along with only a thin undershirt on, and we got him aboard as well.

In the meantime the *Missanabie* was sinking about fifty feet away. She still had her nose sticking out of the water about twenty feet, and the water about was full of air coming up from her hold. The sea was full of everything, men included. One thing that amused me was seeing a Yank swimming towards a lifeboat, and hearing one of his pals, who was in the boat, shouting "Come on, Missouri."

The "Missanabie" Sinks.

Without warning the good old boat sank suddenly out of sight. Then the work began of trying to move our craft to a sloop. We got there after about 45 minutes, and I was ready to cave in from exhaustion. I was some sorry sight, but felt all right, so did not worry much about appearances.

The crew and officers of the sloop *Bluebell* were fine. They gave us everything they possessed to help towards our comfort. This boat captured a German boat that was running munitions to Ireland, and had the Huns' flag in the wardroom. We were picked up about an hour and a quarter after the *Missanabie* was hit. I am not sure of the exact time she was struck, but I think it was about noon. We had quite a rough passage in the sloop, as the sea was very choppy, and we docked at Milford Haven, South Wales, where we were accommodated in a hotel.

The next morning we started for London, arriving at Paddington, where we were met by American ambulances and the C.P.O.S. officials. Although it was a sad experience, because many lives were lost, it was the most interesting one I have ever had. The worst of it was one never saw the sub. that did the damage.

* *

Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., has offered through the Aero Club of America, an international trophy for annual competition to encourage the development of aerial navigation between Canada and the United States (says the *Daily Record*). The trophy will be known as the "Ace of Aces," and will be awarded in 1919 to the aviator who makes the quickest flight from Toronto to Atlantic City.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records on hearing your requirements.

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Died.

Leslie, Capt. E. H., Rly Troops
Law, Lt F. A., Que.

Drowned.

Dobbin, Capt. G. L., Que.

OFFICERS KILLED AND DIED.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Capt. G. L. Dobbin, Que., attd. 1st C.I.B.D., who on March 15 was reported from the Base "found drowned," was the son of Mr. C. H. Dobbin, 31, Gray Avenue, Westmount, P.Q. Deceased had served with the 14th Bn. and with a brigade of the First Division as bombing officer, and had also done instructional work of the same nature at Montreal.

Imperial Forces.

Lt. Charles L. Cumming, R.A.F., who met his death on January 31 through his machine taking fire, was the son of Mr. L. Cumming, for many years senior science master at Rugby School. After taking his B.A. degree and a 1st class honours in chemistry at Trinity College, Oxford, he took the Applied Science course at McGill University. There he graduated M.Sc., being placed first, and was awarded a research fellowship. His thesis was published by the Canadian Government. A fellowship in the graduate college of Princeton University gave him further opportunity for research work, and he took his Ph.D. degree with a thesis which was also recommended for publication at Government expense. He then joined the R.A.F. in Canada, acted for some time as an instructor, and subsequently saw service in France with a long-distance bombing squadron. He was 31.

LT. C. L. CUMMING, R.A.F.
(Killed.)

MAJ. G. L. JENNINGS, R.N.-W.M.P.
(See page 396.)
Photo: Elliott and Fry.

Sec. Lt. W. Rexford Reid, R.A.F. (killed while flying in England), belonged to Picton, Ont., and was 19. He was trained in Canada, and came overseas in May, 1918.

Lt. J. Grant Smith, R.E., who died of pneumonia at Camiers, France, was 25; and belonged to Kingston, Ont. Following his graduation in Science at Queen's University in 1916, he came overseas with an engineering unit organised at the University, and in July, 1917, transferred to the Imperial Army.

Sec. Lt. D. R. McC. Smith, Manchester Regt., attd. Worcester Regt., previously reported wounded and missing, is now reported killed. He was the eldest son of Mr. Archibald W. Smith, of the Department of Naval Service, Ottawa, was a student of St. Andrew's College, and was on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce prior to leaving Toronto as a cadet with the C.O.T.C.

Mr. Robert Allen McKee, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. McKee, of Brandon College, Man., who died at Brandon on February 13, after a long illness, enlisted in the 196th (Western Universities) Bn., in the spring of 1916, but owing to heart trouble was unable to proceed overseas. His brother, Lt. W. C. McKee, 1st C.M.R., and his brother-in-law, Lt. R. A. Cunningham, 46th Bn., were both killed in action last autumn. Deceased was awarded his B.A. degree by McMaster University a few days before his death.

* *

Ex-Pte. R. E. Cruickshank, V.C., who is a native of Winnipeg, was married last Saturday at Bush Hill Park to Miss Gwendoline Mansell.

The fourth anniversary of the 11th Battery, C.F.A. (Major G. W. Shearer, O.C.), has been celebrated by the publication of a booklet, with a cleverly designed cover, giving the roll of the battery, and showing the actions in which its members have taken part.

A memorial will be placed in St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, by the Duke of Connaught, to the members of his staff while in Canada who have been killed in action. These include Col. Rivers Bulkeley, Col. Farquhar, Col. Buller, Capt. Newton, Lord Spencer Compton and Lord John Hamilton.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Friday, March 21.

Died.

Cavalry.—Kime, 3030268 T.
Artillery.—Cosby, 317883 Dvr. I.; Corrigan, 45 Gnr. J.; Egan, 273906 Dvr. J.
Central Ontario Regiment.—Leslie, 3031130 W. J.
British Columbia Regiment.—Newcombe, 16673 L. R.
Army Service Corps.—Scully, 3376 Cpl. C. F.; Spencer, 515121 C. B.
Army Medical Corps.—Walker, 33209 L.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Not Missing.

Quebec Regiment.—Jones, 444074 G. R.
Eastern Ontario Regiment. Hay, 59444 J.

List of Monday, March 24.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—McGillivary, 633028 J.

Died.

Engineers.—Chilton, 711 Spr. W. D.
Machine Gun Corps.—Kendall, 1263606 W. O.

Died as Prisoners of War in German Hands.

Cavalry.—Burnett, 2147304 G. W.
British Columbia Regiment.—McWhinnie, 76995 F. L.

Wounded.

Artillery.—Webster, 301614 Gnr. W.

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Also Cases of Dangerous and Serious Illness.

Military, Ripon.—Lt. R. T. Hogan, 23rd Res.

Prince of Wales, Marylebone, N.W.—Lt. T. A. James, R.C.D.

3rd London General, Wandsworth Common, S.W.—Lt. J. E. Christie, 13th.

Red Cross Hospital, 17, North Audley Street, W.—Lt. L. C. Byrne, C.L.H.; Lt. E. H. Murphy, 102nd.

Granville Special, Buxton.—Capt. R. F. Craig, C.F.A.

Convalescent Hospital, Matlock Bath.—Lt. E. M. Arnaud, E. Ont., see War Office; Lt. E. A. Bent, R.C.R.; Lt. H. H. Browne, 74th; Lt. H. R. Day, 44th; Lt. W. C. Forse, 12th Res.; Lt. W. Hanson, 72nd; Capt. J. S. Hewetson, 1st C.M.R.; Lt. E. F. Le Quesne, R.C.R.; Lt. M. McLaren, 42nd; Lt.-Col. S. P. McMordie, Rly. Troops; Lt. C. Matheson, 49th; Lt. C. Miller, 46th; Lt. A. Morrison, 52nd; Lt. K. K. Munro, 25th; Lt. W. A. Murray, Eng.; Lt. H. S. Partridge, P.P.C.L.I.; Lt. W. J. Phillips, 15th; Maj. J. H. Richardson, 14th; Lt. J. Scott, 47th; Capt. L. W. Townsend, 44th.

Discharged from Hospital.

Lt. G. D. A. Blandford, 1st D.A.C.; Lt. H. Bragg, 47th; Lt. K. S. Eaton, 2nd C.F.A.; Lt. R. F. McIntosh, 12th C.E.; Lt. R. J. Paterson, 6th C.F.A.

Other than Wounds.

Dangerously Ill.—Maj. G. W. Chaplin, C.A.S.C., 1st Div. M.T. Coy. (influenza), 3 Australian C.C.S.

Seriously Ill.—Maj. J. I. Carling, Gen. List (influenza), 17, North Audley Street.

Removed from Seriously Ill List.—Lt. J. A. MacDonald, 8th Bgde., C.F.A. (influenza), 2 General, Havre.

* *

MASSEY-HARRIS CONVALESCENT HOME AT DULWICH.

"Kingswood" Closes its Hospitable Doors.

"Kingswood," Dulwich, which, since its opening in April, 1916, has been utilised as a convalescent home for Canadian soldiers, was closed on March 8. During the three years the home has been open, between 3,000 and 4,000 convalescent soldiers have been passed through as patients. No man who has been fortunate enough to enter "Kingswood" can ever forget the happy days he spent there, for the big mansion and its charming surroundings provided an ideal place for recuperation.

"Kingswood" was entirely equipped and maintained by the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., of Toronto, its associate companies, their agents and employees, and will remain always as an outstanding record of magnificent war service.

* *

CANADIAN RED CROSS DEMOBILISING.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is making strides towards demobilisation and will to-day remove its headquarters in London from the Hotel York, Berners Street, Oxford Street, to premises at 21, Berners Street, which have been hitherto used by the packing section of the Prisoners of War Department of the Society.

* *

A cablegram from Sir George Perley to the Government, published in the Canadian papers, urges that conditions here make it unwise for anyone to come over just now who proposes afterwards returning to Canada unless the voyage is absolutely necessary, and, in fact, particularly imperative. For several months, it is pointed out, it will be exceedingly difficult for civilians to get accommodation from here to Canada, and some who have arrived lately will find much difficulty in getting back again.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CAMPLEY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

COMMANDS AND STAFF: SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS. Cl. GG.-Lt.-Col. A. H Corelli, Gen. List (October 30, 1918). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 6.—Temp Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Parsons, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sask., and to be temp. Col. (February 1). The following cease to be graded for pay as Staff Lts., 1st Cl., and cease to be secd. on vacating appts. at P.B. Offs.: Temp. Lt.-Col. G. T. Chisholm, 1st Cent. Ont. (February 11); temp. Capt. R. Tyrwhitt, 2nd Cent. Ont. (February 18); temp. Lt.-Col. J. B. McPhee, 1st Cent. Ont.; temp. Maj. G. W. Black, 2nd Cent. Ont. (February 19); temp. Maj. J. H. Willett, Man. (February 24). Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Capt.:—Temp. Lt. W. Parry, Sask. (January 28).

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.—Staff Capts.—Temp. Maj. F. S. Winsor, M.C., 49th Bn. (October 18, 1918); temp. Lt. H. R. Case, C.F.A., vice Lt (act. Capt.) E. B. Savage, C.F.A. (January 26); temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. M. Thomson, Sask.; temp. Lt. H. C. Green, B.C., and to be act. Capt. while so empld. (December 28, 1918)

HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS.—D.A.D.M.S.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. C. Davis, M.C., C.A.M.C. (February 8) Dep. Asst. Dir. of Light Rlys. (Cl. BB).—Temp. Maj. W. G. Swan, Rly. Troops relinquishes his appt. (January 16). Dep. Asst. Dir. of Docks.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14):—Temp. Capt. T. H. Durham, C.A.S.C., and to be act. Maj. while so empld. (September 1, 1918). Asst. Dir. of Med. Servs.—Temp. Col. C. A. Peters, D.S.O., C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (January 20). Dep. Asst. Dir. of Med. Servs.—Temp. Capt. R. D. MacKenzie, M.C., C.A.M.C., from December 31, 1918, to February 2; temp. Capt. H. C. Hall, C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. and act. rank of Maj. (January 19)

CAPT. MARTIN, A.P.M., SEAFORD AREA.

Photograph: E. Hilton.

MEMORANDA.—Temp. Lts. to be Orderly Officers:—W. A. H. MacBrien, Cav. (February 20, 1918); C. D. Craig, Que. (February 12).

CAVALRY.—Temp. Q.-M. and Hon. Lt. H. W. Ellis, F.G. Horse, to be temp. Q.-M., with hon. rank of Capt. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) O. A. Critchley retires in the British Isles (March 4)). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. H. Bell to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) F. S Morrison, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Col, and to remain secd. (March 3).

FORT GARRY HORSE.—Temp. Lt. T. C. Anderson relinquishes the appt. of Adjt

ARTILLERY.—Temp. Capt. H. McD. Dunlop, M.C., is secd. for duty as Staff Learner.

1ST DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN.—Temp. Capt. J. H. McDonald to be Adjt., vice temp. Lt. J. A. Davin, M.C.

ENGINEERS.—Temp. Maj. N. W. C. Hoyles, from W. Ont. Regt., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capt. J. A. Wood, M.C., to be act. Maj. while spec. empld. (May 24, 1918, to August 29, 1918). Temp. Capt. D. C. U. Simson to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. J. L. Melville, M.C. Temp. Lt. D. McDougall is secd. for duty with Corps Survey Section.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—The *Gazette* notification, January 24, concerning temp. Lt. H. A. Dickson is cancelled.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. E. C. Armstrong to be Adjt., vice temp. Capt. W. C. Lawson, M.C.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. P. B. d'Esterre retains the act. rank of Capt. (December 9, 1918, to January 28); 81697 Regtl. Q.M.S. R. McN. Pearson, D.C.M., to be temp. Q.M. and Hon. Lt.

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. F. G. Kemp relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.; temp. Lt. J. D. Cotton, from W. Ont. Regt., to be temp Lt.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. J. A. Wotherspoon relinquishes the appt. as Adjt.; temp. Lt. E. B. Davies to be Adjt., and to remain secd.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. S. J. Davies, M.C., to be secd. for duty as Staff Learner; temp. Capt. I. Mooney, M.C., relinquishes the appt. as Adjt.; temp Lt. (act. Capt.) R. F. B. Donald relinquishes the appt. as Adjt.; temp. Lt. A. Pirie to be secd. for duty with Corps Survey Sect.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. E. R. C. Meredith to be secd. as Staff Learner; the *Gazette* notifications, July 2, 1918, and November 8, 1918, concerning temp. Lt. E. E. Guille, M.C., are cancelled.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Temp. Lt. St. G. Fildes to be Adjt., vice temp Capt. G. N. Douglas, M.C.; temp. Lt. A. D. Roughton to take rank and prec. in the Corps and in the Army as if his appt. as temp. Lt. bore date December 1, 1918.

FORESTRY CORPS. The *Gazette* notification February 26, 1918, concerning temp. Lt. R. S. Parsons is cancelled.

POSTAL SERVICES.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) K. A. Murray to be act. Lt.-Col., without additional pay while holding the appt. as A.D.A.P.S.; temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. Warner to be act. Maj., without additional pay while holding the appt. as D.A.D.A.P.S. (Hd.-Qrs. Corps).

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. J. S. Bell, M.C., to be temp. Maj.

ARTILLERY.—The following temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles: R. F Hitchcock, A. a'B. Russell

ENGINEERS.—Temp. Lt. W. Emery to be act. Capt. while O. i/c C.E Detachment, London.

QUEBEC REGIMENT. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. W. Utton, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj.; temp. Lt. C. Craig retires in the British Isles.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—The following temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles:—H. B. J. Ogilvie, M.C.; D. McK. Goudy, M.C.

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. W. Nodwell, M.M., retires in the British Isles.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—The following officers retire in the British Isles: Temp. Capt. R. J. Pagot, temp. Lt. W. Inch.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. W. A. Pierson retires in the British Isles.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. E. Lefeaux retires in the British Isles.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. A. Meldrum retires in the British Isles.

GENERAL LIST.—Hon. Lt. C. T. Curry to be Hon. Capt.

ARTILLERY.—Temp. Capt. J. P. Hooper, M.C., to be act. Maj. whilst comdg. a Can. Siege Batt. (July 13, 1918, to September 15, 1918). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while secd. in comd. of a Can. Siege Batt.:—W. S. Penny (July 13, 1918, to September 15, 1918); W. Matheson (September 9 1918, to September 19, 1918).

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—S. C. Hood, R. R. R. McLean.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. W. F. Findlay, M.C., M.M., to be temp. Capt., and to be secd.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. E. B. Smythe, M.C., to be act. Capt.

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. R. L. Goodliff, M.C., to be temp. Maj.; temp. Lt. H. T. Lord, M.C., M.M., to be act. Capt. (September 16, 1918, to October 14, 1918).

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. W. McL. Walwyn to be act. Maj.; temp. Lt. R. L. Gale, M.C., to be act. Capt. The *Gazette* notification, February 7, concerning temp. Lt. J. A. Proctor is cancelled.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lts to be temp. Capts.:—R. D. Hinch, C. T. Davidson, G. F. Honey, M.C., (act. Capt.) J. M. Thrasher, M.C., M.M., (act. Capt.) G. A. Harris, (act. Capt.) J. G. Foggo, M.C., (act. Capt.) J. A. Weldon, M.C.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. Lingford to retain the act. rank of Capt

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. F. B. Donald to be temp. Capt.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—C. G. Warner, M.C., J. Maitland, M.C.

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON.—Temp. Lt. (now act. Maj.) D. G. McNeil, M.C., to be temp. Capt.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. D. M. Bright to be act. Capt. and to remain secd.; 3800 Pte. F. Gorman to be temp. Lt. (February 25).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj R. J. Gardiner, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col. and to comd. No. 2 Field Ambulance.

1ST CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. J. A. New to be act. Capt.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. C. Goodale, M.C. to be temp. Capt.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—Temp. Lt. F. B. J. Stephenson to be act. Capt. while empld as Army Loco.-Supt.

ENGINEERS.—The following temp. Lts. relinquish act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be secd. for duty with Air Ministry:—G. E. Bell, H. J. A Bird, V. M. Lavery.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj) J. H. Parks, D.S.O. to be temp. Lt.-Col.

CORPS CANADIAN RAILWAY TROOPS.—Temp. Capt. F. H. Emra to be act. Maj. (June 8, 1918, without pay and allowances from January 1), and to remain secd. for duty with Ministry of Shipping.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Maj. W. H. Robinson, O.B.E., to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. as A.D. of S. and T. (Kinmel Park); temp. Maj. P. C. McGillivray, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col.; temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) W. A. Simson, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Col.

ORDNANCE CORPS.—Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) K. C. Folger, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Col.

C.A.M.C.—Temp Capt. D. J. Millar to be act. Maj. while empld. at a Gen. Hosp.

GENERAL LIST.—2265343 Pte. N. S. Rankin to be Hon. Lt.; F. H. Underhill to be Hon. Lt. without pay and allowances.

Imperial Forces.

R.N.V.R.—Temp. Lt. A E. Chilcott is apptd. to *Heythrop*.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.—Draft Conducting Officer (Cl. HH):—Temp. Maj. H. W. Lumb relinquishes his commn., and retains the rank of Maj.

HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS.—Dep. Asst Dir. of Rly. Traffic (Cl. BB):—Capt. T. A. Hiam, 1st C. Ont. Regt., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so empld.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch: Lt. W. S. Hill-Tout to be act. Capt. whilst empld. as Capt. (A). The following are transfd. to Unempld. List: Capts. W. C. Gage G. R. Hodgson, A.F.C., F. S. Mills, D.S.C., W. L. Scandrett, and W. B. Sincair; Lt. (act. Capt.) L. Cummings; Lt. (hon. Capt.) H. E. Reynell; Lts. P. McK. Haldimand, R. C. Mills, and J. H. R. Sutherland; Sec. Lts, A. H. Farrington, D. H. Hartness, D. V. McLeod, R. P. Stockton, W. B. Tretheway, and A. E. White. Prob. Flight Officer A. J. Rankin (late R.N.A.S.) is granted a temp. commn. as Sec. Lt. (A.). Capt. H. G. Boswell, D.S.C., is removed the Service, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services as an officer. Sec. Lt. G. T. Cunningham relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is permitted to retain his rank. Technical Branch.—The following are transfd. to Unempld. List: Capt. L. A. Goss, Sec. Lt. O. H. Shenstone.

R.A.M.C.—To be act. Majs.: Capt. W. J. Knight, M.C., M.D.; temp. Lt. W. F. Tisdale, M.D., to December 10, 1918. Temp. Capt. W. J. B Brown, M.B., relinquishes his commn. and retains the rank of Capt.

R.E.—Temp. Capt. P. J. Jennings to be temp. Maj.

R.H. AND R.F.A.—Maj. C. W. W. McLean, D.S.O., is secd. on election as a Member of Parliament. Maj. C. W. W. McLean, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. A. S. Wurtele, M.C., R.F.A. to be act. Lt.-Col Lt. C. A. P. Murison, M.C., to be act. Capt. whilst 2nd in comd. of a Batt. Lts. G. Ince and A. M. Ramsay resign their commns. Sec. Lts to be Lts.: G. R. Bongard, G. E. Elvidge, E. W Francis, A. S. Fraser, M.C., G. Ince, A. J. Milner, H. McD. Paterson M.C., A. K. Roberts, J. T. Rose, D. D'E. Strickland, F. R. Stuart, P. S Whitehead.

R.F.A. GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.—A. M. Ramsay, late Lt., R.F.A., to be Lt

R.G.A.—Lt. R. R G Crosby, Can. Garr. Art., to be act. Capt. Sec. Lt. A. G. Hutcheon to be Lt

A 'HUMAN INSTITUTION."

The John Leigh Memorial Hospital.

Many Canadians who have been nursed back to health in British hospitals will go back to their own country with a grateful remembrance of the John Leigh Memorial Hospital at Altrincham. It is not a hospital merely, but, in the best sense of the word, a home in which every member of the family is cared for and made to forget, by the most kindly attentions, which are ever at his service, the cause which has brought him there. Major A. J. Carlson, Sanitary Corps, U.S.A., Professor of Physiology in the University of Chicago, who recently visited the hospital, put his impression of it in the following record :—" This is the most wonderful and ' human ' military hospital I have ever seen in Europe or America.'' His testimony does no more than the barest justice to a hospital through whose wards some hundreds of officers from every part of the British Empire have passed, and it is cordially endorsed by everyone who has had experience of it.

The hospital was the gift of Sir John Leigh, Bt., to the British Red Cross Society, in memory of his father, and its equipment was entrusted to Lady Leigh, who for several months devoted her entire energies to the task of converting a large private mansion into a modern institution replete in every detail. Her task was performed so well that the authorities decided to utilise the hospital wholly for the use of officers—a suggestion to which Sir John Leigh, who had generously undertaken to bear the whole of the cost of maintenance, apart from the usual Government allowance, agreed.

Superintended by Lady Leigh.

The hospital was opened on April 28, 1917, by Katherine Duchess of Westminster, President of the Cheshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society, and since then it has been in daily occupation by nearly 100 officers. It stands in its own pleasant grounds of some four or five acres in extent, and every one of its bright and cheerful wards looks out upon as fair a prospect as the eye could wish to rest on. The administration is entirely controlled by Lady Leigh herself, who not only supervises in a most efficient manner the whole of the nursing arrangements, but takes her full share of the domestic responsibilities, which in a large hospital of this kind must be of an especially onerous character. These duties in themselves would be quite sufficient for an ordinary person to deal with, but Lady Leigh is by no means an ordinary person, and such leisure as she is able to snatch from the management she gives unreservedly in kindly ministrations to the needs of her large family, all of whom are familiarly known as " my children." After the day's work is over she interests herself in the amusements of the patients, and those who are able to assemble in the fine recreation-room have good reason to be grateful for the pleasant musical evenings she arranges for their delectation.

Nor is this all. In her own home at Beech Lawn, a fine house which lies about half-a-mile away from the hospital, the convalescents are frequently received as her guests. Others, to whom the doctors have recommended a breath of sea air, are sent by Lady Leigh to her marine residence on the beautiful bay of Llandudno, in North Wales, where, with the sea in front and the blue mountains of Wales behind, they are gradually restored to health and vigour.

A Haven and a Home

No Canadian can look back upon his stay in this wonderful institution without a feeling of gratitude that his fate sent him there. One has only to whisper, for example, that he would like his friends in Canada to know how he is going on, and a cablegram is at once despatched, all of which is done without cost to the patient and without a moment's hesitation. It is attentions like these which have bound Canadians to the hospital and made them regard it as a haven and a home. Some Canadians have spent several months in its cheerful wards, surrounded by every comfort and luxury, and although they are glad of the chance of returning to their own country they leave the place where they have been so thoroughly happy with a deep and an abiding regret.

In all that she undertakes for the welfare of her large family Lady Leigh is actively assisted by her husband, whose frequent visits to the hospital are actuated by a desire to be of personal service and to add to the pleasure of those from over the seas. His gifts to the nation have been of a most munificent kind. Soon after establishing the hospital at Altrincham, Sir John presented the Ministry of Pensions with a sum of £50,000, which was the nucleus of what is known as the King's Fund for the Disabled. A little later on he equipped his late father's house at Brooklands, near Manchester, as a hospital for the treatment of shell-shock patients, at a cost of many thousands of pounds, and he now personally bears a large share of the cost of its maintenance. The equipment of this hospital was also undertaken by Lady Leigh, and a fine tribute was paid to her work by the Duke of Connaught, who on opening it in the summer of last year, declared it to be the most perfect hospital of its kind he had ever had the privilege of seeing.

Sir John Leigh is, of course, known to all Canadians as the donor of the Canadian Officers' Club in Chesterfield Gardens, London, and both Lady Leigh and himself are members of the Royal Council of the Beyond Seas Association.

* *

CANADIANS AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

The Canadians at Edinburgh University, of whom there are over fifty, have reorganised the Edinburgh University Canadian Club.

Firstly, it is hoped to promote social intercourse amongst the Faculty, the students and Canadian students. With this end in view, and partly with the object of helping in some small way to tighten the bonds of Empire, it is proposed to hold open meetings, which will be addressed by leading Canadians, and to which professors and undergraduates will be invited. " Ralph Connor " (Dr. Gordon) addressed the first meeting, which was most successful. The club also undertakes to reach out a helping hand to new-comers arriving at the University, to assist in the question of finding lodgings, and generally give every assistance regarding registration, courses, etc.

Under the auspices of the " Sports " Committee, practically all branches of sport will be entered into, and it is hoped that a good showing will be made at the General 'Varsity Sports meet next summer.

A third committee will handle problems which are of purely internal interest to members of the club, such as demobilisation questions, and what steps Canadian universities are taking to receive returning undergraduates.

The club has been formed with the sanction of the Senators, who are taking a keen interest in the welfare of the Canadian student body, and giving every possible assistance. The office-holders are as follows :—Hon. President, Professor James Seth; President, Major J. H. Wallis; Vice-President, Capt. W. A. Carrothers; Secretary, Lt. J. S. Henry; Treasurer, Lt. H. D. Brown—all at 6, Oswald Road (Tel. 3007 Central); Chairman, Social Committee, Lt. J. S. Nethercott, 79, Findhorn Place; Chairman, Information Commitee, Lt. F. D. Mathers, 11, Miller Crescent, Morningside; Chairman, Sports Committee, Lt. J. A. S. Gardner, 6, Oswald Road.

* *

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. W. J. Hanna.

At Sydney, N.S., Mr. G. D. Maxwell (50). At Quebec, Mr. James McNider (81), stockbroker. At Montreal, Mr. Ebenezer Picken (78); the Rev. R. D. Irwin (74). At Toronto, Mr. John Wanless (68); Dr. John Smith (76), Superintendent of Education in Ontario. At London, Ont., the Very Rev. Dean Evans Davis (71); Mr. James Egan (92). At Guelph, Dr. W. B. Kennedy. At Paris, Ont., Dr. William Burt (71). At Regina, Mr. F. G. Haultain (68), brother of the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.

At Somerville, S. Cal., Mr. W. A. Kemp, of Toronto, brother of the Hon. Sir A. Edward Kemp.

In California, the Most Rev. Charles Hamilton (83), formerly Anglican Archbishop of Algoma and Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, father of Col. G. T. Hamilton.

At Bournemouth, Sir William Duff Gibbon (82), father of Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, General Publicity manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, K.C., M.P.P., whose death occurred last week at Augusta, Ga., in his 57th year, had sat in the Provincial Legislature since 1902, and was Provincial Secretary 1905-17, when he was appointed Food Controller of the Dominion—a post which he resigned last year. He was president of the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada, and had other large commercial interests. Mr. Hanna's only son was killed while flying in Italy last November.

* *

CANADIAN FARM LANDS.

The average value of Canadian farm lands in 1918 was the highest yet recorded, according to a report issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average value of farm land, including improved and unimproved land and buildings was $46 per acre, as against $44 in 1917. In British Columbia the average value was $149 per acre, which is due to orcharding and fruit growing. In Quebec and Ontario the average value was $57 per acre. The figure for Prince Edward Island was $44; Nova Scotia, $36; New Brunswick, $35; Manitoba, $32; Saskatchewan, $29; and Alberta, $28.

* *

Metals and monetary rewards have been issued by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission to Miss G. Slack, of Ottawa; Miss Ada W. Ford, of Sackville, N.B.; and Mr. Edgar Marsh, of Newcastle, N.B.—all for life saving.

Lt. Ernest W. White, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and formerly of the Fort Garry Horse, has just returned to England, having been invalided after serving in Egypt and Palestine. He was gazetted to the Indian Army nine months ago.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The name of Sir Julian Byng is being mentioned for the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

* *

Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., M.P., and Mrs. Peck, and General and Mrs. Alec McDougall lunched at Government House, Ottawa, on March 5, at the invitation of the Duke of Devonshire.

* *

Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Dunmore, V.C., D.S.O., after staying at Government House, Ottawa, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George in Toronto.

* *

Before leaving Ottawa, General Pau presented Sir Joseph Pope with a silver bowl and tray on behalf of the French Mission, in the presence of the General's personal staff and Lady Pope. General Pau expressed to Sir Joseph the sincere appreciation of himself and the French Mission for the Canadian Government's courtesies during the tour of the Mission.

* *

Maj.-Gen. A. D. McRae and Mrs. McRae are visiting Mexico City for a month or two.

* *

Mrs. Ottewell and Miss Burgess, of Edmonton, arrived by the *Megantic* on Monday. Capt. A. E. Ottewell and Capt. C. S. Burgess are both members of the Faculty of the University of Alberta, and are at present on the staff of the Khaki University of Canada.

* *

Miss Marjorie Sutherland, daughter of James Sutherland, of Montreal, a V.A.D. with the Canadian Red Cross since 1915, was to sail by the *Melita* yesterday (Friday).

* *

All the friends of Canon Scott—and they are many—will be glad to hear that he is making a good recovery from his severe wounds, and is now able to walk without crutches. This great padre and gallant soldier should write his reminiscences of the First Division, with whom he was present at every engagement.

* *

Capt. Coulson Norman Mitchell, V.C., M.C., 4th Bn. Engineers (of Winnipeg), is spending a fortnight's leave in England. He won his decoration for conspicuous bravery at the Canal de l'Escaut, north-east of Cambrai, on October 8-9 last.

* *

Capt. John McGregor, V.C., 2nd C.M.R., and Capt. R. Shankland, V.C., 43rd Bn., have returned to Canada.

* *

Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., has been re-elected as Master of the City Guild of Pattenmakers.

* *

Capt. C. M. Strong, C.A.M.C., of No. 9 Canadian General Hospital, Rhyl, has passed his final examinations for the qualification of M.R.C.S., London.

* *

Pte. Norman S. Rankin, formerly publicity agent of the C.P.R. Land Branch at Calgary, has been granted an honorary commission in the O.M.F.C. Mr. Rankin was recently in charge of the publicity in connection with the Canadian section at the Lyons Fair.

Mrs. Charles Henshaw, of Vancouver, who was awarded the Croix de Guerre and gold star and the Ruban du Blessé de Guerre for her work in France with the Canadian and French armies, gave a lecture on Thursday of last week on Canada at the Royal Club for Ladies from Beyond the Seas, Norfolk House, St. James's Square. Princess Marie Louise, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Lady Hilda Murray, and Lady Carmichael were among those present.

THE LATE MR. W. J. HANNA.
(*See page* 400.)

* *

Mr. E. R. Peacock is in Spain in connection with the affairs of the Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power Co., of which he is President.

* *

Lt. William Irving Hearst, younger son of the Premier of Ontario, was in London on leave last week. His brother, Lt. Howard V. Hearst, who was wounded in France, is now in Siberia.

* *

Lt. Ronald Neil Stuart, V.C., D.S.O., R.N.R., a Charlottetown (P.E.I) officer, formerly in the employ of the C.P.O.S., has been mentioned in despatches for services in action with enemy submarines.

* *

The Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Back Grant to the Ven. Archdeacon Stuck, of Fort Yukon, for his travels in Alaska and ascent of Mount McKinley.

* *

Mr. John Macnaughton, Professor of Classics at McGill University, has been appointed Professor of Latin at Toronto and he will assume his new duties in September.

* *

Mrs. Dennistoun and Miss Becky Dennistoun, who were unable to accompany Col. Dennistoun and other members of the family to Canada, were to sail by the *Melita* yesterday (Friday).

Among other departures this week have been the Misses K. and G. M. Galt, Lady Holt and Capt. H. P. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henshaw, and Lt. W. F. Hiam, R.A.F.

* *

Among the recently elected fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are Messrs. Thomas Allan (Montreal), David M. Davies (Winnipeg), and Robert MacGregor Dawson (Bridgwater, N.S.), Major Francis E. B. Eagle (Walkerville), Lt.-Col. William G. Macfarlane (Winnipeg), and Messrs. Francis L. Osler (British Columbia), and James P. Watson (Toronto).

* *

Mr. A. T. Taylor, the new Vice-Chairman of the London County Council, was well known in Canada as an architect from 1883 to 1904, and designed many important buildings in various cities of the Dominion. A member of the Royal Canadian Academy, he was architect to the Bank of Montreal, Merchants Bank, Molsons Bank, McGill University, etc., and was Professor of Ecclesiastical Architecture in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and Lecturer on Drawing in McGill University. He is a nephew of the late Sir George Drummond, of Montreal.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Capt. Leonard Idell Easton, M.C., Canadian Engineers, of Winnipeg, and Mary Louisa, only surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Withington, of Altham, Denmark Road, Guildford.

* *

The engagement is announced between Lt. Cuthbert Norris-Elye, Canadian Forestry Corps, youngest son of the late L. C. C. R. Norris-Elye and Mrs. Norris-Elye, Utterby Manor, Louth, Lincolnshire, and Marian, only daughter of Lt.-Col. Montagu Battye, late 10th Foot and Military Knight of Windsor, and Mrs. Battye, Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

* *

The marriage took place at St. James's Church, St. John's, Quebec, of Miss Frances M. Menhennick to Capt. John Hamilton Edgar, C.E.

* *

At St. Michael's Church, Basingstoke, on March 12, Capt. Alexander D. Archibald, M.C., 85th Bn., was married to Nursing Sister Mary Graham, C.A.M.C. Major R. C. Jackson acted as best man, and Miss Margret Leavitt as bridesmaid.

* *

The marriage took place on March 12, at Quebec, of Miss Florence M. Young, only daughter of the late Major Alexander Young, of the 52nd Bn., and Mrs. Young, of Quebec, to Lt. Donald E. Stewart, 14th Bn., C.E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, of Richmond, Quebec.

* *

At Christ Church, Folkestone, Kent, on January 20, the marriage took place between Capt. R. F. Nicholls, C.A.M.C., of Edmonton, Alberta, and N/S. Jessie Beatrice Smiley, C.A.M.C., of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

* *

All Saints' Church at Witley was filled with a large congregation on Wednesday, March 19, on the occasion of the marriage of Lt.-Col. Ervin L. Stone, C.A.M.C., of Kingston, and Miss Nellie Judson Earl, of Athens, Ont. The officiating clergyman was Major (Rev.) D. V. Warner, and the bride was given away by Capt. (Rev.) S. A. Martin. Capt. J. W. Hunt, C.A.M.C., acted as groomsman, and Mrs. Nicholson was matron of honour. The bridegroom, who came overseas as a lieutenant, is in command of the Canadian Special Hospital at Witley. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foss Earl, of Athens, Ont.

Photograph

OFFICERS OF THE 1ST C.C.D., WITLEY.

[E. T. Williams

Back row (left to right): Capt. E. H. Funk, C.A.M.C.; Capt. M. C. Abell, C.A.M.C.; Lt. H. V. Mills, C.A.P.C.; Lt. A. D. Martin, 16th Bn.; Lt. O. V. Melanson, 47th B
Middle row: Lt. A. L. Johnson, M.M., 21st Bn.; Lt. D. S. Ross, M.C., 47th Bn.; Lt. W. C. R. Ratcliffe, M.M., 26th Bn.; Lt. W. Price, F.G.H.; Capt. A. E. Wilson, C.A.P.C
Lt. J. A. McNaughton, M.M., 4th Bn.; Lt. F. H. Watson, M.M., 75th Bn.; Lt. L. G. Kiell, P.P.C.L.I.; Capt. V. L. Davidson, C.A.G.S.; Lt. M. W. Coady, 75th Bn.; Lt.
H. N. Carey, 58th Bn. *Front row*: Capt. (Rev.) H. D. Peacock, C.C.S.; Capt. E. B. Hanna, 3rd Bn.; Capt. R. M. Gray, 3rd Bn.; Major J. M. Dymond, 3rd Bn.; Lt.-C
A. E. Myatt, 4th Pnrs. (O.C.); Maj. T. W. Moore, C.A.M.C.; Lt. G. W. Machan, 52nd Bn.; Lt. V. Maxted, 8th Bn.; Capt. (Rev.) H. F. McFarlane, C.C.S.

LT.-COL. S. C. YOUNG.

Canadian War Records]

N.C.O.S OF THE 25TH BA

Lt.-Col. Young was on the outbreak of war Mayor of Fort William, Ont., and held that office until Dec. 31, 1915. He was gazetted Lt.-Col. in Feb., 1915, and raised the 52nd Bn.
From February, 1916, to May, 1917, he was commandant of the Infantry School of Instruction, M.D. 10 (Winnipeg). He then joined the Canadian Railway Troops, and being
seconded to the Imperial Forces acted as Railway Traffic Officer at Cherbourg until December 5, 1917, when he was appointed Assistant Director of Railways and Docks
at that port.

Canadian War Records

[Photograph.

OFFICERS OF THE 8TH BRIGADE, CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY (PHOTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM)

Canadian War Records] OFFICERS, NO. 1 COY, 1ST MACHINE-GUN BATTALION (PHOTOGRAPHED IN GERMANY) *[Photograph.*

OTOGRAPHED IN BELGIUM). *[Photograph.*

LT.-COL. W. W. FOSTER, D.S.O.
Photo : F. A. Swaine.

Lt.-Col W. W. Foster. D.S.O. (two Bars), of Victoria, B.C., recently returned to Canada in command of the 52nd Bn. (with the acting rank of Brig.-General). It was Col, Foster who, at Passchendaele, in November, 1917, was given high praise by all the correspondents. Reference was made to "the splendid individual record of one man, upon whose judgment in a critical moment much of the success of the whole attack depended. That decision was left to a man on the spot." The "man on the spot" was Col. Foster, and while the officers and men of his unit say that their C.O. was the directing force and soul of the attack, Col. Foster is equally decisive in declaring that it was the splendid spirit of all ranks which made success possible. The distinguished soldier was formerly M.P.P. for the Islands and Deputy Minister of Public Works in the B.C. Government.

Photograph] *[J. H. A. Chapman.*

THE C.P.O.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ARRIVING AT VICTORIA, B.C., WITH RETURNING TROOPS BROUGHT THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

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THE RED CROSS LONDON COMMITTEE.

That the Central Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society desires to record its hearty appreciation of the valuable advice and assistance it has received from its London War Committee in connection with the administration of the Society's affairs overseas." Under its Hon. President, H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught, this committee, consisting of Messrs. G. C. Cassels (chairman), F. W. Ashe, and C. Cambie, have given unremitting attention to the interests of the Society. In company with the Commissioner, their members have paid frequent visits to the Continent to improve the organisation work at the Front. Their voluntary services, so willingly rendered, have been of the greatest benefit to the Society, and are very cordially recognised."

This resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Central Council in Toronto, and copies were ordered to be transmitted to Messrs. Cassels, Ashe, and Cambie.

* *

Sir John Hendrie, Lt.-Governor of Ontario, at Toronto last week, presented the Victoria Cross awarded to the late Lt. Samuel Lewis Honey, D.C.M., M.M., 78th Bn., to his father, the Rev. George F. Honey.

FLEECY WOOL
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(Cavendish Square) London W.

NEW ANZAC-ON-SEA LIBEL CASE.

We are glad that a second jury has reversed the manifestly unfair verdict given against the *Daily Express*, in the libel action brought against them by the promoter of the New Anzac-on-Sea Estate, Mr. Neville.

Canada expressed an unfavourable opinion of somewhat similar building schemes promoted by Mr. Neville on the outskirts of Regina in the days of the land boom, and received a writ for libel, but the case was not carried into Court, as the plaintiff thought it wiser to withdraw his action. He was less well advised when he crossed swords with the *Daily Express*, for though he won a verdict in the first trial of the case, the Appeal Court subsequently reversed the verdict, and on being taken to the House of Lords judgment was given wholly in favour of the *Daily Express* on the charge of maintenance, and a new trial was ordered on the question of libel.

The case came on again in the Courts last week, Sir Edward Carson leading for the *Daily Express*, and the jury found a verdict for the defendants without leaving the box.

Our contemporary deserves much credit for its public-spirited action in exposing this wild-cat building scheme and protecting the ignorant investor, at very substantial cost to itself. The wrong verdict given by the jury in the first trial of this libel case is only one of many instances of perverse verdicts given by twelve presumably "good men and true" in newspaper libel actions. The cause of justice and the protection of the public would, we are convinced, be greatly served if libel cases, at any rate those against newspapers, were tried by a judge, and not by a jury.

* *

THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

A sergeant in the Fourth Division writes as follows to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Hon. Secretary of the Canadian War Contingent Association :—

> It is a very pleasant duty for me to write to you and thank you for the comforts which I have received through the Canadian War Contingent Association, in the way of towels, smokes, socks, etc. What the boys out here would have done without the Association under your administration I hardly know, for truly their life would have been made ten times harder. It is wonderful how these comforts from home seemed to make the world a little more worth living in and make us feel that although thousands of miles away from those we love, their thoughts hover about us always.

* *

A copy of the "Returned Soldiers' Handbook," issued under the authority of the Government Repatriation Committee, is being distributed by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to all ranks on embarkation for Canada.

CANADIAN DELEGATES IN PARIS.

Their Work in Connection With the Peace Conference.

UPON many of the important Commissions connected with the Peace Conference Canada is represented (writes Mr. Leon Trepanier from Paris). The Canadian Ministers and their assistants keep closely in touch also with the work of other Commissions, and in many cases their suggestions and representations have had effect in determining the proposals submitted by the British Empire members of Commissions upon which Canada is not directly represented.

The Inter-Allied Commission on the Greek territorial claims, of which Sir Robert Borden was Vice-Chairman, was the first Committee to present its report. The Inter-Allied Commissions on the Russian question, upon which he was also the chief British representative, has not yet been convened, owing to the strong antagonism of the various *de facto* Russian Governments to any such conference or consultation as was proposed. Part of Sir Robert Borden's daily duty is to peruse the Foreign Office despatches in relation to the work of the Peace Conference, as well as the daily reports from each of the Commissions and Sub-Commissions as to the progress of their work. He is also in attendance at the frequent meetings of the British Empire Delegations, and on such occasions he is accompanied by one or more of his colleagues. Besides this, he is in constant communication with Mr. Lloyd George and other British Ministers and with the Ministers from the other Dominions in relation to matters affecting the Empire, and especially those touching the interests of Canada.

OFFICERS, 16TH BATTERY, C.F.A., PHOTOGRAPHED IN GERMANY.

Standing (left to right): Lt. H. A. Lamb (Vancouver). Lt. F. A. Siddle (Hamilton). *Front Row*: Lt. E. R. H. Tucker (St. John), Maj. R. F. Baker, D.C.M. (St. Catharines), Lt. M. Jacob, M.C. and Bar, M.M. (Portage la Prairie), Lt. J. H. O'Keefe (Victoria).

Sir George Foster is the chief Representative of the British Empire on the Inter-Allied Economic Commission, of which he is Vice-President. He is also on the British Empire panel of the Supreme Economic Council, and he is a member of the British Empire Committee on Transport and Transit, and of the British Empire Economic Committee. All of these bodies are dealing with questions of the highest moment, many of which directly affect Canadian interests.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton is the chief British Empire Representative on the Inter-Allied Commission on the International Regime of Ports, Waterways and Railways, of which Commission he is Vice-Chairman. In addition, he is a member of the Inter-Allied Sub-Committee on the Regime of Rivers, Ports and Railways and of the British Empire Committee on Transport and Transit. He is also on the British Empire panel of the Supreme Economic Council. These Commissions are dealing with questions of great importance, including international control of great boundary rivers, such as the Rhine and the Danube.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty is the British Empire Representative on the Inter-Allied Sub-Committee on Pre-war Contracts, of which he is Chairman, and which is dealing with the disposition of contracts in existence at the outbreak of war between the nationals of the belligerent States. He also served on the British Empire Committee on the League of Nations, and he is a Canadian delegate on the British Empire panel of the Supreme Economic Council. Mr. Doherty has advised on many legal questions which have arisen from time to time in connection with the work of the various Commissions and Sub-Commissions so far as it affects Canadian interests.

In addition to their other important duties, Mr. Lloyd Harris and Dr. Jas. W. Robertson are serving as members of the British Empire Economic Committee, which has been established to safeguard the interests of all parts of the British Empire in connection with the work of the Supreme Economic Council. Lt.-Col. Biggar is serving on the following British Empire Committees:—Aerial Transport, Enemy Debts and Pre-War Contracts, Arms Traffic, and International Rivers, Railways and Canals. He acts as the British Secretary of the Inter-Allied Commission on the Responsibility for the War, and as Assistant Secretary of the British Empire Delegation.

Mr. L. C. Christie serves on the British Empire Committees on Aerial Transport, on International Rivers, Railways and Canals, and on Arms Traffic. He also acts as Assistant Secretary of the British Empire Delegation and as Assistant Secretary of the British Empire Economic Committee.

The fact that Sir Robert Borden has circulated among the members of the British Delegation a memorandum with regard to the Covenant of the League of Nations has attracted widespread attention. It is understood that the memorandum will be discussed at an early meeting of the delegations representing the British Empire.

Sir George Foster is in active communication with the French Government as to the removal of restrictions which are now hampering the development of trade relations between Canada and France. This question, of course, must be considered by the French Government in all its aspects, but there is a strong feeling among a powerful group of French members of Parliament that the time has come for removing or largely modifying the severe restrictions which are at present in force.

The Comité Franco-Amerique, an institution engaged in promoting good relations between France and the North American Continent, announces the creation of a Canadian Section which will devote itself to making Canada more widely known in France. A Canadian Commission has already been formed which includes some of the best names of industrial, intellectual and social France.

It is understood that Dr. Robertson, who has been in England and Scotland during the past two weeks, has had very encouraging conferences with the authorities of the United Kingdom with respect to several matters which he has taken up on behalf of the Department of Agriculture. It is anticipated that he will shortly return to Paris for the purpose of attending meetings of the British Empire Economic Commission, of which he is a member.

The Canadian Ministers left Paris on Friday of last week to visit the Canadian Corps, after which they were to return through some of the devastated regions before resuming their work at Paris in the beginning of this week.

* *

SIR ROBERT BORDEN AND SIR LOMER GOUIN.

It is understood that the offer of the post of British Ambassador at Washington, which was made some little time ago to Sir Robert Borden, still remains open, but he has not so far come to a decision in the matter (says Reuter's Paris correspondent). It is believed, however, that it is by no means improbable that he will eventually accept it.

La Tribune, a newspaper published at Sherbrooke, Quebec, which often reveals exceptional knowledge of Quebec affairs (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), states that before June next Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier of Quebec, will enter the Federal Cabinet.

For some time there have been rumours that Sir Lomer Gouin and Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, will come together as leaders of a Coalition Government if Sir Robert Borden should go to Washington. Unquestionably the country would rejoice (says this correspondent) if Sir Lomer Gouin could be induced to enter the Dominion Government.

* *

The Arts and Letters Club announces a Dominion-wide literary competition for prizes which have been donated by the Duke of Devonshire (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily Record*). One class will be confined to veterans of the war, the scope of the competition embracing prose and poetry.

The Ontario Government is (says the *Times*) to investigate an allegation against Mr. Hearst, the chief licence inspector under the Ontario Temperance Act, that he has been interested in an employers' detective agency, which in five years received $44,000 in connection with the enforcement of the liquor legislation.

The second of a series of dances held by the staff of the Bank of Montreal (Threadneedle Street) took place last Saturday at the Grafton Galleries, and proved a most successful affair. The dance committee was composed of the Misses N. Strangways, M. G. Barber, M. E. March, and A. D. Croudace, and Messrs. A. H. Wilson, M. M. Brown, and A. W. Raynham.

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CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

O.M.F.C. Cross-Country Championships.

The O.M.F.C. cross-country championships were held at Seaford on Wednesday, March 19 (writes our Seaford correspondent). Teams from Ripon, Rhyl, Witley, and Seaford took part. The weather was one of many drawbacks for an ideal race. A strong wind was blowing, and very heavy rain preceded the commencement of the race and continued throughout. The course being almost entirely over country, the going was very heavy. This was reflected in the poor time of 33 min. 10 secs.

Sgt. J. H. Massey and Sgt. Aylward, of Witley, finished first and second respectively, while two Ripon men came next, followed by a Seaford man. The finish of the teams varied, with the exception of the Rhyl team, who finished almost all of them in a bunch, but too slow to count. Ripon team won out with their last man being eighteenth at the finish, while Seaford ran them pretty close with their sixth man being nineteenth at the finish. Brig.-General Hugh Dyer, G.O.C. Seaford Area, showed his keen interest in sports by turning out in the heavy rain and acting as starter and as a judge.

Toronto Runner's Brilliant Win.

Sergt. Massey's individual win in the O.M.F.C. championship on March 19 proved to be the precursor of a greater success the following Saturday, when the Aldershot Command A.C. held a trial (over a five-mile course) for the inter-command race to take place on Thursday of this week. The Toronto runner did a brilliant performance and ran so strongly that he led throughout and finished nearly a mile ahead of his nearest opponent (the Army mile champion), in 26 min. 28 2-5 secs. The third man took 49 min. 49 secs. for the journey. As a result of the race, Sergt. Massey and Pte. Statham, of the 12th Reserve Bn., were chosen as part of the Aldershot Command team for the inter-command race, whilst Lt. Dawson and Cpl. Latham were selected to appear among the reserve runners for that event.

Canadian Rugby Team's Second Defeat.

By being beaten 31 points to nothing by South Africa at Swansea last Saturday, the Canadian Services Rugby team have to date lost two out of the five games they are scheduled to play in the Inter-Services and Dominion Forces competition. As in the first game (with New Zealand), the Canadian defence was woefully weak until half-time, when their play somewhat improved. To-day (Saturday), Canada plays the Mother Country at Inverleith, Edinburgh.

International Golf Tournament.

The links of the Sandy Lodge Club will be the scene early next month of a great gathering of golfers, who will participate in an international active service amateur tournament. Among the Canadian golfers entered for the competition are at least eight men who should go far. Capt. R. M. Gray, who won two competitions from scratch last year, is probably the most consistent performer in the O.M.F.C., but he will have a mighty opponent in Lt. Ed. Legge, of Winnipeg, the Manitoba champion, and Canadian amateur champion of 1909. The Winnipegger is just now at the top of his form. Another prominent Canadian golfer entered is Lt. A. Vernon Macan, of Victoria, B.C., one of the best-known followers of the game on the Pacific Coast.

INFORMATION SERVICE.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON ALL MATTERS OF INTEREST TO RETURNING SOLDIERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH KHAKI COLLEGE CENTRES.

Under the authority of the Overseas Military Council of Canada a Central Bureau of Information has been established at the Headquarters of the Khaki College, 31, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Here, with the assistance of representatives of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Chief Paymaster O.M.F.C., Soldier Settlement Board, Pensions Board, Department of Immigration and Colonisation, Canadian Government Repatriation Committee, Canadian Red Cross Society, Y.M.C.A., and Khaki College, full information respecting the Government's plans to help Canadian Soldiers to re-establish themselves in civil life is compiled and kept up-to-date.

This information is sent out to all Khaki College centres for the guidance of those answering soldiers' questions. If a question cannot be answered locally it is referred to the Central Bureau, through which the desired information is obtained, by cable, if necessary, from Ottawa.

Special branch Bureaux have been set up at the Khaki College centres at Buxton, Bramshott, Rhyl, Ripon, Sunningdale, and Seaford. An important branch has been established at Le Havre for the benefit of soldiers still in France. Copies of all Government literature of interest to returning soldiers are available at these bureaux.

Individual inquiries addressed to the Central Bureau, 31, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, will be promptly answered.

MR. THOMAS ATKINS OF CANADA.

The Adventures of Two Canadian Privates in the Great War.

By Robin Richards. (*All Rights Reserved.*)

CHAPTER X.

Bloody Encounters.

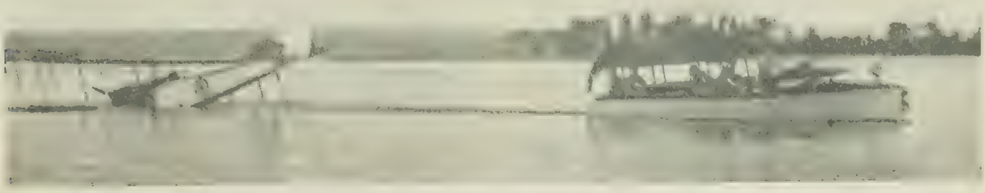
EARLY the next morning, after three hours of chilly sleep huddled together beneath a culvert, the two men crossed the Hunte River boldly by the bridge on the Oldenburg Road. Now they began the final stage of the journey, and with rare good luck secured a lift on a peasant's cart travelling the straight road to Ahlhorn.

Several light market waggons were crossing the bridge when the Canadians reached the river, and the traffic tempted them to risk the direct crossing. Before they were free of the bridge, however, an ill-balanced bundle of greenstuff fell from a cart passing beside them, and Harry—with commendable self-restraint, for they were rationed and hungry men--slung the crate back into its place. The driver turned and thanked them, in Dutch. Now Burton had a smattering of Dutch, and replied cheerfully, and it ended with the two fugitives climbing into the cart and leaving a number of weary miles behind them.

A long time they lay in rapturous ease, careful not to talk, among the crates in the body of the cart. But after a while Burton grew interested in the traffic and forgot himself in a moment.

"Well, look-a-here, Don!" he exclaimed, delightedly. "If that ain't a blamed old flivver. Ain't she homely now!" And he gazed in admiration at the little car keeping pace with their vehicle. "Say, Don," he went on, "we're sure goin' to get away with this stunt. I got a hunch I'll be winding up one of them Ingersolls before the year's out!"

Carew, as interested as his friend, craned up to look, and they'd have continued to talk in loud English had not Burton caught the all-comprehending eye of the driver, who had twisted in his seat in front to survey them. Harry turned Don's face round with his hand, so that he, too, might grasp the situation, and then collapsed into the bottom of the cart.



TOWING ASHORE AN AEROPLANE AFTER A MISHAP ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Photograph : T. W. Owen.

"Now we're for it!" he said, feebly, and waited for his friend to do something.

Fortunately the motor-car had passed, and the cart had the road to itself for a space. Don jumped to the seat beside the driver, who put out an expostulating hand and spoke in good English.

"It is all right," he said anxiously. "I help you." But there was something about his old eye and the way he whipped up his team that the two mistrusted. It was a problem. The man might be friendly, but they had taken enough chances when they took the foolish one that landed them into this position.

Don put out a steady hand and checked the galloping team, and wondered if the old Dutchman had been cunning enough to reckon on police interference. He stared into the anxious face of the peasant.

"We are desperate men," he announced slowly. "We will kill you and ourselves before we are captured!"

He watched the effect of this bold statement with interest. Then he continued :—

"Harry, put your gun against his head and shoot if he makes a sign to anybody!"

Harry had not even the conventional pipe, but he pushed the cold metal end of his clasp-knife against the back of the driver's neck. The effect was excellent; the old man winced and was obviously frightened.

"I would have been friends with you!" he blurted out resentfully. Don felt a pang of remorse at the thought that the old man might have been trustworthy; but at any rate the situation was under control, and he felt happier.

"An attitude of alertness and not of strain, Harry," he remarked pleasantly. "For Gawd's sake, look comfortable"—for Burton was jamming the end of his knife into the driver's aching neck with an expression of bloodthirsty resolution. They shifted into easier positions, and the waggon drew no suspicious glances from the other travellers on the Ahlhorn Road.

For an hour and a half they rattled at a steady trot along the straight road, until Don judged that they must be nearing the town. He had apologised to the owner of the cart for his unceremonious treatment, but the old peasant gazed sullenly ahead and made no response. Carew searched his map for a side road skirting Ahlhorn to the north-east, but the scale was too small, and he asked the driver.

"There is one, soon now," admitted the old man, "but it is no good. It lead fourteen, sixteen kilometres into den Sumpf—swamp—and end beyond Friesoythe."

Carew instantly looked up Friesoythe on the map, Burton leaning over his shoulder and still holding his knife. The two men answered together; it was exactly what they wanted.

'You drive that way, see!" ordered Don, with his hand on the old peasant's shoulder.

The man demurred. "I go to Ahlhorn," he replied, and shook his head. Carew beckoned to his friend, who was standing in the body of the cart behind the driver. Harry suggestively screwed the butt of his knife into the base of the poor man's skull.

"Guess you'll drive the way we want!" he drawled.

The old fellow shrugged his shoulders, and turned so suddenly into a rough track on the right of the road that he nearly upset Burton from the waggon. The cart jolted on the rutted track, and he turned pleadingly to Carew.

"You tell him take the pistol away," he asked pathetically. "The road will bump, and——!" he jerked his hands and shoulders into the air with an expressive gesture. Don chuckled heartlessly and nodded to Burton, who replaced his knife in his pocket with relief. He had been holding it against the old man's head for nearly two hours.

"Keep it close, Harry," said Don, for the driver's benefit.

For two hours they jolted on, driving through a country of level marshy ground intersected by dykes and slowly-flowing streams. They were obliquely approaching the Ems Canal, whose embankment marked the horizon, when the road ran out, so to speak, and left the mere semblance of a track curving away eastwards to where the spire of Friesoythe Church shone in the noon sun. The peasant drew up with a gesture of finality and waved his hands vaguely towards the west.

"Holland is there," he remarked calmly. "You get out now."

As Burton climbed down the old man glanced sidelong at him with such a look of concentrated venom on his face that Carew, who noted the action, felt a chilly presentiment of evil. Harry had not been gentle with the knife, and the metal had torn the skin at the back of the old gentleman's head.

Harry stood with his hands in his pockets and surveyed the waggon with the air of a disinterested passer-by.

"Betcher he's got food in that box there, Don," he remarked, motioning to the closed locker that formed the driving seat. Don bowed politely to the old man, and attempted to open it, but found it locked. With a flourish Harry produced the knife and pried open the cupboard. Then, with the action of a child, he caught the old fellow's eye, and held the knife to the back of his own neck, winking suggestively. There was instant comprehension.

"Teufel—Teufel—Teufel!" swore the peasant, gritting his teeth. He rose in his seat and brought the slack reins down on his horses' backs. But Burton was already at their heads.

"Gently, old son, gently!" he expostulated, swung off his feet as the team plunged. Carew, hanging on to the swaying cart, uttered a whoop of joy, and held up an ancient Mauser pistol. He jammed it into his trousers, with a worn cardboard box of cartridges, and jumped back from the cart, staggering to his balance on the uneven ground.

But the old man was beside himself. Standing up, he yelled to his frightened team, thrashing the reins, and the horses bucked forward, breaking Burton's grip and pitching him reeling into the dyke beside the track. The cart lurched forward, and the team went tearing along the pathway towards Friesoythe, the waggon heaving and swaying, and the old man standing like a chariot-driver and howling curses over his shoulder.

"There's gratitude for you!" remarked Burton, appearing from the ditch. "Lord, that's cold water." He was covered with swamp-grass and slime. But he got no sympathy from Carew.

"What d'you leave go of 'em for, then?" grumbled Don, who was interested in the old Mauser. He had seen one like it at home. It was the type which the Germans supplied so generously to the

Boers, and his father had brought one back from South Africa eighteen years before. They examined the cartridges, and found soft, expanding bullets with the shells covered with verdigris.

"Damn all chance you'll have if they find that on you!" said Harry, comfortingly.

"Damn all chance we'll have if they find us at all!" replied his friend, with some truth.

"Say, Don, d'you realise we ain't eaten for umpteen hours, and old Tirpitz has got the grub-bag in his waggon?"

They gazed after the cart, half a mile away now, and still tearing on. "He's over!" cried Harry, in pleased excitement, as the vehicle dipped sideways, but the old peasant recovered his team and drove on madly.

"The sausage was dead, anyway," Carew remarked thoughtfully, "and I've got the bread in my pocket."

Burton was still staring after the waggon. "Have you grasped the fact, Don," he enquired slowly, "that the old stiff's as sore as hell, and that he'll be after us in just about two hours with every loose man in that burg over there?"

"I know," replied Carew. "That's why I'm glad of the gun."

"Bloodthirsty old pirate!" said Harry affectionately, "but why not do something?"

"Hold on—just a minute!" implored Don, lying on the ground, studying his precious map with his head between his hands.

"Listen, Harry!" he announced. "We got seventeen miles to do—about—and we got to cross the Ems River—and that's about all, except the frontier. They're liable to be waiting for us there if the old guy raises hell in that town, and they telephone about an' all. Otherwise——" he gazed again after the receding cart—"we'll have a good two hours' start from this end."

He folded his map carefully and got up. "Ten miles through the swamp, west by south, and then there's one straight road to a place called Vlagtwedde, which we won't risk if we can help it. We'll likely get stuck in this marsh, you know, Harry."

"Just think, though, Don, we may do it to-night!" remarked Burton.

"Come on!" said Carew, briskly.

"I been waiting since sunrise," replied the other simply, and they started off again straight across country.

About them the land lay flat and desolate, and yet with a certain attraction in it under the October sunshine that a Lincolnshire man would understand. All kinds of birds wheeled and screamed about them, and it dawned on Carew that these wildfowl would betray their presence to any pursuer. There was nothing to be done about that, though.

Behind them to the north lay Friesoythe, just to be discerned as a group of buildings in the sunny distance, but good for a compass bearing. On their right hands the clear line of the Ems Canal was visible seven or eight miles away. A keen, salt wind, carrying a suggestion of seaweed, swept down straight from the North Sea, and the air was so clear that it was possible to distinguish the bare poles of some vessel moving slowly on the Canal.

They were both ravenous after they had travelled a couple of miles, and they shared the bread, eating as they tramped. For short distances the ground was good, and then there would be a dyke or broad sheet of shallow water with such unknown possibilities that they did not dare to wade. Sometimes the men had to fetch a wide semi-circle about these obstructions. Then Don got caught in an ambitious young quicksand, and nearly turned Burton's hair grey by throwing him the map and other possible necessities while his friend was preparing the means to extricate him. That held them up for half an hour.

About 3 o'clock they became aware of pursuit. Climbing the low embankment of a broad dyke, Carew looked back. Friesoythe was long since out of sight, but at the point where the peasant had left them he could see a black dot he took to be an automobile, though how it had got there he could not imagine. Between the dot and himself, but to the south, he discovered a string of six little black figures, moving steadily. About two and a half miles away, Burton thought, who was good at judging distances. If those black figures knew, and were moving on, a track over there, the Canadians were going to be overtaken.

"You got the only gun, Don," remarked Harry, obviously.

They pressed on, and were fortunate enough to strike upon a narrow strip of firm, sandy soil, which apparently continued for indefinite distance in the direction they desired.

In an hour they came to a slowly-flowing river, both wide and deep, which they swam, and then they were lucky enough to find that their firm bank of soil continued on the opposite side. The ground rose slightly to the river bank, however, and they could see nothing of their pursuers. Half a mile up the river was a ferry-boat. Finally, their pathway ended after another hour of steady progress, and the two entered a country of heavy, sliding sand, where the men felt that they had no grip upon the world at all. But there was good cover here, among the dunes and hollows and rounded corners of the sand-hills, and they needed it soon enough.

A rifle cracked some way behind them, and the bullet thudded into the sand close to Harry, sending it flying in a shower over the two men. As the sand flew, they ducked down the nearest convenient declivity, and Carew unlimbered his weapon. They were not surprised.

"How many cartridges you got, Don?" asked Harry, looking over the other's shoulders.

"Couple of dozen; there'll be plenty, I guess," replied Carew. "Say, Harry, we can't wait here where they know we are—we'll [illegible] round and outflank them while they're trying to creep up on us—see!"

"You bet!" said Harry. "Wish I had a gun."

"I'll click on someone soon, and then you can have his. Hope this machine works. Just like Fritz to shoot before he had us out in the open, bless his heart."

Another bullet struck the sandbank above them, and then another.

"That's just josh, Don," Burton commented. "They can't see us. One or two are firing and the others are trying to flank us. Let's go get 'em."

For ten hair-raising minutes they crawled to the left, moving in the wrong direction for escape. Most probably they would run into the hostile flanking party, and it was nervous work, but Don hoped to make a wider circle and slip in behind them.

He was crawling behind a sandhill when he heard the grinding of cautiously-trodden sand on the other side, and without looking round he beckoned to Burton with his left hand to stop. As he did so the flat fatigue cap of a German soldier rose slowly into view over the shoulder of the sand bank. "Money from home!" muttered Don grimly, and fired full into the face of the owner. The crack of the report sounded like an exploding mine.

Turning quickly—it was very brisk work—he ran half-a-dozen steps back on his trail and rounded the other end of the sand bank. In the hollow before him stood another soldier, clutching his rifle and gazing wildly about him, not knowing from which point to expect attack. Carew fired from the hip, and caught him in the shoulder with the expanding bullet. Burton brushed by him and tore the rifle from the wounded man's grasp. Then the two fled on, expecting bullets in their backs, and gained a sheltered spot between two banks, from which they could still command the hollow.

Fifteen minutes dragged by. Carew had that scene photographed upon his memory—the brown sand warmed by the afternoon sun, the blue sky overhead, the queer smell of burnt cartridges, the shifting, trickling sandhills; and all about, now near, now far, the incessant inhuman screaming and wheeling of the seagulls, alarmed by the firing. Before him lay the two men he had shot, one with his head blown to pieces and his hands clutching sand, and the other obviously near death with the point of his shoulder-blade shot away.

Burton whispered in his ear. "There's only one shot in the gun, Don," he breathed. "Watch me do the V.C. act and get more. When they show themselves to shoot you plug 'em."

Don expostulated, but his friend was away. He sprang out into the open and was bending over the first body when a German stood up to fire from the opposite side of the hollow. Don dropped him forthwith. A shot came from his left front, and Harry yelled with surprise and ran back, blood dripping from his fingers. Carew fired twice quickly, and heard another man shout in pain.

He jumped out to meet Burton. "Charge em, Harry!" he yelled, and the other turned. They raced across the hollow and up the sliding bank, where flat caps appeared. Burton got in first shot, but was nicked again in the shoulder. . . . A man crouched behind the top of the bank, and looked at them helplessly. "Kamerad!" he murmured hopefully. "Kamerad, hell!" said Burton, and shot him. Then everything was suddenly and amazingly peaceful.

"One, two, three—four, five," counted Don, looking round. "Stuff to give 'em, Harry, you know!" One of the Germans groaned, and Burton set the man against a bank and tried to tie up his wound. But it was no good; the fellow was dying. The Mauser bullet made a ghastly mess of a man. Don gazed distastefully at his weapon.

"It's a bloody thing to use, Harry!" he said. "I ought to be shot myself."

"You're a star turn with it!" replied Burton warmly, "We'd have been done down for fair without it, and it's a German gun anyway."

"Weren't there six of 'em?" asked Carew, surveying the landscape. He caught a movement at the end of a miniature valley, and ran towards it. Burton heard him cry out and followed him.

"It's old Tirpitz!" he shouted.

The old peasant lay on his side and looked up at them with his chin on his shoulder. His head looked frightfully battered and there was blood on the sand about him.

"We didn't do that, Don," said Harry. "Who was it, dad?" He knelt down beside the poor old fellow and his voice was kind. The old man muttered indistinctly and Burton bent his head.

"He says the soldiers did it for bringin' 'em here!" he told Don.

"Guess they certainly owed him something for it," replied his friend. The peasant spoke again.

"He says he would have been friends with us," announced the interpreter.

"Why, sure!" Carew was non-committal. "Get something useful out of the poor old cuss, Harry. How far to Holland?"

The old man whispered rapidly and Burton jerked remarks over his shoulder.

"Only a couple of miles, or less . . . and he says they didn't stir up the guards on the frontier because the automobile was ready and he wanted to catch us up . . . an' he says there's a path that they caught us up on just half a kilometre down that way . . . and it leads to the border straight an' he's crossed the line thore himself and never been bothered . . . there's wire, and a small river runs near from Germany into Holland, an' there's a boom across it . . . oh, and he says look out in case they heard the shooting."

The old man closed his eyes and rested his head on the sand. Burton sat back on his heels and tried to lick his scarred shoulder.

"That's useful stuff," Don commented. "Say, is he going to croak, Harry?"

"No, I guess not. He's not broken as bad as he looks. He's about a hundred and fifteen, and he's walked a hell of a long way. Say, Don, it don't seem like just this morning since he picked us up!"

Carew agreed. It was rapidly growing dark, and he wanted to be away on that path.

"Guess we'd better be moving," he said, and Burton stood up.

"I hate to leave him—can't we do nothing for him?" he asked Carew. He spoke into the peasant's ear, but the old man shook his head.

Harry shrugged his shoulders, and they moved away. There was nothing to be done, anyway. He thought the old peasant had had a pretty rough day's work on the whole.

They found the track as the driver had told them, and half an hour's cautious walking brought them to the wire of the frontier line. Neither of the men really believed that just over there was Holland, and real freedom, but Don was shivering with excitement, for the first time in the whole business. Close to the path ran the river, crossed by a wooden footbridge of obviously military origin, and on the opposite side was a hut of the common or camp variety. They could just make out the figure of a sentry moving near the end of the footbridge. It was dark now.

Carew studied the situation while they lay beside the path. Then he crawled off on a reconnaissance, while Harry nursed his throbbing arm, returning in twenty minutes with news that the wire was wide and thick and covered with rattling tin cans, that it was thrown right across and apparently into the river, that the boom consisted of an iron chain, and that there were lots of soldiers about, but no excitement.

"I hate that barbed wire stunt in the water, Harry," he continued, "but it's about the one shot. I dunno what the old man meant when he said he got by easy."

It was perfectly quiet by the stream, and quite dark except for a gleam of light from the hut window. The two men returned about twenty yards up stream and stripped off, tying shirts and breeches in a tight bundle about their waists, and sinking the rest of their gear with the old Mauser pistol.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER IN GERMANY.

Officers' Mess of the 4th Canadian Field Ambulance, at Bonn.

Photograph: Capt. A. W. Wakefield.

"Guess that wire don't go right down to the bottom," remarked Harry, hopefully. "It'll be hell if we meet it swimmin' underneath!"

"Dive down when you get past the footbridge, Harry, and swim along the bottom until your head bursts and come up without splashing. That's all, I guess—we'll be close. How about your arm?"

"It's jake!" whispered Harry briefly, and the two grinned at each other and slipped into the water. Both of them thought privately that this was a very rotten job.

They floated down to the bridge with the current, and then dived till their fingers touched the bottom. Don wondered if he'd splashed when he swam downwards, and went on in a vigorous breast-stroke, praying for no weeds. He felt a line across the top of his head and his heart nearly stopped, for he thought it was the wire. But it parted . . . he hoped he was keeping a straight line . . . eight strokes . . . nine . . . ten . . . eleven . . . his heart was trying to jump out of his mouth, and his head was splitting . . . twelve . . . thirteen . . . he came up to the surface like a limp, white weed, and heard somebody beating an enormous tea-tray.

Bullets were splashing into the water, and on the right bank a badly-focused searchlight was wandering vaguely. The two had made a tremendous splash under the footbridge when they dived, and the guards were firing industriously at the river. Don felt mud beneath his feet and heard Burton's voice. He saw a white gleam close to the bank.

"Away to the left here, Don," Harry whispered urgently; and in a moment they were on the bank and racing on short grass away from the wire. The firing died away and the searchlight disappeared surprisingly. That was all—they'd escaped.

* * * * *

"Guess this is Holland," murmured Burton interrogatively. "We'd look damn fools if it's still Germany. God, I thought you were stuck in that mud, Don, and then I saw you come up."

They put on their soaked rags and made for a solitary light a quarter of a mile away. It was a tiny farmhouse, with a field or two wrested from the prevailing swamp. Burton's Dutch obtained them entry, and then there were kind exclamations and warm fires, and, better still—schnapps.

"Feeling good, Harry?" asked Don.

"Why, sure!" replied Harry, with conviction. The farmer's wife was interested. "A man came here six months ago," she remarked, "who said 'Whysure' all the time. He said it was easy to get out of Germany!"

"Nothin' to it!" said Burton.

(To be concluded.)

* *

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

A MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I notice a suggestion that the First Canadian Division should march through London, before returning to Canada.

Should this suggestion materialise, could not the authorities arrange for the old men who served with the Division in France, who are still in this country on various jobs, to take part in the parade?

As there seems little probability of our returning to Canada with them, surely we could be granted the privilege of taking our places in the ranks of our old units on this occasion.—Yours, etc.,

A 1915 MAN.

DISCHARGES IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—Great injustice is being persistently dealt out to men taking their discharge in the British Isles. The latest instance is the allowance for clothing, £2 5s. These men (a big percentage of whom are lucky survivors from the nucleus of that splendid Army of which Canada ought for ever to be proud) by long absence from Canada have various reasons for staying over on this side, if just temporarily.

Men enlisting under the Military Service Act (many of whom have already resumed their civilian jobs after a short vacation) will return to find their civilian clothes as they left them, with a $35 allowance from a "conscientious" Government. I doubt if there are many four-year men who can trace a suit of decayed overalls, and yet £2 5s. is considered adequate compensation. The sting, however, lies in the fact that this amount is less than that allowed by the British Government to their soldiers.—Yours, etc.,

ENGLISHMAN.

THE RETURN OF DEPENDENTS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The following is an extract from a letter written by a returned officer regarding fare paid and accommodation provided for dependents of Canadians returning to Canada:—

"I paid the difference between third and first, and found that I was provided with a second-class cabin in common with many other subalterns. Also the cabin was an inside one, with no porthole, and was therefore very stuffy. Everything else was satisfactory."

It is understood that lack of accommodation cannot be avoided under present circumstances, but if dependents are compelled to travel in second-class cabins when first-class have been paid for, at least there should be a refund of the difference between first and second-class rates.—Yours, etc.,

A MARRIED OFFICER.

THE RATE OF PAY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—From September, 1914, to date the members of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada have been paid at the rate of $4.86⅔ to the £ sterling.

For the past three years or so the rate of exchange has fluctuated from $4.76 to $4.79 to the £, and at the present time the rate is $4.66-7.

The general consensus of opinion of the C.E.F. is that an adjustment should be made in the direction of crediting the pay account of each soldier of the C.E.F. with the difference of the rate of exchange, *i.e.*, the discrepancy between $4.86⅔ which the men have been charged with and the lower rates which the Canadian Government have paid during the last three years.

As things stand at present each soldier has been the loser of from 10c. to 20c. on the £ sterling, and the Canadian Government has apparently been the gainer of a like amount.—Yours, etc.,

PAY II "P"

[For practical purposes a standard rate of exchange is surely necessary. If every fluctuation were to be allowed for the accounting would be unreasonably complicated.—EDITOR, *Canada.*]

* *

"A MINISTRY OF HEALTH."

Writing on "A Ministry of Health," Hilary Mead suggests that in Dr. Barnardo's Homes there is a Ministry of Health ready made, and already doing great things.

He points out that 10,715 healthy, sturdy soldiers and sailors fought in the Great War for Britain whose health and sturdiness were built up in Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Dr. Barnardo's save 992.3 out of every 1,000 children whom they take beneath their care. And Dr. Barnardo's to-day have to provide the food, education, and clothing of 7,204 children, and yet write "WELCOME" above their ever-open door.

Cheques and orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Bill Fund," and crossed "Barclays Bank, Ltd., a/c Barnardo's Homes." Donations of any kind, money, War Bonds, War Loan, War Savings Certificates, stocks and shares, property, endowments, clothing, blankets, toys, food, are most gratefully received, and should be sent to the Hon. Director, William Baker, Esq., M.A., LL.B., 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,800,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to :—

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NEW YORK AGENCY : 49, WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Bank of Montreal.—Branches have this week been opened at Haliburton and Thorold, Ont.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The directors have declared a first interim dividend for 1919 of 9d. per share, less income-tax, payable April 3 to holders registered 20th inst.

Dominion Bank.—The Dominion Bank announces the opening of a branch at 51, Broadway, New York, under the management of Mr. C. S. Howard, lately of the Montreal office.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—A dividend of $1¾, or at rate of 7 per cent. per annum has been declared for the quarter to March 31, payable April 10 to holders of record March 27.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at St. Paul De Metis, Alta.; Vanderhoof, B.C.; and in Toronto at Danforth and Greenwood Avenues and Danforth and Woodbine Avenues.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—A dividend of 4 per cent., actual, has been declared for the half-year to December 31 last, making 8 per cent. for year, payable April 2 to shareholders of record March 22.

Canada North-West Land.—In 1918 54,635 acres of farm lands were sold for $835,637, as compared with 32,312 acres for $494,037 in 1917, the average price obtained being $15.29 per acre, the same as for the previous year.

International Light and Power.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. ($1.50 per share), less British income-tax, has been declared on the Preference shares for the quarter ending 31st inst., payable in London on April 1, to holders of record of 17th inst., on Canadian register.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—For the four weeks ended January 28 the total number of standard ounces silver produced was 114,035; profit of reduction company, £29; operating cost at mines, £9,985; special (capital expenditure), £371; total tonnage, 3,445.

North Coast Land.—Bondholders are invited to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their holdings immediately to Mr. L. A. Stride, secretary to the 5 per cent. Bondholders' Committee, Pinners' Hall, London, E.C.2. The committee consists of Mr. W. S. Poole (chairman), and Messrs. H. Carlisle, Gerald T. Moody, W. Parker and William Watkins.

Prince Albert Bonds.—At a meeting of citizens, held on February 26, a delegation was appointed to meet representatives of the holders of the city's bonds at a conference to be held in Regina under the chairmanship of the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Hon. W. M. Martin. The delegation was given full authority to make a final settlement of the trouble.

Standard Bank of Canada.—Accounts for 1918 show an available sum of $919,369. Of this amount quarterly dividends were paid aggregating 13 per cent., the same as for each of the six preceding years, and $100,000 applied in reduction of bank premises account, while various other appropriations absorbed $138,149, leaving a surplus of $227,326, inclusive of $175,215 brought down.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Co.—Gross revenue from all sources for the year ended December 31 amounted to $1,114,915 and net revenue to $310,149, being increases of approximately 16½ per cent. and 26 per cent. with gross and net respectively compared with 1917. After paying dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. and providing for bad and doubtful debts, $21,189 was added to the profit and loss surplus.

Hillcrest Collieries.—Net profits for the year to December 31, 1918, amounted to $110,295, representing an increase of $29,714 as compared with the previous year, and with the addition of miscellaneous income the total net income was $125,937. Of this amount interest absorbed $16,250, preferred dividends $49,399; $20,000 was paid in dividends on the Common stock, and $15,000 placed to contingent reserve, leaving a surplus from the year of $25,288, which brings the total surplus up to $206,469.

Cunard Steam Ship.—The directors are satisfied that the profits for 1918 will justify a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent., less income-tax, on the Ordinary shares as at present issued. If the reserve fund is capitalised, as is proposed, and the Ordinary share capital on which dividend will be payable is thereby doubled, the directors propose to recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., less income-tax, on the total Ordinary share capital as so increased. The present capital of the company is £4,500,020, and if this proposal to capitalise the reserve fund (£1,500,000) is sanctioned, the capital will be raised to £6,000,020.

Canada Steamship Lines.—For 1918 the total revenue was $14,094,393, increase $560,577, or 4.14 per cent. Expenses amounted to $9,756,313, increase $246,361, or 2.59 per cent. Net earnings were $4,338,079, increase $314,215, or 7.81 per cent. Deducting interest and appropriations for reserve funds, depreciation, etc., there remained a net profit of $2,324,098, increase $145,696, or 6.60 per cent. After providing for the dividend on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference stock and all other charges, and including the balance brought in, there remained an undivided surplus on December 31 last of $5,009,620, equal to over 42 per cent. on the Common stock of $12,000,000.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—For the year ended December 31 last earnings from operations, after deducting all expenses and making provision for Government taxes for 1917, were $1,225,596; less provision for exhaustion of timber areas $208,213, and including income from investments and interest $425,662, total is $1,443,046. Deducting depreciation of plant and equipment $336,396, interest on bank loans $98,115, interest on mortgage bonds $131,970, the balance of profit is $886,563; $1,851,812 was brought forward, making $2,738,376. Dividends on 7 per cent. Preferred and Common stock absorbed $520,000, leaving a surplus balance of $2,218,376.

B.C. Packers' Association. — The annual financial statement shows net profits of $435,359 for the year to December 31, 1918, after allowing for depreciation, which compares with $453,080 in 1917, and $178,811 in 1916. After providing for war tax, estimated at $110,000, setting aside $5,000 for contingent reserve and subscribing $1,700 to Patriotic Fund, the surplus was $318,659; of this dividends absorbed $214,590, leaving a surplus of $104,069 to add to that from the previous year, which brings the present surplus up to $1,439,694, which is rather over 80 per cent. on the common stock. After paying preferred dividends, taxes, etc., the surplus earnings for the year equalled about 15.8 on the common stock.

Montreal Cottons.—The annual statement shows that, despite the difficulties caused by the destruction of the company's power plant by fire in December, 1917, manufacturing profits for 1918 were $703,095, or over $210,000 in excess of those for 1917. Adding income from miscellaneous sources, net income for the year amounted to $720,649, an increase of $224,042. After paying interest charges the balance $681,221 equalled 23.1 per cent. on the Common stock. Dividend payments absorbed $330,000, leaving a surplus from the year of $351,221. Total working assets of the company are stated at $3,612,893, as against current liabilities of $794,015; leaving working capital of $2,818,873, which is an improvement of $731,733 during the year.

British Columbia Electric Railway. — The accounts for 1918 show, after making provision (£167,999) for depreciation, sinking fund, and renewals, and adding £2,872 to Capital Amortisation Fund, a credit balance of £210,640, including £7,033 brought in. Debenture interest absorbed £132,555, and dividend on the 5 per cent. Cum. Perpetual Pref. stock £72,000, leaving £6,085, which is carried to next account. The net revenue for the year to June 30, 1918, shows an improvement of approximately £42,000 over the previous year. This has enabled the payment of the full 5 per cent. dividend on the Cumulative Preference stock, without recourse to the reserve fund. For year ending June 30, 1917, it was necessary to take £44,000 from the reserve fund to make this payment, and for year ending June 30, 1916, £70,000.

Canada Landed and National Investment—The annual report shows that net profits for 1918 amounted to $152,286, equal to 12.63 per cent. of paid-up capital. Of this amount four quarterly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum absorbed $108,450, leaving $43,836 to be added to the balance at credit of profit and loss, which now amounts to $132,987. Total assets now amount to $6,422,606. Reserve fund at $1,205,000, equals the amount of paid-up capital. In his report the president, alluding to a slight reduction in the amount of debentures issued, questions whether this is a matter for regret, in view of the small margin of profit left owing to the high rate of interest prevailing on borrowed money under recent conditions. Mortgage investments also show a slight reduction, but the item debentures purchased has considerably increased, which has the effect of putting the assets in more liquid form. Mr. John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., has been re-elected president, Mr. D. E. Thomson, K.C., LL.D., vice-president, and Mr. Edward Saunders, managing director.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, April 2.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day.*
Wed., April 9.	Thurs., April 10.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been meagre during the week, and the tone has been frequently unsettled by labour uncertainties, but at the time of writing markets have taken a distinct turn for the better. Canadian securities, though irregular at times, have had a healthy undertone. The gilt-edged issues have been firm. The 4½ per cents. at 96 and the 3½ per cents. at 75 are without quotable change, but the Fours have risen a point to 85. In the municipal group Toronto 4½ per cents. have moved up 1 to 85. Montreal 4½ per cents. at 86, Calgary Fives at 83½, and Winnipeg 4½ per cents. at 82, have met quiet support

Canadian Pacifics have been firm, and at 176 are rather higher on the week. The rest of the railroad group has ruled irregular. Grand Trunks on the whole were favourably affected by the meeting on 20th inst. The Preferences are 1 to 2½ up, but the Ordinary hangs fire and the Guaranteed Fours remain around 51½. Canadian Northern Income debentures have further weakened 1 to 46½. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at 55½ are unchanged.

The land group has not been prominent, and Hudson's Bays at 8½ are rather easier. Lower priced shares have been steady in the main.

Industrials have not been a great deal in evidence. Canadian Cements hold firm at 75½, and the Pref. at 101½ is ½ better. Canadian Car pref. is about unchanged at 101. ex the dividend. Lake Superiors at 21 and Dominion Steels at 62 are about the same. Penmans Bonds have been dealt in at 94, and there has been a fair amount of business in some of the out-of-the-way shares. Spanish River Pulp pref. holds at 79½.

There has been a good advance in Brazilian Tractions to 56, but Mexican Light and Power has fallen 2 to 37, and Mexico Trams bonds at 61 are a point down.

Among Canadian silver mining shares Mining Corp. of Canada has reacted to 13s. 9d., and Casey Cobalts have also weakened.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 10.

After a slight hesitancy in mid-week, the local stock markets resumed their confidence and closed the week strong and active, while the diversity of securities in which interest was shown contrasted strikingly with recent weeks when attention was more or less confined to some particular group of stocks.

Towards the close of the week the steel stocks showed strength; the paper group were in general quieter than of late, though firm, especially Spanish River, of which both Preference and Common advanced. The power stocks continued strong—Montreal Power, Shawinigan and Laurentide Power all rising. On Saturday, Shawinigan was notably active in Montreal, a strong investment demand for the stock again developing. There is some suggestion that another dividend increase may be forthcoming before very long, but this is countered by reminders from other quarters that 1919 is likely to be a quiet year industrially, and that therefore it would be wiser to defer such hopes for a year. Cement was strong The textiles were firm. Smelters came in for another burst of activity. Quebec Railway was active at rising prices, and interest was shown in a fairly wide range of miscellaneous stocks, as, for instance, Dominion Glass and MacDonald.. In regard to the former there is some talk of an increase of dividend, while the dividend prospects of the latter are also being canvassed. Some comment is evoked by the continued decline of Ogilvie Common. By the middle of January the steady investment demand had pushed the price up to 225, a rise of some 70 points since the same time in 1917. Since then comparatively few shares have changed hands, but each transaction has been at a price several points lower than the previous one. It is suggested that the decline may be due to selling by weak holders who had purchased small lots around the top price with expectation that the investment demand would raise the price still higher. The steady buying of War Loan bonds still continues, all the Victory Loan maturities and the old 1937 bonds making new high prices.

Prices at the week-end were:—Dom. Steel, 60½; Steel of Canada, 60½; Can. Car. pref., 86½; Can. Cement, 68¾, pref., 100; Can. Gen. Electric, 103½; Steamships, 43⅜, pref., 78; Montreal Power, 91½; Laurentide Power, 68½; Shawinigan, 118½; Abitibi, 66½; Brompton, 58¼; Laurentide, 205¾; Riordon, 121; Spanish River, 20⅜; pref., 80; Can. Converters, 50¾; Can. Cottons, 71¼; pref., 78¼; Montreal Cottons, 62; Penmans, 90; Wabasso, 67¾; Brazilian, 52¾; Quebec Railway, 21; Asbestos, 51½; pref., 68½; B.C. Fishing, 48; Smelters, 26¼; Dom. Canners, 39½; Hillcrest Collieries, 44: MacDonald, 24⅛. The Victory Loan bonds are—1922, 100⅝; 1923, 100¾; 1927, 103¾; 1933, 104½; 1937, 106. Of the old War Loans, the 1925 bonds are 97½ and the 1937, 99¾.

On Saturday mining shares were active and fairly strong. Among the gold stocks Dome Mines rose .30 to $13.50; McIntyre rose .3 to $1.79, and Dome Extension, which was the most active of the gold stocks, improved to .31; Hollinger was steady at $6.30; Davidson lost a point at 66. Among the silver stocks, Nipissing was steady at $9.25, and Temiskaming at .31½; Ophir, the most active share of the group, closed at .10.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government

Canada. 3½ p.c., 1914-19, 100; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 77⅞; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 96¾; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1909-34, 81½; 3½ p.c., 1930-50, 74⅞; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 84¾; 2½ p.c., 59½; 3 p.c., 1938, 73⅛.

Alberta. 4 p.c., 1922, 96; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84.

British Columbia. 4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88¼; 3 p.c., 68.

Manitoba. 4 p.c., 1947, 76.

New Brunswick. 4 p.c., 75¼

Newfoundland. 3½ p.c., 1941-51, 72¾

Nova Scotia.- 4½ p.c. Reg., 81⅞

Ontario. 4 p.c. Reg., 78¼; 4½ p.c., 86.

Quebec. 4 p.c., 1888, 88½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 85¼; 3 p.c., 71

Saskatchewan. 4 p.c., 1923, 94; 4 p.c., 1949, 76¼; 4 p.c. Reg., 76; 5½ p.c., 1924-34, 100¼

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 87¼; 5 p.c., 1934-44, 88½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 87; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 86½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 84½; 4½ p.c., 1918-51, 82½.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 85; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 77½; 3 p.c., 57; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86¼

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 82; 4½ p.c., 75½.

North Vancouver.—5 p.c. Deb., 72; 4½ p.c., 64

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 76½.

Quebec. -3½ p.c., 69; 4 p.c., 1923, 93¼.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 84⅞.

South Vancouver.—4 p.c., 62.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 83¼; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 76; 4½ p.c., 84¼.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 71; 4 p.c., 1931, 82¼; 4 p.c., 1932, 79; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 94¼; 4½ p.c., 1953. 76.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 77; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 82½.

Railways.

Alberta & G.-W.—5 p.c. 1st Bds., 85¼.

Algoma Cent. & H.—5 p.c. Bds., 68; Eastern 5 p.c. Bds., 63½.

Atlantic & N.-W.—5 p.c. Bds., 92¾.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c. Shrs., 103¾.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. Deb., 73.

Can. Atlantic.—1st Bds., 62¾.

Can. N. Ontario.—3½ p.c., 1961, 71; 3½ p.c., 1938. 73; Quebec, 4 p.c., 66; Pacific, 4 p.c., 70¾; Pacific Terminal Deb., 74¼.

C.N.R.—4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 66; 4 p.c. Deb. Bds., 83½; 1st Mort. Deb. Bds., 66; 3 p.c. Debs., 62; 3½ p.c. Dom. Guar. Deb., 71; 4 p.c. Land Grant Bds., 95; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan Deb., 74½; 4 p.c. Manitoba Deb., 82½; 5 p.c. Land Mort. Deb., 92½; 5 p.c. Inc. Deb., 46⅛; 6 p.c. 1921 Notes, 98½; Series B., 99.

Can. North West.—4½ p.c. Deb., 77¾.

C.P.R.—176; Pref., 74½; 4 p.c. Deb., 81; 5 p.c Algoma Bds., 92¾; 6 p.c. Notes, 104.

Cent. Ont.—5 p.c. Bds., 92.

Dom. Atlantic.—2nd Deb., 72½.

Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac.—4 p.c. Debs., 68½.

G.T.P.—3 p.c. Bds., 63½; 4 p.c. Bonds, Prairie Section, 58; 4 p.c. Bds., Mountain Section, 56; Branch 4 p.c. Guar., 1939, 74⅜; Branch 4 p.c. (L Superior), 69.

G.T.R.—5 p.c. Notes, 1920, 95½; 6 p.c. Notes, Jan. 21, 95; 6 p.c., Oct. 21, 99; Con. Ord., 94; 4 p.c. Guar., 50½; 1st Pref., 55; 2nd Pref., 43; 3rd Pref., 21¾; 5 p.c. Deb., 87½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 65½; West Dollar Bds., 62½.

Wellington, Grey & Bruce.—7 p.c. 1st Mort. Bds., 107.

Man. & S.-W.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.

Ont. & Que.—5 p.c. Debs., 92.

Pac. Great Eastern.—4 p.c. Deb., 80¼.

Quebec Central.—4 p.c. Deb., 63½.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 70¼.

Financial, Land and Investment

Bank of Montreal.—44.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—44½.

Calgary & Edmonton Land.—8/6.

Can. N.-W. Land.—42½.

Can. Land & Irrigation Co. -8/-.; 18/- pd., 6/-; 6 p.c. Deb., 59.

Hudson's Bay.—8 17/32; Pref., 88/9.

San. Antonio Bds.—24½.

S. Winnipeg Deb.—23.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—£5 pd., 8½.

West. Can. Land.—3/-; Deb., 63.

N. Coast Land.—1st Deb., 31½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel Bds.—74½.

Can. Steel Bds.—94.

Dom. Steel Pref.—89.

Lake Superior Bds.—75¼.

Can. Steel Foundries.—1st Mt., 91¾.

Tramways, Telegraphs, Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 55⅜; Pref., 89½.

B. C. Elect.—Pref., 39; Def., 40; Perp. Pref., 60: Perp. Deb., 61¼.

Calgary Power.—78⅝.

Can. Gen. Elect.—120¼; Pref., 112

Can. Marconi.—14/6.

Cities' Service Com. Fractions.—333.

Electrical Dev. of Ontario Bds.—93.

Montreal L. H. & Power.—218.

Montreal St.—4½ p.c. Deb., 95⅞.

Montreal Water.—1st Mt., 77.

Shawinigan Bds.—101; Mort. Deb., 81¾

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Deb., 81.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Deb., 60½

West Kootenay Power Bds.—92⅜

Mining.

Burnside.—11/6.

Casey Cobalt.—3/3.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—48/1½

Ming. Corp. of Can.—13/10½

Mond Nickel.—80/-; Cum. Pref., 23/3; Non Cum., 21/9; 1st Deb., 92½.

Tough Oakes.—13/1½.

Rossland Kootenay.—1/3.

Sudbury Synd.—27/6.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—5 p.c. Bds., 78¾; Pref. 71⅛; Com., 54⅛.

Bells Untd. Asbestos.—41/6.

Can. Cement Pref.—100.

Can. Steam Voting Trust Certs.—55; Com., 54⅝.

Can. Car Bds.—97½; Pref., 102½ xd.

Can. West Lumber Deb.—45½; Com., 1/7½; 5 p.c. Income Deb., 15½.

Can. Western Natural Gas.—Deb., 79½.

Charcoal Iron of America.—7⅛.

Cockshutt Plow.—Com., 23⅝; Pref., 93½.

Forest Mills of B. Col.—Ord., 3/-; Deb., 36⅞: Inc. Deb., 17.

Furness Withy.—69/4½; Pref., 8¾.

Imperial Tob. of Can.—Pref., 20/-; Ord., 24/9.

Penmans Bds.—94.

Spanish River Pulp.—Pref., 80; A Deb., 92.

Columbia W. Lumber Yards.—Pref., 12/6.

B. Col. Breweries.—6 p.c. Bds., 45½.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£713,698
PAID UP	359,589
RESERVE FUND	359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,024,800

This Company is at present receiving
LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent.
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FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The civic tax for 1919, as prepared by the Board of Control, shows an increase of 2.87 mills on the dollar independent of the water rates and school tax rates.

——The number of Post Office Savings Banks in the Dominion increased from 81 in 1868 to 1,312 in the year ending March 31, 1917. The total deposits in the same period rose from $212,507 to $11,974,434.

——Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., has been elected Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Canada, in succession to Sir Percy Sherwood. Mr. Gerald H. Brown has been appointed hon. Dominion Secretary and Lt.-Col. H. G. Henderson hon. Dominion Treasurer.

——The City Council has approved a proposition for the purchase of the Ottawa Electric Railway, and a Bill has been introduced in the Provincial Legislature which provides that the railway be managed by the local Hydro-Electric Commission.

——Mr. Robert J. Hutchinson, Dominion flax fibre expert, has left for England to take up the question of marketing the Canadian product.

TORONTO.—On March 9 a memorial service for the late Mr. J. H. Horsey, manager of the Dominion Bank in England, was held at St. James' Cathedral. Mr. Horsey was for many years a member of the church and a personal friend of the rector, Rev. Canon Plumptre, who officiated. The remains were buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

——In consequence of agitation, chiefly by opponents of Prohibition, against Sir William Hearst, the Premier of Ontario, the Conservatives have unanimously expressed confidence in his leadership and pledged their loyal support.

——The Government Housing Bill has been given its third reading in the Legislature. Mr. J. A. Ellis has been appointed head of the new housing bureau.

——The Black Horse Hotel, at Front and George Streets, one of Toronto's landmarks for a century, is now being demolished.

HAMILTON.—The citizens, by a majority of over 2,600, have approved a proposal to contribute a sum of $6,000,000 towards a new scheme to connect Niagara Falls, Hamilton and Toronto by an electric railway system operated by power developed at Niagara. Sir Adam Beck led a vigorous campaign in the city in favour of the scheme.

—- The city tax rate this year will be 32 mills on the dollar of assessment—the highest rate ever imposed in this city—an increase of five mills over last year's rate, which was 27 mills, including the Provincial war tax of one mill.

KINGSTON.—The tax rate for this year will be 30½ mills, which includes Ontario Government war tax. It represents an increase of one mill over 1918.

GALT.—Messrs. Allen & Bay have purchased the property they occupy on Water Street North, from T. R. Jarvis, of Toronto, for a price which is at the rate of about $500 a foot.

COBALT.—The total amount of the dividends paid to date by mining companies operating in this district is in excess of $75,000,000. Gold-mining companies in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake fields have paid $13,000,000 in dividends. The ore reserves in sight are worth $100,000,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. Damage, estimated at $100,000, has been caused by a fire in Alberton, which destroyed the business section of the main street.

The statistical statement of the Provincial Dairymen's Association shows that during 1918 the milk supplied for butter and cheese amounted to 38,075,687 lbs., an increase of 1,387,921 lbs. There was a decrease in the milk supply over 1917 of 663,674 lbs. for the manufacture of cheese, and an increase of over 2,000,000 lbs. for the manufacture of butter. The gross value of butter and cheese for 1918 was $801,993, an increase of $120,000

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The third session of the 14th Legislature of Quebec was prorogued last week.

– In the Referendum Bill, providing for a vote of the electors in the Province on the question of prohibition, one of the questions asked of the electorate will be: "Is it your opinion that the sale of light beer, cider and wines as defined by the law should be allowed?"

——Approximately $200,000 damage was done in the lower town district by fires at the wholesale liquor establishment of the European Agency Co. in Notre Dame Street, and the storehouse of J. M. Orkin & Co., of St. Joseph Street.

——A Bill, introduced by the Hon. Walter Mitchell, prohibits children under fifteen years of age from being admitted to moving picture shows in the Province, whether accompanied by their parents or not.

MONTREAL.—The question of the establishment of a great International Exposition in Canada with headquarters here has been raised, and the Prime Minister, Sir Lomer Gouin, expresses his sympathy with the proposal.

-Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing and the officers of the 42nd Battalion were entertained to a luncheon by the Montreal Club. Professor John McNaughton, of McGill University, made a stirring speech on the accomplishments of the Allies during the great war.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A Provincial Soldier Settlement Bill has been introduced which provides for the purchase of 2,000 acres near towns for partially disabled men who may desire to go in for market-gardening, poultry-farming, fruit-raising or bee-keeping. The Bill also contains provision for free grants of 100 acres of virgin land and the purchase of unused farms.

The New Brunswick Tourist Association is asking for cooperation in a plan to make the Province better known and the opportunities contained in its forests, mines and farms.

——In memory of Capt. Eric Dennis, M.C., Senator William Dennis, of Halifax, has provided an endowment of $5,000 for two "Dennis" scholarships at Mount Allison University, where his son was educated.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—A Bill has been introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. G. E. Faulkner, at the instance of a committee of citizens, who wish the Board of Control system of city government to be abolished and the old system of three Aldermen, elected from each of the wards, and a Mayor elected by the city at large, be restored.

——At Government House Lt. Arthur Wychoff Rogers, 85th Regiment, son of Mr. H. Wychoff Rogers, Mayor of Amherst, was presented with the Military Cross, and Pte. D. G. MacDonald, of Springhill, was decorated with the Military Medal and Bar.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—This Province is to relieve the property of soldiers from taxation, and aid parents deprived of their sons' support.

Henderson's Forty-first Annual Directory for 1919 shows a city population of 183,596, while Greater Winnipeg, including Elmwood, St. Boniface, Norwood, St. Vital, St. James, Assiniboia and Kildonan, has a calculated population of 256,140.

-The last pipe-line connecting the city water mains with Shoal Lake, a distance of 98 miles, has been completed. The total cost of the undertaking was $16,000,000.

(Continued on page 415).

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There is also a great future in store for the wood pulp and paper industry. Huge plant already exists, but new factories are needed to cope with the inevitable demand for paper that will arise immediately after the war.

ONTARIO

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SIR THOMAS WHITE ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on March 20, Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, speaking on the subject of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, declared (says Reuter) that the Government was not anxious to deal harshly with the Grand Trunk Railway, but that further negotiations were impossible until the Grand Trunk recognised its liabilities with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific as an important factor in the situation.

"At present," added Sir Thomas White, "we are carrying on as receiver. What we will do later will be as we may determine, but unless a satisfactory situation ensues, the Government will be obliged to pursue whatever legal remedies it may have, and it has many."

* *

At an Overseas Club luncheon on Wednesday a unanimous resolution was passed expressing the hope that the Colonial Secretary (Lord Milner) would bring to the notice of the Government the strong desire on the part of the people of the Homeland that they should have an opportunity of welcoming Dominion troops in London before their return. We hope that an invitation will be given by the War Office to the Governments concerned to arrange such a triumphal march

CANADIAN TRADE IN SIBERIA.

The Canadian Trade Commission now in Siberia to promote Dominion trade have found conditions so chaotic that members are returning (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). The Canadian Trade Commissioner will remain at Vladivostok to look after Canadian interests, and one member, Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, formerly assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal, is remaining at Omsk to see if it is possible to make any satisfactory credit arrangements for Canadian goods.

* *

Lt.-Col. C. M. Stephen, C.M.G., Q.M.G.'s Depart., R.A.O.C. (Halifax), has been mentioned for valuable services in connection with the war.

Lord Shaughnessy, on his return to Montreal, said that Canada had every opportunity to build up an export trade which would be limited only by the conditions in the European markets.

The colours of the 28th Bn., deposited in St. Mary's Church, Potters Bar, nearly two years ago, were taken away by a colour party, under the command of Lt.-Col. A. [illegible] D.S.O., who promised that if it could be arranged, a duplicate set would be made to hang in place of the original flags.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

(*Continued from page 412.*)

MANITOBA—(*continued*):

—Mr. Alex. McKay has been re-elected president of the Manitoba Dairy Association; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. J. Cummings and I. Villeneuve. Mr. L. A. Gibson continues secretary.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—A Provincial builders' exchange has been formed by delegates from the various exchanges in Saskatchewan. Mr. William Wilson, Regina, is president; Mr. Shannon, Saskatoon, secretary.

——Mr. G. S. O'Brien, secretary to the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association of Canada, estimates the wool clip for 1919 at 4,500,000 lbs.

SASKATOON.—Mr. Richard Brooks, who has served Overseas, has been appointed inspector in connection with the administration of lunatic asylums. He succeeds Mr. Jack Cameron, who was recently appointed Provincial secretary of the G.W.V.A.

MOOSE JAW.—The Aldermen have voted themselves a special fee of $5 a sitting.

NORTH BATTLEFORD.—At a meeting of stockmen held here an Association was formed for North-Western Saskatchewan. The officers elected are:—Mr. S. A. Ferrie, North Battleford, president; Mr. F. Wright, North Battleford, secretary. A resolution was passed advocating the establishment of a co-operative packing plant here.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, in presenting the annual Budget, said that agricultural, mining and manufactured products in the Province totalled $324,704,180, an increase of $7,000,000 over the previous year. He added that the Province had contributed $42,000,000 towards the expenses of the war.

——The programme of the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board for putting about 1,000 soldiers on the land this season in Alberta was laid before Premier Stewart and members of the Cabinet by Messrs. S. Maber and Major R. J. Shore of that Board, accompanied by Dr. H. L. Collins, president of the Edmonton Great War Veterans' Association. Assurances of the utmost co-operation were given by Mr. Stewart.

CALGARY.—Mr. Roderick Macleary has purchased from Mr. Pat Burns a ranch near High River for $500,000. There are 3,000 head of cattle on the ranch.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Budget introduced by the Hon. John Hart places expenditure at $13,313,303 and estimated revenue $10,209,000. It provides $1,500,000 for productive works, $500,000 for the purposes of the Soldiers' Settlement Act, and $1,500,000 to be borrowed from the Dominion Government under the Federal housing proposals.

——The Minister of Finance explained that, in addition to the expenditures set forth in the estimate, it was intended to introduce a Loan Bill designed to assist in land settlement and in furthering the employment of returned soldiers.

VANCOUVER.—The first of the wooden 1,500-ton steamers being built here for the French Government has been launched from the Lyall Shipbuilding yards; 40 similar steamers are under construction here and at Victoria.

——Sergt. Bliss, a returned soldier and a former member of the force, has been appointed to succeed Police Chief Bramwell in South Vancouver.

H.M.S. *Algerine* is to be sold as she lies at her mooring in Esquimalt Harbour. She was built in England in 1895.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Co. has been incorporated with an authorised capital of $500,000.

——The Customs receipts for 1918 totalled $238,084.

——The halibut catch in 1918 amounted to 15,206,700 lbs.; salmon, 86,394,500 lbs.; cod, 2,218,900 lbs.; herring, 2,390,400 lbs.; and flat fish, 1,589,000 lbs.

— Building permits for 1918 represented a total expenditure of $106,301, of which $55,400 was spent on the extension of water-front warehouses and wharf buildings.

"I think your journal to be the best of its kind, as well as a real friend of the Canadian Army."—M.C., M.M.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

C.P.R. in 1918.

The conditions under which the Canadian railways are now labouring are significantly indicated in the two first lines of the cabled summary of the C.P.R.s operations for 1918 just to hand, viz., gross earnings and working expenses. Whilst the former rose $5,148,364, the latter advanced considerably more than three times as much, viz., $17,191,994, resulting in a decline in the net earnings from railway and lake steamers of no less than $12,043,630. Put in another way, whilst in 1917 it cost approximately $69¼ to earn each $100 of income, in 1918 the expense ratio had risen to over 78 per cent., and this, despite the higher freight rates now in operation. Even allowing for the fact that the increased freight rates sanctioned by the Canadian Railway Commission were only in operation for a part of the year, and that this should assist the position for the current year, the outlook cannot be regarded as too promising. The following table shows the results of 1918 and 1917:—

	1918.	1917.	Increase or decrease
	$	$	$
Gross earnings from railway and lake steamers	157,537,698	152,389,331	5,148,364 Inc
Working expenses	123,035,310	105,843,316	17,191,994 Inc.
Net earnings from railway and lake steamers	34,502,388	46,546,018	12,043,630 Dec
Deduct fixed charges	10,177,513	10,229,143	51,630 Dec.
Surplus ..	24,324,875	36,316,875	11,992,000 Dec.
Deduct:—			
Contribution to pension fund.. $500,000		500,000	
Net earnings of commercial telegraph for January and February transferred to special income account $193,977		*1,968,683	
	693,977	2,468,683	1,774,706 Dec
Net revenue from railway and lake steamers available for dividends	23,630,898	33,848,192	10,217,294 Dec.
Surplus after payment of all dividends	2,203,621	12,420,915	10,217,294 Dec.
Amount derived from special income	8,128,751	10,713,299	2,584,548 Dec.

* Including net earnings of ocean steamships, commercial, telegraph and news department, transferred to special income.

The point, of course, that will emphasise itself most upon the minds of the stockholders is the serious shrinkage in the company's net revenue, which, amounting to $33,848,192 in 1917, has, as a result of the accentuation of the adverse factors still in operation in Canada, shrunk to $23,630,898 for the year under review. The surplus for the year, after payment of dividends, is no more than $2,203,621, against $12,420,915 for 1917, a decline of as much as $10,217,294. We must, of course, wait for the full report for enlightenment as to the results from land sales and those other items that go to make up the important Special Income, which is such an important factor in connection with this company's dividends, seeing that as much as 3 per cent. is derived from that source: but a serious shrinkage is revealed in the cable. Actually the C.P.R. in 1918 earned about 11 per cent. on its capital, as contrasted with approximately 16 per cent. in 1917. Strong as is the company's financial position, the decline in the margin behind the dividend as a direct result of the present abnormal conditions prevalent in the Dominion is serious. We do not think that the 10 per cent. combined dividend, which has been paid for so many years, is in peril, but it is no good disguising the fact that the combined surplus over and above the sum required to pay the 10 per cent. has been whittled down by the continued expansion in working expenses to about 1 per cent.

* * *

The Grand Trunk Pacific.

In a recent issue, the *Statist* succeeded in misinforming its readers concerning the position of the Grand Trunk Pacific more completely than would have been thought possible by a financial organ. It dealt with the matter under the heading of "American Topics," which, to begin with, was unfortunate, as the G.T.P. is an entirely Canadian line. The *Statist* tells its readers that in order to assist the Grand Trunk Pacific, when it had fallen into difficulties, "it was necessary for the Canadian Government to come to its assistance, and build that section which is known as the Transcontinental Railway," whereas, of course, the Transcontinental was no part of the original project of Mr. Hays, but he was forced to permit the enterprise to be saddled with the burden and subsequent opprobrium of the line from Moncton to North Bay, owing to the pressure of political intrigue. The *Statist* further gravely informs its readers that the Transcontinental had until recently been worked by the Grand Trunk Pacific, an entirely inaccurate statement, as the directors of the Grand Trunk very wisely refused to take over the Transcontinental Railway, as the cost incurred in its construction had been grossly inflated. It is unfortunate that such distortion of facts should have been made by a London financial organ, which should be better informed.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

D. C. (Brockenhurst).—See your Paymaster on the matter.

W. G. D. (Hartlepool).—You are not entitled to any gratuity from the O.M.F.C

D. D. MacC. (Williamstown, Ont.).—We have forwarded the required information.

D. M. G. K. (Lyminge).—Write to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-13, Charing Cross, W.C.

F. D. M. (Edinburgh).—The Hon. Secretary of the Canada Lodge is Mr. A. E. Carlyle, 55, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

R.C.N. (Midlothian).—(1) The War Service Gratuity applies equally to the Naval Forces and the O.M.F.C. (2 and 3) We cannot say.

E. H. (France).—Information concerning Canada can be obtained from the Commissioner-General for Canada, 17-19, Rue des Capucines, Paris.

A. B. (Bramshott).—So far as we can learn, you will be eligible for a gratuity from the Canadians only for your period of service with the latter.

W. D. I. C. (Bexhill).—It took approximately twenty-four hours for each unit of the Third Division to be demobilised after its arrival at a dispersal station in Canada.

H. G. G. (Witley).—No reference has yet been made to the matter in Routine Orders, but as General Seely is Under-Secretary for Air there appears to be no question of doubt.

A. F. (Deepcar).—(1) Write to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-13, Charing Cross. (2) Apply to Lt.-Col. G. S. Robertson, Estates Branch, O.M.F.C., 133, Oxford Street, W.1.

A. W. (Wembley).—The Post Discharge Pay is given to men who did not serve at the Front, and were discharged prior to November 11, 1918. All others receive the full War Service Gratuity.

A. H. H. (Cranwell, Lincs.).—(1) See reply to " W. ... R.," Yatesbury, in issue of March 22. (2) All ranks in the O.M.F.C. below that of W.O., Class I., receive gratuities based on the same rate.

C. Q.-M. S. (Bramshott).—(1) All awards are published in Canada. (2) The Officer i/c Decorations (N.C.O.s and men), Record Office, Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (3) We cannot say.

Erin-go-Bragh (Crowborough).—(1) Service counts from date of attestation, whether for home-forces or O.M.F.C. (2) If he returns with his unit he will probably not be able to stop over at all. (3) The steamship fare (first class) for a child is half the adult rate.

V. A. D. (Cannock Chase).—There is no separate Canadian V.A.D. organisation. Write to Lady Oliver, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W. Everything depends upon the nature of contract entered into. In most cases it was agreed to give service "for the duration of the war," and the war is not yet officially over.

J. A. O'N. (Scampton).—If you refer to the War Service Gratuity, our authority was the Overseas Minister. The Order in Council lays down that the gratuity is for the Canadian Naval and Land Forces, which you do not come under. As a member of the R.A.F., you will be entitled to a gratuity from the Imperial Government, and not from the Canadians.

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(nr. Selfridges). W.1. *Tel Mayfair 1959*

M. H. R.—(1) We believe that the plan to which you refer has been approved by the shareholders. You should write to the Secretary-Treasurer, Western Grocers, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, asking him to forward you, as a shareholder, full particulars of the plan. (2) At the moment it is very difficult to advise you in this matter. Further negotiations may result in a more acceptable settlement. but holding stock with that expectation seems very speculative. (3) Obviously there are two sides to the question, and, while we agree that the Government's attitude at present is very discouraging, it is quite certain that their reason for it is not what you suggest.

* *

CONCERTS.

Mr. E. A. Michell announces a concert of chamber music by Mlle. Yvonne Arnaud, with M. Andre Mangeot and M. Georges Pitsch, at the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., on Friday, March 28, at 3.15; and a pianoforte recital by Miss Edith Walton at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, W., on Monday, April 7, at 5.30.

* *

There is a long letter from Dr. Grenfell, in Labrador, in *Toilers of the Deep* (3d.) for March. The welcome announcement is made that Dr. Grenfell has written his reminiscences, which will be published in America and in England.

An interesting new monthly is *English* (6d.), which makes its appeal to all lovers of the English language at home and abroad. Its articles should be of the greatest service in correcting prevalent grammatical errors, and keeping the language pure.

The *Canadian Magazine* for March contains "Reminiscences: Race and Religion in Canada," by Sir John Willison; "Where Hope Springs Eternal—Calgary," by C. W. Stokes; "Canadian National Railways," by Randolph Carlyle; "Sir Sam Steele," by R. G. MacBeth; "The Eastern Christian Churches," by W. L. Scott.

* *

Dominion Savings and Investment.—Accounts for 1918 show net profit of $54,374. which with the balance of $3,925 at credit of contingency account, makes $58,299. Two half-yearly dividends of 2½ per cent. each have been paid, the same as for each of the four preceding years, and $10,000 placed to reserve fund (making $270,000), leaving $1.556 at credit of contingent account.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION (Limited), FIRST and REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

The Algoma Steel Corporation (Limited), announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Bonds, maturing April 1, 1919, may now be PRESENTED, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 690. March 29, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

Canadian Government
TRADE COMMISSIONER
SERVICE
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

HARRISON WATSON (Chief Trade Commissioner for United Kingdom),
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Century Building, 31, North John Street, Liverpool.

N. D. JOHNSTON,
Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil." Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England

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REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON. Barristers, Solicitors, &c

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended March 14.

Canadian Northern, $879,100; inc., $146,100. Canadian Pacific, $2,645,000; inc., $149,000. Grand Trunk, £238,220; inc., £64,272.

* *

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

The report submitted to the shareholders at their twentieth annual meeting, held on March 27 in Toronto, shows that after paying all expenses, directors' fees, and providing for contingencies, net profits for the year to December 31 were $266,784, so that with the addition of the balance brought into the year, the total sum available for disposal was $389,182. This was appropriated as follows:—Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, $150,000; transferred to reserve fund, $100,000; transferred to special reserve for new branches, $50,000; written off office premises, $50,000; patriotic subscriptions, $13,000; provision for Dominion war tax, $14,000; leaving a balance of $12,182 to be carried forward. Reserve fund now stands at $1,600,000, or $100,000 in excess of the company's capital, and *in* addition there is the special reserve of $50,000 mentioned above. Net earnings represented slightly over 17¾ per cent. on capital, or 8.9 per cent. upon combined capital and reserve.

In his address the general manager, Mr. W. E. Rundle, alluded to the large increase of $3,000,000 during the year in the total assets under the company's administration, which now amount to $80,091,670. Reviewing the progress of the company during its twenty years of life, he mentioned that it commenced in August, 1898, with a capital of $1,000,000 and a reserve of $250,000, these two items constituting the whole of the assets under its administration. It had but one office with a staff of five. To-day the company has six offices in Canada, and a special representative with an office in London. Its staff numbers 218, and, besides the figures stated above, it has been appointed trustee for bond issues aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars.

The company intends to extend its system of branches in Western Canada, and, in pursuance of this policy, an office is to be opened in Vancouver, B.C., at an early date.

* *

In its enlarged and improved form *Flying* (6d.) is bright and interesting. Independent in its attitude, it is chiefly concerned with the "human interest" of the world of flight.

Ways and Means (6d.) is a new weekly review of industry, trade, commerce, and social progress. Its contributors include several prominent public men; and its independent standpoint and its presentation of a diversity of views should help towards a better understanding of many of the leading problems of the day.

So successful has been the "Imperial and Foreign Trade Supplement" of *The Times* since its establishment as a monthly publication in the spring of 1916, that it has been decided to publish it weekly at 2d. In its new form it covers all the great trades, and it is publishing reports from the Dominion, foreign and home markets.

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Ten Years Old
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Still Scotch Whisky.
The Lancet says:
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SHIPBUILDING AT VANCOUVER

It is stated by the Canadian Mission in London that the first keel has been laid under the contract for building four 8,100 ton steel steamers for the Canadian Government at the Coughlan Yard, Vancouver. The yard has just completed building six 8,800-ton cargo vessels for the British Government.

The Coughlan Yard at Vancouver is one of the two steel shipbuilding plants at the port, the other being that of the Wallace Shipyard, Limited. The Coughlan firm had long engaged at Vancouver in structural steelwork, and started to build its first slip way in November, 1916. The first keel was laid in the yard on February 10, 1917.

CANADIAN SOLDIER'S SWISS BRIDE.

L.-Cpl. Alan B. Beddoe, 2nd Bn., son of Mr. C. H. Beddoe, of the Department of Immigration in Ottawa, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans, and was later interned in Switzerland. While there he became engaged to a young Swiss lady, and they were married in Geneva. This photograph was taken at the chapel door. The young couple will leave for their future home in Ottawa as soon as circumstances permit.

CHILLED FISH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

In respect of the cargo of fresh fish recently imported to the United Kingdom in cold storage from Newfoundland in the s.s. *Bayano*, it is stated at Billingsgate that although this fish was caught in the summer of 1918, and has been in cold storage since that time, in Newfoundland and in this country, and in spite of the fact that it came upon a pretty full market in London, it has fetched a price of about 7¼d. per lb

* *

Salary increases ranging from 10 to 15 per cent., and an eight-hour day, have been awarded to employees of the Canadian Express Company by the Board of Conciliation.

The Dominion trade returns for the eleven months ended February 28 show a decrease of $351,000,000 as compared with the same period a year ago. The decrease was principally in exports.

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SOME Photographers for the Canadian Forces.
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COMPANY MEETINGS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

A special general meeting, very largely attended, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was held on Friday, March 21, at the Cannon Street Hotel, "for the purpose of receiving a statement from the directors with regard to the negotiations between the company and the Government of the Dominion of Canada." Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, the chairman of the company, presided.

The Government Offer

The chairman reviewed the negotiations which had been going on from January 1918. The Government offer was to pay an annuity of £740,000 per annum at the end of eight years over and above fixed charges; the directors' offer was to take an annuity of £977,000 immediately plus what an arbitrator might give over and above that amount, or an immediate annual payment of £1,163,000 without arbitration. The difference between them was in the one case £237,000 per annum at the end of eight years plus what additional sum an arbitrator might award; or, in the second case, the difference between £740.000 at the end of eight years, and an annual payment of £1,163,000, or a difference of £423,000. The postponement of three and eight years in the proposed Government terms would alone cause a loss of £1,800,000 in that period to the first and second preferences. The directors' offer to accept an immediate annuity of £977,000 would suffice to pay the full dividends on the guaranteed stock, the first and second preference stocks, and 2½ per cent. on the third preference stock, leaving it for arbitration to settle what should be given to the ordinary stock, in the same way as it was left in the case of the Canadian Northern Railway.

A Demand for Equal Treatment.

Their contention was that the Grand Trunk Pacific should at all events be treated by the Government with the same consideration as the latter had shown the Canadian Northern, which, after this company's arrangement with the Government, amounting practically to a partnership, was actually subsidised by the Government during many years to build hundreds of miles of lines competing with and in many cases paralleling in close proximity the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Government contended that the Grand Trunk Company must be held to any legal liability it had incurred for the Grand Trunk Pacific, or, if they took over the Grand Trunk Pacific, they would only take it on condition that the Grand Trunk was sold to them on the Government terms.

The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways, both of which were governed by Canadian Boards, would have collapsed but for Government assistance—£70,000,000 in the former and £60,000,000 in the latter case, whereas in sixty-six years the Grand Trunk had received from the Government only £3,000,000, which was used at the request of the Government to build the line to Portland, Maine, to provide Montreal with a winter port. Must not the impression be created that in the case of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways Canadian credit and money were involved, whereas in the case of the Grand Trunk it was only the money of the British investor that was jeopardised?

The directors asked for no payment except for what represented actual cash put into the undertaking. They were anxious for a friendly settlement, but unless the Government was prepared to increase its offer such friendly settlement among the various classes of stockholders was impossible.

Shareholders' Resolution

A resolution was unanimously passed expressing the opinion of the meeting that the amount offered by the Government for the purchase of the railway was inadequate; urging the directors to convey to the Government the desire of all classes of stockholders to arrive at a friendly understanding; and asking the Board to form a Committee selected from the largest holders of the various stocks to consult with the directors on the subject.

The Canadian Officers'
TAILOR.

THE PROBLEM OF MUFTI. Before returning to civil life in Canada, members of the O.M.F.C. should provide themselves with civilian clothes of English quality at English prices.

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WE HAVE SUPPLIED hundreds of Canadians with uniforms, breeches, etc., during the War, and we are equally well prepared and equipped to furnish them with mufti

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Atkins, Miss Mary, Montreal—54, Upper Berkeley Street, W.
Arcaud, Lt. L. G., Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Archambault, J. E. A., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
Armstrong, Brig.-Gen. Chas. J., Montreal—96, Piccadilly, W.1

B

Bates, Mr. E. S., and Mrs., Westmount—Langham Hotel.
Bayliss, C. F., Montreal—46, Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Bennett, Lt. H. F. (C.F.A.), St. John—Prince of Wales' Hospital.
Birks, W. M., Montreal—16, Gloucester Square, W.
Bishop, Lt. V. A. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—6, Castleton Mansions, Barnes, S.W.
Black, Capt. George, Dawson, Y.T.—113, Clarence Gate Gardens, Upper Baker Street.
Bowen, Lt. C. S. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—care of Bank of Montreal.
Brenton, H. B. (R.A.F.), Vancouver—Gosport.
Brown, H. H., Dawson City, Y.T.—Holborn Military Hospital
Browne, D. H., Winnipeg—Westwood, Carshalton.

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Brydone-Jack, H. D., Vancouver—25, Pembridge Gardens, W.
Buchanan, E. V., London, Ont.—Hamilton, Scotland.
Burland, Lt.-Col. W. W. (late 9th Corps H.Q., B.E.F.), Montreal—Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens

C

Campbell, Fred L. (85th Bn.), St. John—care of Beaver Hut, Strand.
Chisholm, D., Toronto—1st C.C.D., Witley.
Clark, Sec. Lt. R. D. (R.A.F.), Montreal—Imperial Hotel
Claydon, Sec. Lt. E. (R.A.F.), Winnipeg—67, Old Park Road, Palmer's Green, N.13.
Code, N./S. M. L., Halifax—1, Hyde Park Place.
Conybeare, H. B. A., Lethbridge—York House, Hartington Grove, Cambridge.
Cooper, Lt. E. F. A. (R.N.V.R.), Parksville, B.C.—Craven Hotel

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5/6

Creighton-Turnbull, T. G., Montreal—196, Church Road, Hove.
Cruford, W. E. G., Redcliff, Alta.—129A, Emmanuel Road, Hastings
Curry, Maj. and Mrs. W. A., Halifax—Queen's Court Hotel, Earl's Court.

D

Davignon, Miss Lillian, Knowlton, P.Q.—Savoy Hotel.
Denison, Jessie F., Toronto—37, Queen's Gate Gardens.
Dennis, Miss Agnes, Halifax and Ottawa—District Laboratory, Tidworth.
Dodwell, Sgt. G. R., Halifax—61, Gloucester Street.
Duff-Stuart, Lt. T. R., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Duncan, F. H., Toronto—"Melvin," High Park Avenue, Kew Gardens.
Duncan, Mrs. D. H., Halifax—36, Leinster Square, W.

F

Ferris, Mrs. Helen, Edmonton—care of Massey-Harris Convalescent Home, Dulwich.
Fleming, A. J., Montreal—Officers' Club, Eaton Square
Fraser, Capt. M. J. (R.A.M.C.), Stratford—251 Babbacombe Road, Torquay.
Fraser, N./S. E. M., Halifax—1, Hyde Park Place.

G

Gibson, Lt.-Col. W. F., Vancouver—7th Bn., Witley.
Good, Capt. G. Alvah (28th Bn.), Fredericton—17, N. Audley Street, W.1.
Gray, Lt. R. S. (R.A.F.), Victoria—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Green, C. de B., Victoria—"Newhaven," Sheen Road, Richmond.
Gubbins, Lt. T. R. (R.N.V.R.), Vancouver—22, Carlton Hill, N.W.

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Hagen, Capt. J. W., Bassano—C.F.C., Catford, S.E.6.
Hastings, Lt. M. B., Toronto—Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.
Heaney, N./S. S., Victoria—66, Ennismore Gardens.
Helliwell, M. R., Toronto—R.A.F. Club, 13, Bruton Street, W.
Hill, Major A. T., and Mrs., Quebec—Regent Palace Hotel.

I

Inglis, R. E., Antigonish—211, Euston Road
Irvine, Chas. and J. A., Port Dover—Langham Hotel.
Irving, K. C., Buctouche, N.B.—38, T.D.S., R.A.F., Tadcastle, Yorks.
Irving, C. E., Moncton—R.A.F., Armament School, Uxbridge.
Irwin, Major B. H., Sherbrooke—Carlton Hotel.

J

Jarvis, Æmilius, Toronto—care of Brown, Shipley and Co., Pall Mall.
Jarvis, Capt. Æmilius, Toronto—Services Club, Stratford Place.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

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K

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Kuhring, Grace (V.A.D.), St. John—Red Cross Hostel, 74, Eccleston Square.

L

Lawlor, Lt. J. L. (1st C.M.G.C.), Newcastle, N.B.—19, Rugby Road, Brighton.
Livingstone, W., Big Bras d'Or—Prince of Wales' Hospital
Lodge, M., Moncton—27, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.
Lutz, Lt. G. H. (C.F.A.), Moncton—Imperial Hotel.

Mac., Mc.

Macgillivray, Lt. C. J., Antigonish—London School of Economics, Clare Market.
Mackinnon, Capt. Ivan (R.A.M.C.), Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, Millbank.

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Macmillan, Miss Belle (V.A.D.), Charlottetown, P.E.I.—66, Ennismore Gardens.
McLaren, Mrs. J. F., Toronto—Ivanhoe Hotel.

M

Main, Capt. C. G. (C.A.M.C.), St. Stephen, N.B.—No. 3 Can. General Hospital.
Malone, Capt. J. M. F. (C.A.M.C.), Three Rivers, P.Q.—Russell Hotel.
Meurling, Lt.-Col. Harry (C.M.G.C.), Nelson—Rembrandt Hotel, Kensington.
Millar, Maj. Ross, Amherst, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Millar, Lt.-Col. MacIntosh, Amherst, N.S.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Milne, James A., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
Moore, Lt. A. C. (21st Res. Bn.), Petitcodiac, N.B.—Can. Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.
Morkill, Major R. F. (R.E.), Montreal—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

O

Ottewell, Capt. A. E., and Mrs., Edmonton—National Hotel

P

Pitt-Potter, Lt. W., Halifax—Canadian Convalescent Officers' Hospital, Matlock.
Pollard, Lt. A. C. (R.A.F.), Victoria—care of Bank of Montreal.
Pratt, Louis, Calgary—Savoy Hotel
Pratt, Mrs. L., Vancouver—Savoy Hotel.

R

Ray, N./S. A., Halifax—1, Hyde Park Place.
Robley, N./S. F. J., Picton, N.S.—1, Hyde Park Place
Rousborne, Lt. C. R. (R.A.F.), Orillia—Prince of Wales' Hospital.

S

Strcom, Col. and Mrs., Halifax—Queen's Court Hotel, Earl's Court.
Sumner, F. W., Moncton, N.B.—Savoy Hotel.
Sutherland, C.S.M. Geo., Toronto—1st C.C.D., Witley.

T

Thorne-Collisson, Capt. W. H., Alberta—Bedfordshire.
Turner, E. M. and V., Victoria—40, Roland Gardens, S. Kensington.

V

Villiers, Major B., Victoria—1st Canadian Division, Bramshott.

W

Warner, Capt. O. Z., Victoria—Tank Corps Depôt, Swanage.
Weatherburn, Percy, Melville, Sask.—7, Victoria Road, Maldon.
Willman, Major S. L., Montreal—Base Depôt, C.F.C., Sunningdale.
Woods, Lt.-Col. J. W., and Mrs., Ottawa—Carlton Hotel.
Woods, James W., Jnr., and S. E., Ottawa—Carlton Hotel.
Woods, Misses Margaret and Evelyn, Ottawa—Carlton Hotel.
Woodward, W. C., Vancouver—care of Royal Bank of Canada.

Among the recent callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Hotel York, Berners Street, W., have been Capt. Thomas Moss (Prince of Wales' Hospital), Capt. N. C. Millman, R.A.F., Capt. Walter Duff, C.A.M.C., Lt. A. N. MacIntosh, R.A.F., Lt. R. Stanley McConnell, R.A.F., Lt. H. L. Petrie, Capt. W. H. Curran, Lt. C. H. Manseur, Lt. F. J. Sullivan, Lt. H. M. McLeod, Lt. C. L. Simmonds, Lt. J. H. McVean, Lt. D. H. S. Pentridge, P.P.C.L.I., Lt. H. W. Ferguson, Capt. D. Len, Lt. R. C. Muir, R.A.F., Major T. B. Bowman, Capt. J. D. MacDonald, Lt. E. O. Champagne, Lt. G. Hodgetts, R.A.F., Lt. A. R. Robinson, Capt. J. V. Norman Williams, and Lt. W. Kerr Hogge, R.A.F.

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Friday, April 11—*Grampian.*
Tuesday, April 15—*Corsican.*

White Star and Dominion Lines.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, March 29—*Megantic.*
Wednesday, April 2—*Lapland.*
Wednesday, April 9—*Adriatic.*
Saturday, April 12—*Belgic.*
Wednesday, April 16—*Celtic.*

Liverpool to Portland.

Tuesday, April 15—*Rimouski.*
Tuesday, April 22—*Canada.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

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Saturday, March 29—*Caronia.*
Saturday, April 5—*Carmania.*
Saturday, April 12—*Royal George.*
Saturday, April 19—*Orduna.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Halifax or St. John.

Thursday, April 3—*Manchester Division.*
Thursday, April 10—*Manchester Brigade.*

N.B.—The first direct sailing to Quebec and Montreal will be the Canadian Pacific R.M.S. *Metagama*, leaving Liverpool April 23.

* *

The Dawson Development League has unanimously adopted resolutions petitioning the Federal Government for a survey of a route from the Grand Trunk Railway line northward to connect the Yukon Railway with the principal Canadian markets.

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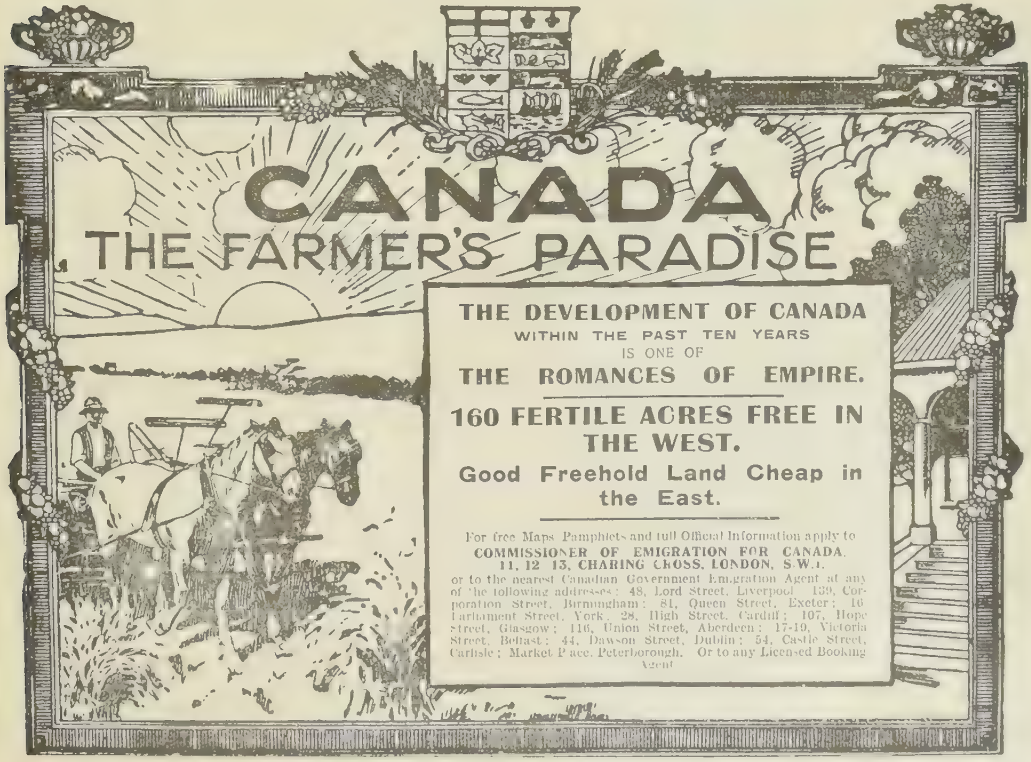

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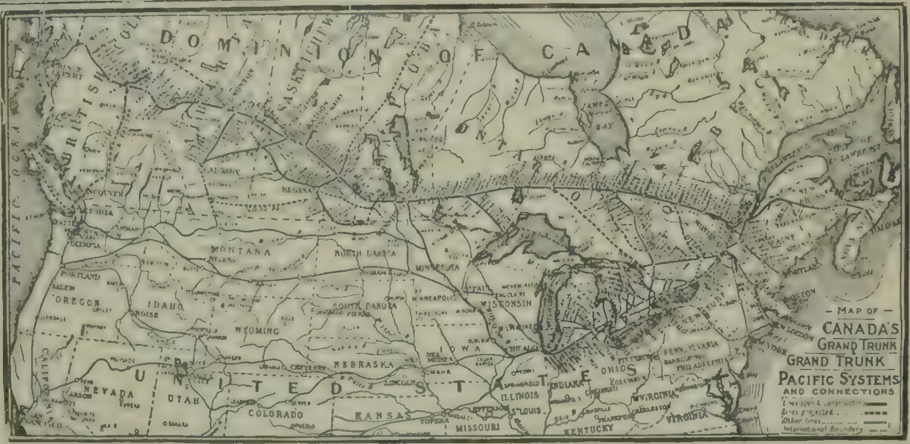
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